



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Eduet 1118.51.160

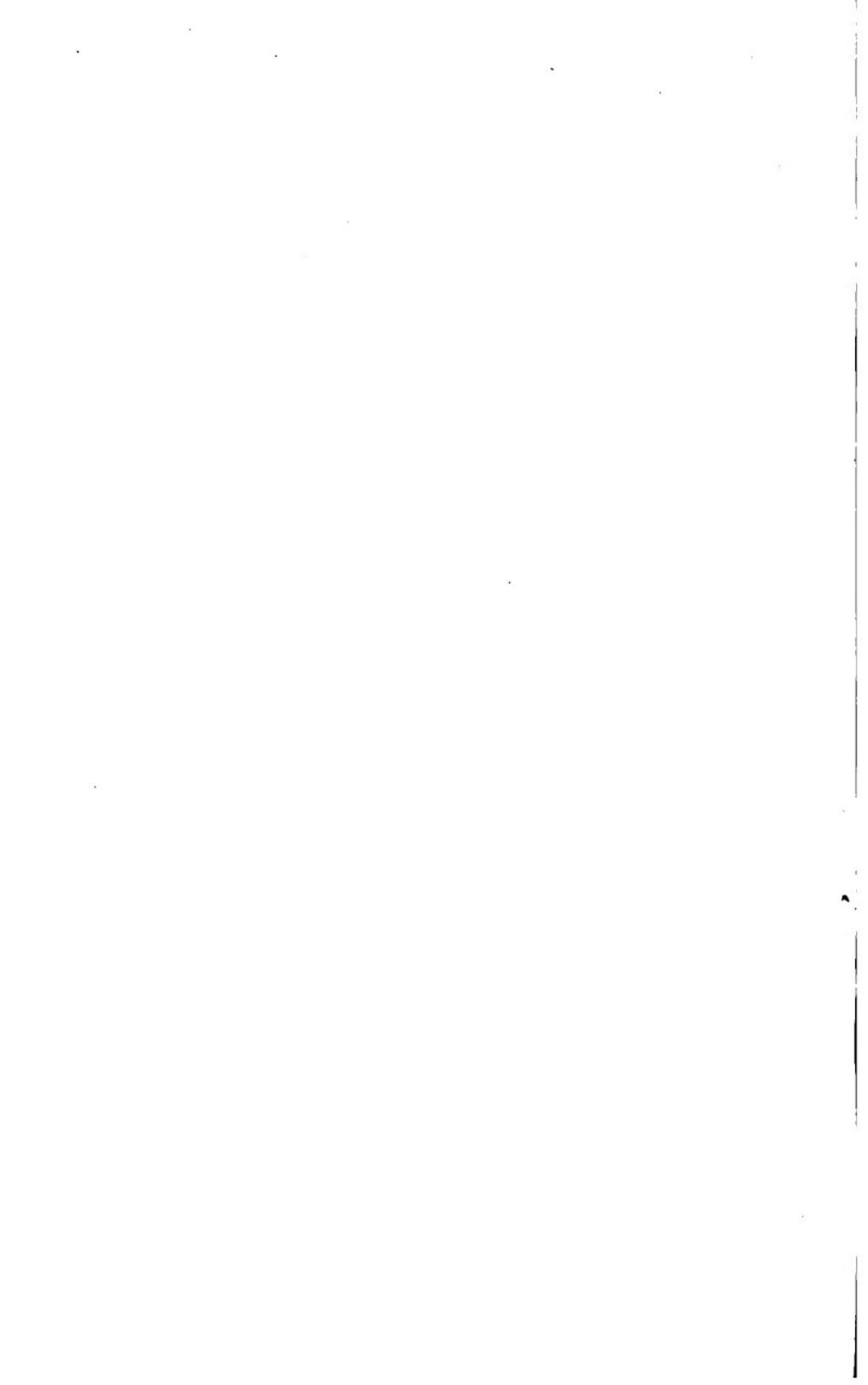
**HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY**



FROM THE ESTATE OF
EDWIN HALE ABBOT
Class of 1855
OF CAMBRIDGE



3 2044 102 853 124



FIRST GREEK BOOK;

ON THE PLAN OF THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M. A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,
AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND IMPROVED

BY REV. J. A. SPENCER, M. A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
IN BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.

NEW-YORK:

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA:

GEO. S. APPLETON, 164 CHESNUT-STREET.

1851.

Edw^rT 1118.51.160
v

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM THE ESTATE OF
EDWIN HALE ABBOT
DECEMBER 28, 1831

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, by
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

P R E F A C E.

IN presenting a new and improved edition of the FIRST GREEK Book, the American Editor takes great pleasure in acknowledging the very gratifying success of the "Arnold Series," as issued under his supervision. He has not spared labor on his part, nor have the Publishers expense on their's, to render the various volumes of the series even still more worthy of the confidence and support of the public; and he ventures to express the opinion that the present "First Greek Book" will be found to be admirably adapted to the grounding of the young student in the fundamental principles of the noble language of Greece, as well as a very considerable improvement on former editions of the same book.

In this, as in the "First Latin Book," Mr. Arnold has prepared with great care, in both Greek and English, such Exercises as serve to illustrate those portions of the Grammar which are needful at the outset. Grammatical apparatus is supplied according as it is wanted; difficulties are elucidated; peculiarities of the Greek language are pointed out; differences of idiom between the two languages are specially noted; and, in accordance with the plan pursued by Ollen-

dorff in his excellent works on education, *frequent repetition* of principles learned, and of things already acquired, impresses them upon the memory with surprising distinctness and force.

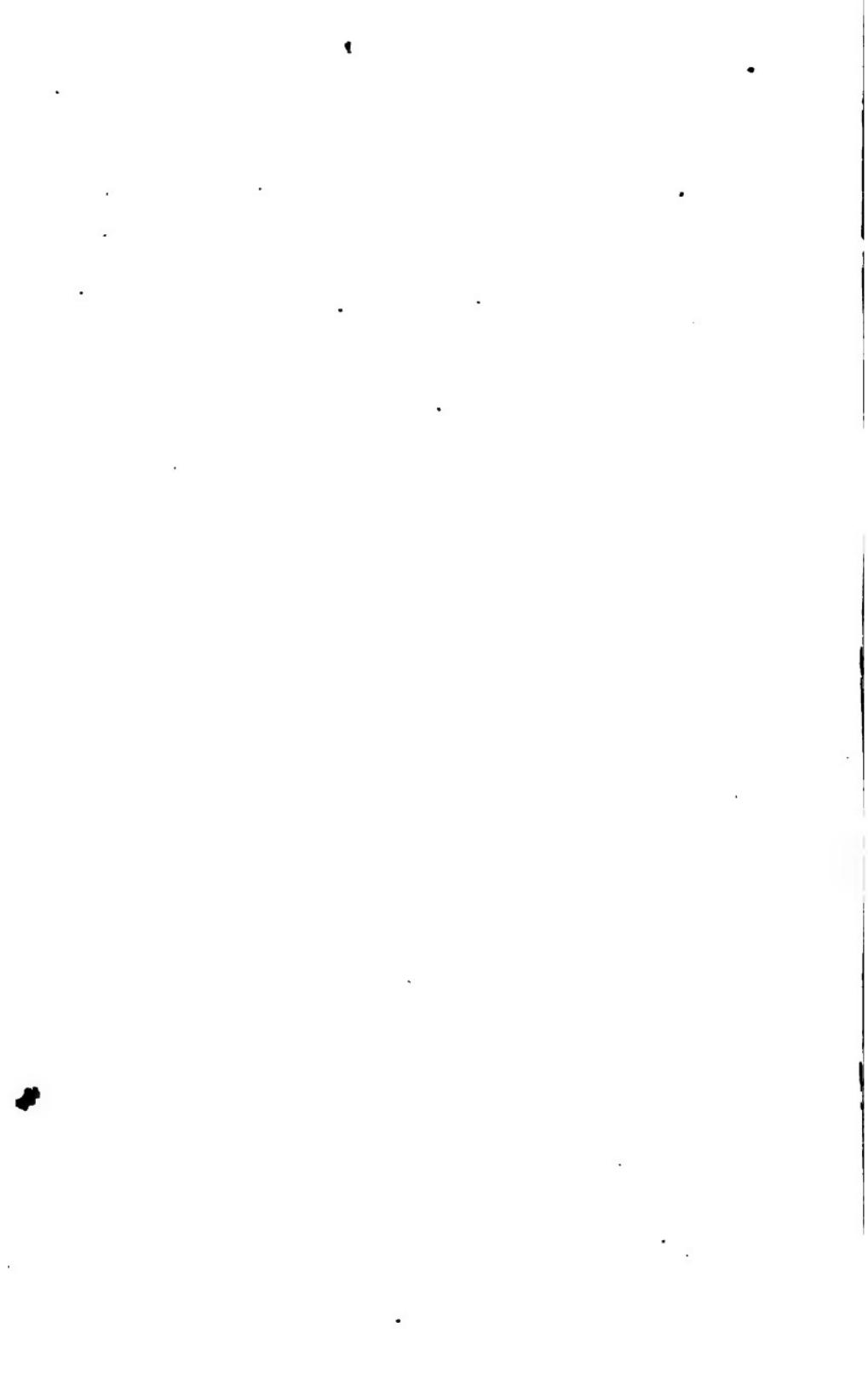
It may not be deemed amiss here to say, that the educational works of Mr. Arnold require activity and energy on the part of the teacher as well as the scholar. They are *not* meant to supersede the necessity of a competent and faithful instructor, who can take occasion to enlarge upon, render more full (as boys now and then need), and impress upon his classes, the admirably arranged and clearly and logically drawn out course of instruction contained in these volumes. On the contrary, the teacher must be active and hard-working as well as his boys : if he be so, it is really surprising how rapid and yet how solid is their progress ; if he be not, this as well as every other good school-book will be of comparatively little service in carrying forward the student toward the goal of his wishes and his efforts. It *ought* not to be necessary, in these days, to remind any one that there is no royal road to learning, and that the best of books and best of systems will not make thorough scholars, without good teachers, and studious, hard-working pupils.

The American Editor has endeavored to do all in his power to improve the present volume : he has amplified the earlier Lessons and Exercises ; added simple and clear explanations where they seemed to be needed ; inserted "Ques-

tions," rather as suggestive of what may be, than as expressive of all that should be, asked ; has referred frequently to Kühner's valuable Grammar for fuller elucidation of difficulties or peculiarities, &c. He hopes, ere long, to be able to go still further, and in a "Second Greek Book" to carry the pupil through the Verb in $\mu\varepsilon$ (which is not fully treated of in this volume), the Irregular Verbs, and the principal rules of the Syntax. In that event, the apparatus supplied would be full and complete in all respects ; and by a faithful use of these works, the foundation would be laid, broad and deep, of sound classical scholarship in our country.

J. A. S.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE,
Sept. 20th, 1850.



CONTENTS.

LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

LESSON.	PAGE.
I. The Alphabet	1
II. The Sounds of the Letters	2
III. The Diphthongs. Breathing	4
IV. Classification of the Consonants	7
V. Syllables. Quantity	9
VI. Accents. Enclitics, &c.	10
VII. Parts of Speech. Inflection, &c.	11
VIII. The Verb. Present and Future Active	19
IX. The Verb (<i>continued</i>)	22
X. The Article	24
XI. First Declension of Nouns	26
XII. Contracts. Masculines of the First Declension	30
XIII. Second Declension of Nouns	34
XIV. Contracts of Second Declension. Imperfect Tense. Augment	38
XV. Adjectives	41
XVI. Adjectives (<i>continued</i>). Future from Verbs in <i>ϝω</i> , <i>εω</i> , <i>αω</i> , <i>οω</i>	44
XVII. First Aorist Active	47
XVIII. Attic Second Declension. Present Indicative of Dependent Verbs	50
XIX. Third Declension of Nouns	53
XX. Present and Future of Verbs in <i>άω</i> . Present Participle	57
XXI. Third Declension. Adjectives in <i>άς</i> , <i>ές</i>	59
XXII. Πᾶς, <i>ἅρας</i> . Participle of the Aorist	61
XXIII. Nouns that suffer Syncope	64
XXIV. Adjectives of two Terminations. <i>Κέπας</i> , &c.	67
XXV. Substantives in <i>ης</i> , <i>ος</i> . Adjectives in <i>ης</i>	70

LESSON.	PAGE.
XXVI. Ἡρακλῆς, &c.	72
XXVII. Substantives in <i>εύς</i> . Participle of the Future	74
XXVIII. Substantives in <i>τις, οὐ, ως</i>	77
XXIX. Ἡχώ, αἰδώς	79
XXX. Imperative. Adjectives in <i>υσ</i>	81
XXXI. Subjunctive of the Present and Aorist Active	84
XXXII. First Future and Aorist of Liquid Verbs. Οὐ μή with Future and Subjunctive of the Aorist	88
XXXIII. The Tenses. The Subjunctive after <i>ἴνα, δέποτε, ώς</i> . The Present Imperative and the Aorist Subjunctive	92
XXXIV. Subjunctive and Optative of Present and Aorist	94
XXXV. Some of the Passive Tenses. Characteristics of Verbs. Augment of Verbs compounded with a Preposition	98
XXXVI. Middle Voice	103
XXXVII. <i>Ἄντε</i> with Imperfect and Aorist of the Indicative	107
XXXVIII. Moods of Present Passive and Middle. First Aor. Middle. (On the Optative.)	110
XXXIX. Moods of Aorist Passive and Future Passive. (On the Subjunctive and Optative.)	112
XL. Perfect and Pluperfect Active	117
XL. Perfect and Pluperfect Active (<i>continued</i>). Sentences introduced by <i>ὅτι, ώς</i>	121
XLII. Perfect and Pluperfect Passive	124
XLIII.* Persons and Moods of Perfect Passive	128
XLIII. Contracted Verbs in <i>άω</i> . Present and Imperfect Act- ive	132
XLIV. Contracted Verbs in <i>έω</i> . Present and Imperfect Act- ive	135
XLV. Contracted Verbs in <i>όω</i> . Present and Imperfect Act- ive. (On the Infinitive of the Aorist.)	137
XLVI. Verbs in <i>άω</i> . Passive and Middle. (Aorist Infinitive.)	140
XLVII. Verbs in <i>έω</i> . Passive and Middle	142
XLVIII. Verbs in <i>όω</i> . Passive and Middle	144
XLIX. Tempora Secunda. Second Aorist	145
L. Second Perfect. <i>Futurum Atticum</i>	149
LI. Comparative and Superlative	153
LII. Verbs in <i>μι</i> . <i>Τίξημι</i> (Act.).	155
LIII. <i>Ιστημι</i> (Act.).	157

LESSON.

	PAGE.
LIV. Δίδωμι (Act.). Accus. from Impure Nouns in <i>is</i>	159
LV. Verbs in <i>ῦμι</i> . Δείκνυμι (Act.)	161
LVI. Τίθημι, Pass. and Mid.	163
LVII. Ἰστημι, Pass. and Mid.	165
LVIII. Δίδωμι, Pass. and Mid.	166
LIX. Δείκνυματ	168
LX. The Verbs <i>ἴημι</i> , <i>εἰμί</i> , and <i>εἶμι</i>	169

NOTES.

1. On the Division of Syllables	178
2. Accentuation of Verbs	ib.
3. Quantity of <i>a</i> , G. <i>as</i>	ib.
4. Quantity of <i>a</i> in Adjectives and Participles	174
5. A short Vowel before a <i>muta cum liquida</i>	ib.
6. Usual Contractions	ib.
7. Words, Cases, and Moods to be distinguished	175
8. Euphonic Rules	ib.
9. Irregular Substantives	178
10. On the place of <i>ἄν</i>	180
11. Crasis	ib.
12. Correlative Adjectives and Adverbs	181
13. Irregular Comparison	182

PARADIGMS, &c.

1. The Article	185
2. Terminations of the Three Declensions	ib.
3. First Declension	186
4. Second Declension	ib.
5. Adjectives in <i>os</i>	ib.
6. Contraction of the Second Declension	187
7. Adjectives in (<i>eos</i> , <i>oos</i> , ==) <i>ous</i>	ib.

	PAGE.
8. Attic (Second) Declension	187
9. Adjective in <i>εως</i> , <i>ων</i> (<i>Διεως</i>)	188
10. Third Declension	ib.
11. <i>Εὐδαιμων</i>	189
12. Comparative in <i>ων</i>	ib.
13. <i>Μέλας</i> , 14. <i>Χαρίεις</i> , 15. <i>Πᾶς</i>	ib.
16. Participle of Present Active	190
17. Participle of First Aorist Active	ib.
18. <i>Πολύς</i> , <i>Μέγας</i>	ib.
19. <i>Πατήρ</i> , <i>μήτηρ</i> , <i>Συγάτηρ</i> , <i>ἀνήρ</i>	ib.
20. <i>Κέρας</i> , <i>κρέας</i> , 21. <i>Τριήρης</i> , <i>τεῖχος</i>	191
22. Adjective in <i>ης</i>	ib.
23. <i>Πλας</i> , 24. <i>Πῆχυς</i> , 25. "Αστυ"	192
26. Adjectives in <i>υς</i>	ib.
27. <i>Βασιλεύς</i> , 28. <i>Ιχθύς</i> , 29. <i>Βοῦς</i> , <i>γραῦς</i>	ib.
30. <i>Πόρτις</i> , 31. "Εγχελυς", 32. <i>Οἶς</i>	193
33. Participle of First Aorist Passive	ib.
34. Participle of Second Aorist Passive	ib.
35. Participle of Perfect Active	194
36. The first four Numerals	ib.
37. <i>Tís</i> ; (interrog.) 38. <i>Tís</i> (indef.) 39. <i>Oὖτις</i> , 40. <i>Oὐδεῖς</i>	ib.
41. <i>'Εγώ</i> , 42. <i>Σύ</i> , 43. "I"	195
44. Reflexive Pronouns (<i>ἐμαυτοῦ</i> , <i>σεαυτοῦ</i> , &c.)	ib.
45. Reciprocal Pronoun (<i>ἀλλήλων</i>)	ib.
46. Demonstrative Pronouns : "Οδε", 47. <i>Οὗτος</i> , 48. <i>Αὐτός</i>	196
49. Relative Pronouns : "Ος", 50. "Οστις"	ib.
51. "Αλλος", <i>ἐκεῖνος</i>	ib.
52. <i>Τοσοῦτος</i> , <i>τοιοῦτος</i>	197
53. Terminations of the Tenses of a Verb in the first person singular of the Indicative Mood	ib.
54. Terminations of the Moods and Participles	198
55. Conspectus of the Moods of a Barytone Verb	199
56. Terminations of the Active Voice	200
57. Terminations of the Passive and Middle Voices	202
58. Regular Verb in <i>ω</i>	204
Accentuation of Verbs	206
59. Table of Contracted Verbs	210
60. Verbs in <i>μι</i> (<i>Τιθημι</i> , &c.). Active	212

	PAGE.
61. Verbs in μ ($\tau\bar{\iota}\bar{\sigma}\eta\mu$, &c.). Passive and Middle	215
62. Verbs in μ ($\tau\bar{\iota}\bar{\sigma}\eta\mu$, &c.). Future, Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect	217
63. Verbs with Second Aorist like Verbs in μ	218
64. Additional Examples	219
65. Syncopated Perfect ($\tilde{\sigma}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$)	ib.
66. Other Syncopated Perfects	ib.
67. $\bar{\iota}\eta\mu\bar{i}$, — $\bar{e}\bar{i}\mu\bar{i}$ and $\bar{e}\bar{i}\mu\bar{i}$, — $\phi\eta\mu\bar{i}$	221
68. $\bar{E}\bar{i}\mu\bar{i}$, $e\bar{i}\mu\bar{i}$	222
69. $\Phi\eta\mu\bar{i}$	224
70. $O\bar{\iota}\bar{\delta}\alpha$	225
71. $K\bar{\epsilon}\bar{i}\mu\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\bar{\alpha}$	226
72. Anomalous Verbs	227
73. <i>Futura Media</i> of Regular Verbs	ib.
74. Deponents Passive (i. e. that have a Passive Aorist)	228
 LIST OF NUMERALS	 235
 DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM, GRAMMATICAL HINTS, &c.	
A. Prepositions	237
B. Miscellaneous	244
 INDEX.	
I. Greek and English	249
II. English and Greek	277

NOTANDA.

1. The small numerical references *above the line of words* refer to the Differences of Idiom, &c., at the end of the work (p. 237).
2. The pupil should be constantly practised in the *Paradigms* given at the end of the work.
3. He should be required from the beginning (i. e. from the *sixth* Exrcise) to *accentuate* his Greek. The rules for changing the accents in the declensions are given after each declension. Those for the Verbs will be found at p. 206.
4. The references to Kühner are to the "Grammar for High Schools and Colleges," translated by Messrs. Edwards and Taylor : Andover, 1844. 8vo.

FIRST GREEK BOOK.

LESSON I.

The Alphabet.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters: seven of these are vowels, and seventeen consonants.

Forms.	Roman Letters.	Names.	Numeral Power.
Α α	a (ah,	Alpha	*Αλφα 1
Β β	b	Beta	Βῆτα 2
Γ γ	g (hard)	Gamma	Γάμμα 3
Δ δ	d	Delta	Δέλτα 4
Ε ε	ĕ (short)	Epsilon	*Ε ψιλόν 5
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Ζήτα 7
Η η	ĕ (long)	Eta	*Ητα 8
Θ θ, θ	th	Theta	Θήτα 9
Ι ι	i (ee)	Iota	*Ιώτα 10
Κ κ	k	Kappa	Κάππα 20
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Λάμβδα 30
Μ μ	m	Mu	Μῦ 40
Ν ν	n	Nu	Νῦ 50
Ξ	x	Xi	Ξῖ 60
Ο ο	ŏ (short)	Omicron	*Ο μικρόν 70
Π π	p	Pi	Πῖ 80
Ρ ρ	r	Rho	*Ρῶ 100
Σ σ, σ	s	Sigma	Σίγμα 200
Τ τ	t	Tau	Ταῦ 300
Τ υ	u	Upsilon	*Τ ψιλόν 400
Φ φ	ph	Phi	Φῖ 500
Χ χ	ch	Chi	Χῖ 600
Ψ ψ	ps	Psi	Ψῖ 700
Ω ω	ŏ (long)	Omēga	*Ω μέγα 800

LESSON II.

The Sounds of the Letters.

2. The Greek being a dead or *unspoken* language, we cannot determine how the ancients pronounced their words; hence modern nations adopt a system of pronunciation suited to their own peculiarities. In English, we usually give the vowels and consonants the following sounds:

- 3. *a** has the sound of *a* in *far*, or like *a* in *hat*.
- 4. *e* " " *e* in *met*.
- 5. *η* " " *a* in the words *same, fame, &c.*, as *μήν* (*mane*); others give it the sound of *ee* in *meet*.
- 6. *i* " " *i* in *machine*, or like *i* in *bit*.
- 7. *o* " " *o* in *not, dot, &c.*
- 8. *υ* " " *u* in *tube, crude, &c.*¹⁾
- 9. *ω* " " *o* in *hope, note, devote, &c.*

REM. E-psilon, U-psilon: Υλόν means *simple*, that is, *unaspirated* (*e* or *u*): the character *H* having been also used originally to mark the rough breathing (*our h*); and Τ to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*, or Latin *Vau*.

O-micron, O-méga: *μικρός, μικρόν*, *little; μέγας, μέγα*, *great*.

10. Sigma (*σ*) at the end of a word takes the form of *s*, as *σεισμός, πρός*, &c.

This form is now sometimes used in the middle of compound words, when the first word in the compound ends in *σ*, as *προσφέρω*, for *προσφέρω*. This is contrary to ancient authority.

* In classifying the vowels, note that two of them are always *short*; two always *long*; and three *doubtful*, being sometimes long, sometimes short:

<i>short vowels,</i>	<i>e, o.</i>
<i>long</i> " "	<i>η, ω.</i>
<i>doubtful</i> " "	<i>α, ι, υ.</i>

11. γ before a vowel is sounded like *g* hard, as $\gamma\eta$ (*gē*, like the English *gay*) ; when before another γ and also before κ , χ , ξ , it is sounded like *ng* in *ring*. Thus $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\delta\sigma$ must be pronounced *ang-gelos* (Latin *angelus*) ; $\sigma\gamma\gamma\kappa\pi\eta$, *sing-kōpē* ; $\acute{A}\gamma\chi\lambda\sigma\eta$, *Ang-chises* ; $\lambda\acute{a}\rho\nu\gamma\xi$, *larūngx* ; &c.

12. ζ has the sound of *dz* (nearly), as in the English *adze* ; as $\zeta\epsilon\omega$, *dzeo* ; $\mu\epsilon\lambda\zeta\omega$, *melid-zo*.

13. \mathfrak{d} has the sharp sound of *th* in *thin, thick* ; never the sound of *th* in *this*, as $\mathfrak{d}\epsilon\omega\lambda\sigma\eta\lambda$, *theology*.

14. τ always retains its proper sound of *t* and is never pronounced like *sh*, as in some English words (*propitiation, condition, &c.*) ; thus, *Kritias*, *Krit-i-as* (not *Krish-i-as*) ; *aītia*, *ait-i-a* ; &c. So, too, σ never has the sound of *sh*, as $\acute{A}\sigma\lambda\alpha$, *As-i-a* (not *Ash-i-a*).

15. χ has the hard, guttural sound, as *ch*, in *chemist, chaos, loch, &c.*

Exercise 1.

16. Give the *names* and *sounds* of the following letters :

α	η	δ	ζ	ρ	ψ	φ	χ
ι	β	ξ	λ	φ	μ	γ	ν
π	κ	γ	σ	ρ	γ	η	υ
χ	ρ	λ	δ	ζ	η	ξ	σ
γ	ψ	ς	μ	ε	γ	θ	τ
τ	η	ω	τ	ν	ζ	υ	υ
φ	π	χ	ρ	υ	ε	η	ρ
γ	ψ	ς	ν	χ	ε	ο	ɔ
Α	Η	Δ	Ζ	Ρ	Ψ	Μ	Ξ
Ι	Β	Ξ	Δ	Φ	Μ	Γ	Υ
Π	Κ	Γ	Ζ	Ρ	Ζ	Ν	Σ
Χ	Ρ	Δ	Δ	Ζ	Ε	Η	Τ
Γ	Ψ	Σ	Μ	Ε	Ν	Γ	Υ
Τ	Η	Ω	Τ	Ν	Ζ	Ζ	Η
Φ	Π	Χ	Ρ	Υ	Ξ	Θ	Ρ
Γ	Ψ	Θ	Ν	Χ	Φ	Θ	Θ

17. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek: also write in Greek *capitals* these words, Xēnōphōn, Paułs, Matthaiōs.

18. QUESTIONS.—How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? How many and which are vowels? How many and which consonants? What do you mean by ē-*psilon*? u-*psilon*? Which is short or little ö? Which long or great ö? When does γ have the sound of ng? Give an example. Do you ever give σ or τ the sound of sh? Does the same rule apply to the English?

LESSON III.

The Diphthongs.—Breathings.

19. There are *twelve* diphthongs in Greek; *six* of these are termed *proper*, *six improper* diphthongs.

1) Proper diphthongs are:

au	"	ou	sound,	ναῦς
eu	"	ei	height,	δεινός
ev	"	eu	neuter,	Ζεύς
oi	"	oi	boil,	κοινός
ov	"	ou	youth,	οὐρανός

Some prefer to sound au as au in laud, and ov as ou in sound.

2) Improper diphthongs are:

ᾳ pronounced like the simple vowel a.

ῃ	"	"	ῃ.
---	---	---	----

ῳ	"	"	ῳ.
---	---	---	----

ἢ	"	eu	in <i>feudal</i> , or like the diphthong ev.
---	---	----	---

ὣ	"	whee	in <i>wheel</i> .
---	---	------	-------------------

ὦ	"	the diphthong ov.*	
---	---	--------------------	--

* The following examples will show how the Romans sounded

REM. *q*, *y*, *φ* have the second vowel (ι) of the diphthong written underneath. This is called *Iota subscriptum*, and is generally so written after *α*, *η*, *ω*. But when capital letters are used the ι is still written as a letter; thus ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΙ = δεσπότηι, ΑΙΩΝΙΣ = ἀιώνις, ΩΔΗ = φῶη. Iota is then said to be *adscripted*.

20. Every word in Greek that begins with a vowel or diphthong, has a mark over this initial vowel or diphthong termed a *breathing*: it is placed over the *second* vowel of a diphthong; as ἔχω, αἰξ, &c.

21. The *rough breathing* or *aspirate* (spiritus asper) is a *comma turned the wrong way*, and is sounded like an *h* before a vowel; as, ὁ, *ho*; οἱ, *hoi*; *Ἐκτῷρ*, *Hector*; *εὑρίσκω*, *heurisko*.

22. The *smooth breathing* (spiritus lenis) is a *comma*, and has no effect on the pronunciation; thus, ἀνήρ is pronounced *anér*, ὅρος, ὅρς, &c.

23. Every word that begins with *v* has, in Attic Greek, the rough breathing, as ὑπέρ, *huper*; ὑφέν, *huphen* (hyphen).

24. The *consonant ρ* has also the rough breathing over it, when it stands at the beginning of a word, as *'Ρέα*, *Rhea*.

25. In the *middle* of a word a *single ρ* has no breathing over it: of two ρ's, the first has the smooth, the second the rough breathing: ἔρρωσο! (In some modern editions the breathings over ρρ are omitted.)

these diphthongs, and how they are represented in English: *αι* is expressed by the diphthong *ae*, *αι* by *i* and *e*, *υ* by *y*, *ω* by *o*, *ου* by *u*; e.g.

Φαῖδρος, Phædrus,	Μοῦσα, Mūsa,
Γλαῦκος, Glaucus,	ΙΙλιθυία, Ilithyia,
{ Νεῖλος, Nilus,	Θρῆκες, Thræces,
Λυκεῖον, Lyceum,	Θρῆσσα, Thrëssa,
Ἐδρος, Eurus,	τραγῳδός, tragedus.
Βοιωτία, Boeotia,	

Exercise 2.

26. Write (with the proper *breathings*) the following words in Greek characters.

[☞ Note that ε, ο stand for η, ω : ē, ö for ε, ο : also that the h represents the *rough breathing*.]

hēn	hōmoiōs	rhabdōs	rhinos	arrhabōn
hois	hōn	hikanoi	adunatōs	ěsti
ěgō	hōs	agathōs	houtoi	ěchousin
ēn	aneu	hōspēr	hēdu	hōti
hun	an	hēgēmōna	rheuma	rhachōs
anēr	anggelos	rhiptō	hō	rhētōr
hagia	hōstē	ōmbrōs	tōdē	arrhētōs
hē	hōn	hēbē	alōpēx	ěchō
ěchō	autōs	hēautōn	ěrō	haima
huiōs	auriōn	angkura	hēn	hōs
hō	hē	tō	tō	hoi
tou	tēs	tou	ta	hai
tōi	tēi	tōi *	tōi	ta
tōn	tēn	tō	tōn	tais
				tois
				tous
				tas
				ta

27. Read (and write down in English characters) the following words :

ούτος. αὐτος. Τις. ποτε. πωποτε. τυπτει. χην.
 ἔξει. ἔχω. Ἐστιν. αὐτον. αύτον. ριμφα. βλεφαρον. σωμα. χειρες. τυπτουσι. γυγαντες. δορυ. λαμβανειν. Νυν. ήμερα. νυξ. Χειμων. νεφελη. ἐτος. Γαρ. ἐνιαυτος. ἀξιον. φαιδρος. ψηφισμα. μερος. κατα. φιλος. σοφος. Μων. ὁ. Ρους. τουτων. τοσουτος. Φευ. Ποδεν. παλαιος. γερας. ούδεπωποτε.

[☞ This exercise should be lengthened and varied according to circumstances, till the pupil is thoroughly acquainted with the breathings and their proper places.]

* The iota is here to be *subscript*, [see 19. 2) REM.]

28. QUESTIONS.—How many diphthongs are there in Greek? How do you distinguish them? Name the proper diphthongs, and give their pronunciation. Name also the improper diphthongs with their sounds. What do you call the little straight mark under η , ρ , ψ ? Why? When is iota written by the side of the preceding letter? What do you call it then? Which words in Greek take a *breathing*? Where is it placed when the word begins with a diphthong? What is the rough breathing? What is its equivalent in English? What effect does the smooth breathing have on the pronunciation? What do words that begin with ν always take? When does ρ have the rough breathing? When not? How is it when two ρ 's come together?

LESSON IV.

Classification of the Consonants.

29. The consonants are divided into *semi-vowels* and *mutes*.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) Semivowels | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{liquids } \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho. \\ \text{sibilant } \sigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| 2) Mutes | $\pi, \beta, \phi : \kappa, \gamma, \chi : \tau, \delta, \vartheta.$ |
| 3) Double Letters | $\xi, \varsigma, \psi.$ |

30. The mutes are divided,

a) according to their fundamental sound :

- 1) π, β, ϕ , P-mutes.
- 2) κ, γ, χ , K-mutes.
- 3) τ, δ, ϑ , T-mutes.

b) according to the breathing or aspiration with which they are pronounced :

- 1) π, κ, τ , *smooth*.
- 2) β, γ, δ , *middle*.
- 3) ϕ, χ, ϑ , *aspirate*.

REM. The P-sounds are termed *labials*, because the lips (*labium*, lip) are principally concerned in uttering them; the K-sounds are termed *palatals* or *gutturals*, because formed by the palate or throat (*palatum*, *guttur*, palate, throat); and the T-sounds

are termed *linguals*, because formed by the tongue (*lingua*, tongue).

31. In the following table the mutes correspond, both when taken *horizontally*, and when taken *perpendicularly*.

	Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirates.
P-sounds	π	β	φ
K-sounds	κ	γ	χ
T-sounds	τ	δ	ζ

32. The three *double letters* arise from the blending of the mute consonants with σ:—

ζ = δσ (or σδ).

ξ = any k sound with σ (= κσ, γσ, or χσ).

ψ = any p sound “ σ (= πσ, βσ, or φσ).

33. A pure Greek word can end only in one of the three liquids, ν, σ, ρ. It will be remembered that ψ = πσ, βσ, or φσ, and ξ = κσ, γσ, or χσ, and so fall under the rule. The two words, οὐκ, not, and ἐκ, out of, form only an apparent exception, since they incline so much to the following word as to become, as it were, a part of it. (See 54.)

This law of euphony (says Kühner, § 25. 5) occasions either the omission of all other consonants, or it changes them into one of the three liquids just mentioned; hence, σώμα (gen. σώματ-ος) instead of σῶματ, γάλα (gen. γάλακτ-ος) instead of γάλακτ, λέων (gen. λέοντ-ος) instead of λέοντ, ἐβούλευον, instead of ἐβούλευοντ; τέρας (gen. τέρατ-ος) instead of τέρατ, κέρας (gen. κέρατ-ος) instead of κέρατ, μέλι (gen. μέλιτ-ος) instead of μέλιτ.

Hence it follows that we find Greek words always ending in a vowel or one of the semi-vowels, ν, ρ, σ.

Exercise 3.

34. 1) Name and distinguish the *vowels*, *diphthongs*, *semivowels* and *mutes*, in the Greek words following.

2) In the case of the *mutes* distinguish them according to what you have learnt in 30, 31.

3) Point out the *double letters* and show how they arise.

1. φρένες ἀγαθαὶ. 2. εὐωδίᾳ καὶ μῦρον γυψίν εἰσιν αἴτια θανάτου. 3. τὸ ξέφος. 4. ζωῆς ἀρχή. 5. ἐν τῇ λάρνακι Δανάης καὶ Περσέως. 6. βουλεύω. 7. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. 8. ἡ φλόξ. 9. δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω.

QUESTIONS.—How many consonants are there? How are they divided? Name the semivowels; the mutes; the double letters. How are the mutes divided? (*Ans.* In two ways, according to their fundamental sound, and according to the aspiration with which they are pronounced.) Name them according to the former way; according to the latter. Which are the labials? Why so called? Which the palatals or gutturals? Why so called? Which the linguals? Why so called? Which are the double consonants? What does ξ arise from? What ψ? What letters do Greek words always end in? (*Ans.* Vowels, and the liquids ν, ρ, σ.) What two words are exceptions to this rule?

LESSON V.

Syllables.—Quantity.

35. A vowel, when uttered by itself, or in connection with one or more consonants, is termed a syllable; as, η, δη, πρός, ἀρχή, &c.

36. A word is composed of one or more syllables. No syllable or monosyllabic word contains more than six or seven consonants; as, in στράγξ. A word of *one* syllable is termed a *monosyllable*; of *two*, a *dissyllable*; of *three*, a *trisyllable*, of more than three, a *polysyllable*; as, μήν, πόλις, βραχίων, προσδέχομαι.

37. The *last* syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penultima*; the one preceding the penult (or the last but two) the *antepenultima*; thus in the word κάτοπτρον, πτρον is the *ultima*, το the *penultima*, κα the *antepenultima*.

38. DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.*—The fundamental rule is that syllables end with a vowel and begin with a consonant. When, therefore, a consonant stands between two vowels, it belongs to the following syllable; as, πο-τα-μός, ὅ-ψο-μαι, ἔ-σχον, ἔ-θλα-ψα.

Exception.—A compound word is best divided according to the elements of the compound; as, συν-εκ-φάνησις, προ-στά-της, προσ-στείχω.

39. In the case of a consonant doubled ($\pi\pi$, $\lambda\lambda$, $\gamma\gamma$, &c.) a smooth and aspirate mute ($\pi\phi$, $\kappa\chi$, $\tau\psi$, see 31) and a liquid before one or more consonants (the combination $\mu\nu$ excepted), the first consonant ends a syllable, the second begins one; as, τάτ-τω, ἀν-θρω-πος, Βάκ-χος, ἀλ-γος, ἐρ-γον, ἰ-μνός. In all other cases, of course the general rule applies; as κλέ-πτης, Κά-θμος, &c.†

40. By *quantity* is meant the *time* which is taken to utter a syllable. Syllables are either *long* or *short*; the long are regarded as having *double* the time of the short.

41. A syllable is *short by nature* when it contains a short vowel (ϵ , o , \ddot{a} , $\ddot{\iota}$, $\ddot{\nu}$) followed by a *vowel* or *simple consonant*; as, ἔνομισά, ἔπιθετό. (See 3, note *.)

42. A syllable is *long by nature* when it contains either a *simple long vowel* (η , ω , \bar{a} , $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\nu}$), or a *diphthong*; as, ἥρως, κρινῶ, γέφυρα, ἵσχυροῦς, παιδεῦῆς. Hence those syllables are *always long*, in which two vowels are *contracted* into one; as, ἄκων (from ἀέκων), βότρυς (from βότρυνς).

43. A syllable with a short vowel becomes long by *position*, (i. e. by the *place* of the vowel) if two or more consonants, or a double consonant (ζ , ξ , ψ) follow the

* See Note 1. (The “Notes” are to be found immediately after the Lessons and Exercises.)

† A more important distinction, however, is that which is made between the stem-syllables and the syllables of inflection or derivation. The stem-syllables express the essential idea of the word, the syllables of inflection or derivation, the relations of the idea. Thus, e. g. in

short vowel; as, ἐκστέλλω, τῦψαντες, κόρᾶξ (κόρακος) τράπεζα.

REM. The position of a mute with a liquid generally leaves a short vowel short; as, ἄτεκνος, ἄπεπλος, ἄκμή, βότρος, διδράχμος, γενέθλη, &c. Note, however, that in compounds, and when middle mutes (β , γ , δ) stand before λ , μ , ν , the general rule holds good in respect to the lengthening of a short vowel by position; as, ἐκνέμω, βιβλος, εῖδομεν, τέπλεγμα.

[☞ The pupil may omit, for the present, from 40 to 43 inclusive.]

Exercise 4.

44. 1) Divide the following Greek words into syllables (38, 39.)

2) Name each word according to the number of syllables of which it is composed.

1. πηγή.
2. ἐστίν.
3. ἀναμφισβήτητος.
4. πράσσω.
5. Σαπφώ.
6. ἔχω.
7. Επίδαμνος.
8. Ἀτθίς.
9. συντρέχω.
10. ἵππος.
11. ναύ κραρος.
12. ἄπτω.
13. μοῖρα.
14. παλίγκοτος.
15. συνεμβάλλω.
16. πάγχριστος.
17. παδητικός.
18. Μελέαγρος.
19. χαράδρα.
20. τέκνουν.
21. πότμος.
22. μαργύτης.
23. δπτομαι.
24. συνέχω.
25. αἴξ.
26. ποδός.
27. πρός.
28. νεανίας.

45. QUESTIONS.—What is a syllable? What do you call a word of one syllable? Of two? Of three? Of more than three? What name do you give to the last syllable of a word? The last but one? The last but two? What do you call a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word? (Ans. An *initial* letter or syllable.) What at the end of a word? (Ans. A *final* letter, &c.) What in the body of a word? (Ans. A *medial* letter, &c.) Give the fundamental rule for the division of syllables. How do you divide the words πότμος, ζβλαψα, ζσχον? State the exception to the rule. What is the rule in 39?

γέ-γραφ-α, the middle syllable is the stem-syllable, the two others syllables of inflection; in πρᾶγ-μα, the first is the stem-syllable, the last the syllable of derivation. See Kühner's *Gr. Gram.* § 26. 2.

How do you divide into syllables Τίττος, δημός, Ἀρδής, Κάθμος, ἄλγες ? What is the more important distinction quoted from Kühner in the note ?

L E S S O N V I .

Accents, Enclitics, &c.

46. a) The Greek accents are the *acute* (') and the *circumflex* (^).

b) The acute stands on *one* of the *last three* syllables. It cannot, however, stand on the *antepenult* (*last but two*), unless the final is *short*; as ποιήσω, έδωκε, ἀρχή, ἀνθρωπος.

c) The *circumflex* can stand on either of the *last two* syllables: but it stands only over *long vowels* and *diphthongs*, and not over the *penult* (*last but one*), unless the final is *short*; as, ήμᾶς, ταῦτα.

47. In comparison with the sharply accented syllable, the other syllables of a word have a depressed tone, which used to be called the *grave accent*, and marked by a stroke drawn to the *right*: Θέόδωρος, i. e. Θεόδωρος.

48. From the *acute* and the *grave* (") arose the *circumflex*. Thus à from áà; ô from óà; ñ from éà; &c.

But áá, óá, (the *acute* being on the *second* vowel or diphthong) would be contracted into á, ó, with the acute.

49. When the *penult* is the *tone-syllable*,* and has a *long vowel* or *diphthong*, then, if the *final* is *short*, the accent is the *circumflex*: φεύγω· but φεύγε.

50. When a tone-syllable has also a breathing, the acute and grave are placed after the breathing, the circumflex above it. They stand over the vowel (ή, ς, δ); being, however, for convenience, placed a little before a capital ("H, "Ω). For a (*proper*) *diphthong* their place is over the second vowel (Ούτε, Ούν, ούτε, ούν): but an *improper* one, even when it is a capital, and, as such, takes its · into the line of the letters, is treated as a single vowel: "Αιδης = ḡδης. (19. REM.)

* i. e. the *accented* syllable.

dieresis,* the acute accent stands *between*, and the circumflex *above* the points; as: ἀῖδης, κλῆῖ.

51. Words receive the following appellations according to the accentuation of the final syllables :—

Oxytones acute on the last syllable; as, τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ.

Pro-paroxytones " " last syllable but two; as, ἀὐτόπειος,
τυγχόμενος.

Peri-spōmena, circumflex " last syllable ; as, kakōs, ḳλαχōn.

Pro-peri-spōmena “ “ last syllable but one; as, πρᾶγμα, φιλοῦσα.

52. □ A *non-oxytone* is called a *barytone*,† because it has, *not* the acute, but the supposed *grave accent* (47) on its final syllable; as, *λύω*, *πράγμα*, *πράγματα*.

53. An *oxytone* is written as a *barytone* (i. e. the acute of an *oxytone* is written as the grave) when the word is in a sentence, except when it is the last word of a sentence, or immediately precedes a stop; as, *εἰ μὴ μητρυὶ περικαλλῆς Ἡερίθουα ἦν.* μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. ὁ μὲν Κύρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἀπέφυγον.

REM. The accent thus written over oxytones in connected discourse is generally termed the *softened acute*.

54. A few small words are without an accent: these are called *atomics*, from *a*, which means *not*, and *τόνος*, 'tone' or 'accent.'

OBS. The atomics (or *proclitics*) are the following: δ, η, ει, αι; ἀν, εις (εἰς), ἐκ (ἐξ); ὡς, εἰ: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

The word *oὐ* = ‘*not*,’ takes the acute, when it stands as the last word of a sentence.

* When two vowels, which regularly form a diphthong, are to be pronounced separately, two points (called *puncta diærésis*, 'points of separation' [ðiæ'resɪs]) are placed over the second vowel (*i*, *u*), as : *et*, *of*, *au*.

[†] Οξός, *acutus*: περισπέμπειν, *circumflexus*: βαρός, *gravis*: τόνος, *accentus*.

55. Certain other *small* words (of *one* or *two* syllables) are called *enclitics*. They are so closely joined with the preceding word, that *their accent* is generally placed upon *it*, they themselves being pronounced without any *tone*; as, *φίλος τις* (pronounced as if written *φίλοστις*).

Σέ, ‘*thee*,’ ‘*you*,’ (*sing.*), is one of these enclitics.

Μέ, ‘*me*,’ is another: but the longer form for ‘*me*’ (*ἐμέ*) is not enclitic.

‘*Εστίν*, ‘*is*,’ is another *enclitic*.*

56. 1) When an enclitic follows a *proparoxytone* or *properispomenon* (51), the enclitic loses its accent, which is written over the *last syllable* of the preceding word.

κρύπτουσι σε, *they hide you*. | *φίλοῦσί με*, *they love me*.

2) When an enclitic follows a *paroxytone*,
a *monosyllable* enclitic *loses* } its accent.
a *dissyllable* enclitic *retains* }

κρύπτε με, *hide me*. | *φίλος ἐστίν*, *he is friendly*.

3) When an enclitic follows a *perispomenon*, it loses its *accent*, whether it is a monosyllable or a disyllable.

φίλει με, *he loves me*. | *ἀπλοῦς ἐστιν*, *he is simple*.

4) When an enclitic follows an *oxytone*, the enclitic loses its accent, but the *acute* of the *oxytone* is then *not* written as the *grave*.

καλός ἐστιν, *he is beautiful*.

Σήρ τις, (*τις*, ‘*a certain*,’ is an enclitic.)

REM. As the correct pronunciation of the Greek language is unknown (see 2), we are not able to determine the precise use

* The other enclitics are mostly contained in the following list: the pres. indic. of *εἰμί* and *φημί* (except *εἴ* and *φήσ*); the personal pronouns, *μοῦ*, *μοι*, *σοῦ*, *σοι*, *οὐ*, &c.; the indef. pron. *τις*, *τι*; the indef. adverbs, *πάς*, *πώ*, *πή*, *ποῦ*, *ποτέ*, &c.; the particles, *τέ*, *τοί*, *γέ*, *νύν*, &c.

of the accents : their principal value to us is in their serving to distinguish words ; thus *νόμος*, *law* ; *νομός*, *pasture-ground*. *βίος*, *life* ; *βίος*, *bow*. *δῆμος*, *people* ; *δῆμος*, *far*. *τίς*, *who?* *τίς*, *some one*. *εἰσι*, *they are* ; *εἰσι*, *he goes*. *δόλος*, *a dome* ; *δόλος*, *mud*. *δρός*, *shoulder* ; *δρός*, *cruel* ; &c.

57. Beside the accents, the Greeks have several other marks to assist the reader, some of which refer to words alone and others to the members of the sentence only. These are

a) The *apostrophe*, which marks the cutting off (elision) of a vowel at the end of a word when the following word begins with a vowel ; as, *ἀπ’ ἄλλων* for *ἀπὸ ἄλλων*, *κατ’ ἐμέ* for *κατὰ ἐμέ*, *ἀφ’ ἑαυτοῦ* for *ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ*, &c.

The *coronis*, which marks the blending (crasis) of two words, one ending the other beginning with a vowel, into one word ; as, *τοῦνομα* for *τὸ δνομα*, *τάγαθά* for *τὰ ἀγαθά*, *ταύτα* for *τὰ αὐτά*, &c.

The *diæresis* which marks a division between two vowels ; as, *ἀτσσω*, *δῖς*, &c.

b) The punctuation marks—

The comma	[.]	as in English ; <i>τοῦτο</i> , κ. τ. λ.
The colon (and semicolon)	[·]	a point above the line ; με·
The interrogation	[;]	like the English semicolon ; τί;
The period	[.]	as in English ; <i>πρᾶγμα</i> .

Exercise 5.

58. Name the accents in the following sentences ; show whether they are placed according to the rules above given ; and point out the *enclitics* and *atomics*.

1. ‘Ο δειλός ἐστι τῆς πατρίδος προδότης.
2. Ὁρτυγέσ εἰσιν ἥδυφωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὅρνιθες.
3. ὅπως δὲ εἰδῶ μάλιστα, ὅποιός τις ἐστι τὴν ὅψιν ;
4. Ράδιον εὑρεῖν ἀπό γε τούτων.
5. τό τε τῶν Τριτώνων γένος.

6. ἀλλὰ δίελέ μου τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐς δύο κατενεγκάν. 7. τῷ ἐλέφαντι ἔστι δράκοντος ὁρόωδία. ὡς κακοδαίμον νιὲ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμον. 8. Τυφῶν ὑπὸ Ζηνὸς ἐκολάσθη. 9. Σαρδανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείοις κατακεκλεισμένος, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐδίωκεν ἢ ἡδονήν.

59. Are the accents rightly or wrongly placed in the examples following? if wrongly, then make the correction required.

1. βλάπτει τόν ἔχθρὸν. (46, c; 53.) 2. τήν τοῦ γεώμετρον σοφίαν θαύμαζομεν. (46, b.) 3. ἥλειφες τόν δέσποτην. 4. ἐπειδε τοὺς ξένους. 5. πείσομὲν σέ. 6. ἔχθρός ἔστιν. 7. ρίππει τόν δίσκον. 8. φιλεῖ σέ. 9. καλός ἔστιν. 10. βλάπτουσι σε.

 This exercise may profitably be lengthened according to the necessities of the learner, until he is thoroughly acquainted with the accents, their right places, the enclitics, &c.

LESSON VII.

Parts of speech. Inflection, &c.

60. The parts of speech in Greek are,—the article, the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb, the adverb, the preposition and the conjunction. The interjection is commonly ranked among the adverbs.

61. The first five of these (viz., article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb) are susceptible of variation or modification in order to indicate their different relations. This is properly termed *inflection*.

62. The inflection of the article, nouns, adjectives and pronouns is termed *declension*; the inflection of the verb *conjugation*.

63. The other parts of speech (viz., adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions) do not admit of inflection.

64. The Greek, like our own language, has *three genders*, viz., the *masculine*, the *feminine* and the *neuter*; as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*; τὸ σῦκον, *the fig.**

OBS. To mark the genders of substantives in Greek, the different forms of the article are employed; as δ for the masculine, η for the feminine, τό for the neuter, &c. (See 89.)

Some nouns are both masculine and feminine, and are said to be of the *common gender*; as δ, η Δεός, *god or goddess*; δ, η τρόφος, *nurse*; δ, η ἄνθρωπος, *human being*; &c.

65. The Greek has *three numbers*, the *singular*, the *plural*, and the *dual* which denotes *two*, or a pair.

66. It has also *five cases*, viz., the *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accusative* and the *vocative*.

OBS. 1. There is no *ablative*, the place of that case being supplied mostly by the *dative*, sometimes by the *genitive*.

OBS. 2. The nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter have the same form in all numbers, and in the plural they always end in α. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are alike; the genitive and dative dual are also alike. The nominative and vocative plural are always alike. The dative singular always ends in ι, but in the first two declensions it is *subscript* [see 19. 2) REM.]

67. There are *three Declensions* in Greek, the *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

* The gender of nouns is determined partly by their meaning; the following general rules may be noted to advantage:

1) Names of *males*, of *nations*, *winds*, *months*, *mountains*, and most *rivers*, are masculine.

2) Names of *females*, of *countries*, *islands*, most *cities*, most *trees* and *plants*, are feminine.

3) The names of the *letters* and *fruits*, *infinitives*, *diminutives* in -οι (except the proper names of females, e. g. ἡ Λεόντιον), all *indeclinable words*, and finally every word considered as simply *that word* (e. g. τὸ μῆτηρ, 'the word *mother*'), are neuter.

General Table of the Declensions.

	I.	II.	III.
<i>Sing.</i>			
Nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta s, \bar{\alpha}s, \text{masc.} \\ \eta, \check{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}, \text{fem.} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{o}s, m. \text{ et } f.$ $\text{o}\nu, \text{neut.}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, i, u, \text{neut.} \\ \omega, \text{fem.} \\ \nu, \xi, \rho, \sigma, \psi, \text{of all genders.} \end{array} \right.$ $\text{o}s (\omega s), \text{increases in gen.}$
Gen.	$\text{o}\nu, \eta s, \text{or } \alpha s,$	$\text{o}\nu,$	
Dat.	$\eta, \text{or } \dot{\alpha},$	$\varphi,$	$i,$
Acc.	$\eta\nu, \text{or } \alpha\nu,$	$\text{o}\nu,$	$a, \text{or } \nu,$
Voc.	$\eta, \text{or } a,$	$\epsilon, \text{o}\nu, \text{neut.}$	$\text{various; neut. as nom.}$
<i>Plural.</i>			
Nom.	$\alpha u,$	$\text{o}\iota, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$	$\epsilon s, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$
Gen.	$\omega\nu,$ ¹	$\omega\nu,$	$\omega\nu,$
Dat.	$\alpha u s,$	$\text{o}\iota s,$	$\sigma i (\sigma i\nu),$
Acc.	$\bar{\alpha}s,$	$\text{o}\nu s, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$	$\check{\alpha}s, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$
Voc.	$\alpha u,$	$\text{o}\iota, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$	$\epsilon s, \check{\alpha}, \text{neut.}$
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	$\check{\alpha},$	$\omega,$	$\epsilon,$
G. D.	$\alpha\nu,$	$\text{o}\nu,$	$\text{o}\nu,$

¹ Contracted from *dawv*, and therefore circumflexed (48). In repeating the table, let the pupil say “*ων* circumflexed.”

68. QUESTIONS.—Name the parts of speech in Greek. How many and which admit of inflection? What do you mean by inflection? What term is applied to the inflection of nouns, adjectives, &c.? What to that of the verb? What parts of speech do not admit of inflection? How many genders are there in Greek? How are they generally marked? What is the common gender? How many numbers are there in Greek? What does the dual denote? How many cases? Is there any ablative? Name the cases which are alike. Repeat the table of declensions. What are the terminations of the nominative of the first declension? What of the second? Of the third? What of the genitive of the first? Of the second? Of the third? (And so on, through all the table.)

LESSON VIII.

The Verb. Present and Future Active.

69. Greek Verbs are of two kinds, those ending in ω and those in $\mu\cdot^*$

70. There are *three Voices*, the *Active*, the *Passive* and the *Middle*; as, $\tau\bar{v}\pi\tau\omega$, *I strike* (act.); $\tau\bar{v}\pi\tau\omega\alpha\iota$, *I am struck* (pass.); $\tau\bar{v}\pi\tau\omega\alpha\iota$, *I strike myself*.

REM. For the present we use only verbs in ω in the active voice.

71. The *Moods* of Greek Verbs are, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Optative* and the *Infinitive*.

72. The *Tenses* are, 1) PRINCIPAL TENSES, the *Present*, the *Perfect*, the *Future*; 2) HISTORICAL TENSES, the *Imperfect*, the *Pluperfect*, the *Aorist*.

73. The Mutes, as we have seen (30, 31), are divided into three sets of three:—

	Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.
p-sounds	. π	. β	. ϕ
k-sounds	. κ	. γ	. χ
t-sounds	. τ	. δ	. ϑ

- 1) For *any p*-sound with σ ($\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$), you must write ψ .
- 2) For *any k*-sound with σ ($\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$), you must write ξ .
- 3) For *any t*-sound with σ ($\tau\sigma$, $\delta\sigma$, $\vartheta\sigma$), you must write σ only:

That is, the *t*-sound is *thrown away*.

- 4) Also for $\pi\tau\cdot\sigma$ you must write ψ : for $\kappa\tau\cdot\sigma$, ξ .

* They are so called from the ending of the first person singular of the Present Indic., as $\gamma\rho\delta\phi\omega$, $\lambda\acute{e}γ\omega$, $\xi\chi\omega$, &c. (verbs in ω), and $\tau\bar{v}\delta\eta\mu\omega$, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\omega$, &c. (verbs in $\mu\cdot$).

74. Thus : 1)	βλεπ- s	becomes	βλεψ
	τριβ-	s	τριψ
	ἀλειψ-	s	ἀλειψ
	τυπτ-	s	τυψ
2)	πλεκ- s	"	πλεξ
	λεγ-	s	λεξ
	ἀρχ-	s	ἀρξ
3)	πειδ- s	"	πεις
	σπειδ-	s	σπεις

75. The Infinitive (of the Pres. Act.) ends in *ειν* ; as, λέγειν, βλέπειν, &c.

76. The *root of the Present (Active)* is got,

a) By throwing away the *ειν* of the Pres. Infin. ; as, τύπτειν, *root*, τυπτ. ἀρχειν, *root*, ἀρχ.

b) By throwing away the *ω* of the first sing. of the Present ; as, ἀρχω, ἀρχ. βλέπω, βλεπ.

77. The root of the Future is got from the root of the Present (or Infinitive) by *sigmating* it ; that is, by adding *s* ; thus, βλεπ, add *s*, βλεπs=βλεψ.

78. The Greek language (see 65) has a form called the *Dual*, to denote *two*. The Active Voice has no *dual* form for the *first person*.

79. In the Indicative, both the *Present* and the *Future* of the *Active Voice* end in *ω*, and the *terminations* of the *Persons* are :

1.	2.	3.	EXAMPLE.*		
S. ω	εις	ει	S.	τύπτω	τύπτεις
P. ομεγ	ετε	ουσι	P.	τύπτομεν	τύπτετε
D.	ετον	ετον	D.	τύπτετον	τύπτετον
				Future.	
			S.	τύψω	τύψεις
			P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε
			D.	τύψετον	τύψετον.

* See Note 2.

80. The second person sing. of the Imperative ends in *e* added to the root of the *Present* (or *Infinitive*).
Γράφω, I write. *Γράφε, write (thou).*

81. VOCABULARY 1.

<i>To write, γράφειν</i>	<i>To say, to tell, λέγειν</i>
<i>To look, βλέπειν</i>	<i>To rule, ἀρχεῖν (governs gen.)</i>
<i>To rub, τρίβειν</i>	<i>To persuade, πείθειν</i>
<i>To strike, τύπτειν</i>	<i>To cheat, { ψεύδειν.</i>
<i>To anoint, ἀλειφεῖν</i>	<i>To beguile, { ψεύδειν.</i>
<i>To weave, πλέκειν</i>	

Exercise 6.

82. a) Read and translate into English.

[*You*, in what follows, is to be considered *sing.* unless *pl.* is added.]

1. *Γράψω.*
2. *Γράφετον.*
3. *Βλέπομεν.*
4. *Τρίβουσι.*
5. *Τρίψουσι.*
6. *Λέγετε.*
7. *Λέγε.*
8. *Τύπτειν.*
9. **Ἀρξεῖ.*
10. *Πείσουσι.*
11. *Ψεύσεις.*
12. *Βλέψω.*
13. **Ἀλειφεῖς.*
14. **Ἀλειψουσι.*
15. *Λέγεις.*
16. *Δέγομεν.*
17. *Πειθεῖτε.*
18. *Πειθεῖτε.*
19. *Πειθετον.*
20. *Δέξετον.*
21. *Πλέξω.*
22. *Τρίβεις.*
23. *Τρίψετον.*

b) Translate into Greek.

- 1 You * anoint.
- 2 He anoints.
- 3 We will anoint.
- 4 You (*pl.*) anoint.
- 5 You (*two*) will say.
- 6 He will tell.
- 7 He will look.
- 8 You will beat.
- 9 They look.
- 10 You (*pl.*) look.
- 11 You (*pl.*) will cheat.
- 12 They will persuade.
- 13 He will persuade.
- 14 Persuade.
- 15 Tell.
- 16 Look.
- 17 They (*two*) look.
- 18 They will rub.
- 19 You (*two*) will weave.
- 20 You will persuade.

* As in Latin, the nom. of the *personal pronouns* is not expressed except for the sake of *distinction* or *emphasis*. They are to be left untranslated here.

The pupil ought to write out, plainly and distinctly, his translations from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. In the latter case, too, he should accentuate the Greek words, bringing to bear, as far as he is able, the rules for accentuation, 46, &c.

LESSON IX.

The Verb, continued.

83. If a root ends in *ε*, the terminations of the Present (79) will be contracted thus (see 48):

S.	έ-ω	έ-εις	έ-ει	ώ	εῖς	εῖ
P.	έ-ομεν	έ-ετε	έ-ουσι	οῦμεν	εῖτε	οῦσι
D.		έ-ετον	έ-ετον		εῖτον	εῖτον

84. When a root ending in *ε* is *sigmated* (i. e. is increased by an added sigma, 77), the *ε* is changed into *η*. Thus,

φιλε- <i>s</i>	}	becomes	}	φιλη- <i>s</i>
ποιε- <i>s</i>	}		}	ποιη- <i>s</i>
ποιέω, <i>I make</i> ;	}	ποιήσω, <i>I will make</i> .		
φιλέω, <i>I love</i> ;	}	φιλήσω, <i>I will love</i> .		

85. The pupil will recollect that—

1) A verb agrees with its nominative case in *number* and *person*;* as,

Κύρος τύπτει, *Cyrus strikes*.

τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *The animals run*.

ἡμεῖς σε φιλοῦμεν, *We love you*.

2) A transitive verb is followed by the *accusative*; as,

Κύνες τοὺς ἔχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, *Dogs bite their enemies*.

* But a *dual nominative* is often joined with a *plural* verb; and a *neuter plural* generally takes a *singular* verb.

Λύκος ἄμνον ἐδίωκεν, A wolf was pursuing a lamb.

Γυνή τις ὅρνιν εἶχε, A woman had a hen.

86. VOCABULARY 2.

To love, (φιλέ-ειν =) φιλεῖν | To hide, κρύπτ-ειν.

To make, (ποιέ-ειν =) ποιεῖν |

Nom. *I.*, ἐγώ. *Thou, σύ.* We, ἡμεῖς. You, ὑμεῖς.

Acc. *Me, ἐμέ or μέ.* *Thee, σέ.* Us, ἡμᾶς. You, ὑμᾶς.

Him, αὐτόν. Them, αὐτούς.

This (neut. sing.), τοῦτο. These things, ταῦτα.

Not, οὐ, (with the imperative, μή.)

☞ *Mέν—δέ* are indeed—but. The *μέν* is, however, mostly not translated in English. They cannot stand as the first word of a sentence or clause.

Exercise 7.

87. a) Translate into English.

1. *Φιλοῦσιν αὐτόν.* 2. *Φιλήσουσι.* 3. *Φιλεῖ.* 4. *Ποιοῦσι ταῦτα.* 5. *Ποιεῖς.* 6. *Ποιήσεις.* 7. *Κρύπτεις.* 8. *Κρύψομεν.* 9. 'Εγὼ* μὲν κρύπτω ταῦτα, σὺ δὲ οὐ κρύπτεις. 10. 'Ημεῖς μὲν φιλοῦμεν αὐτόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ φιλεῖτε. 11. Σὺ μὲν ψεύσεις αὐτόν, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ ψεύσω. 12. 'Ημᾶς μὲν πείσεις, αὐτὸν δὲ οὐ.

b) Translate into Greek.

(Words to which ^o are prefixed are not to be translated.)

1. You love him. 2. I indeed love him, but you do not love (^ohim). 3. You ^o† will love him, but I ^oshall not. 4. They will love them. 5. You love him. 6. You (*pl.*) love him. 7. They are doing these things. 8. He is doing this. 9. We ^o are doing these

* See note * on p. 21.

† These numerals refer to the Table of "Difference of Idioms," &c. immediately preceding the Indexes.

things, but you (*pl.*) are not doing ^othem. 10. I will do this. 11. I will do this, but you shall not do ^oit. 12. We will hide this. 13. Ye shall weave.

88. QUESTIONS.—What accent has φιλοῦσιν? [48.] What hence called? [51.] Why is αὐτόν written as an *oxytone*? [53.] Why are ἔγώ, μὲν, σὺ, δὲ written thus, and not ἔγώ, μέν, σύ, δέ? Why has οὐ no accent in several places, but has the acute in the last sentence above? [54, Obs.] What case is ταῦτα? By what rule? [88, 2.] 5 What cases are ἔγώ, σὺ and ἡμεῖς? Give the rule for the agreement of a verb with its nominative case. [83, 1.] How is αὐτόν governed? What case is ἡμᾶς? Why? Parse the verb ψεύσεις (thus: ψεύσεις is the fut. act. 2d pers. sing. from ψεύδω, root ψεύδ-: the root of the fut. is got from the root of the pres. by adding s, which makes ψεύδs: but by 71, 8, for any t-sound with s you must write s only, which makes ψεύs, root of the fut.) What is the root of ποιεῖς? [74, 77.] If the root of ποιεῖς is ποιε, why do you write ποιήσεις in the fut.? [88, 1.] 4 What is the place of μέν and δέ in Greek sentences? Do you translate μέν in the sentences above? In translating the English into Greek, do you insert the μέν, or not, in 2, 3, 9, 11? (Obs. Imitate the order of the words in the Greek sentences.)

LESSON X.

The Article.

89. The Article in Greek is prefixed to nouns in order to ascertain or define them; as, ὁ ποιητής, “*the poet*;” ἡ κόρη, “*the maiden*;” τὸ γόνυ, “*the knee*.”

REM. The Greeks have no indefinite article, answering to our “*a*” or “*an*.”

PARADIGM OF THE ARTICLE.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, “*the*.”

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.			DUAL.				
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αι	τά	τώ	τά	τώ
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	A. τό	τά	τώ
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	G. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν
A. τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά	D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν

90. The pupil will observe that *ō, ḥ, oī, ai* are *atonic* (54); the genitives and datives *perispomena* (51); and the other cases *oxytone* (51).

REM. In the dual the feminine is more commonly *τῶ, τοῖς*, than *τά, ταῖς*. *Tá* (as *fem. dual*) is very uncommon.

91. The Article is often equivalent to a weakened possessive; and is translated by *my, your, his, her, their*; as, *κίνες τοὺς ἔχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω, "Dogs bite their enemies, but I my friends, that I may save them."*

REM. “The chief employment of the definite article is to distinguish the subject from the predicate; for, from the nature of the case, the subject is considered to be something definite, of which something general is predicated or denied.” (*Dondaldson*.)

92. VOCABULARY 3.

Poet, ποιητής, δ (acc. ποιητήν).

Letter, epistle, ἐπιστολή, ḥ (acc. ἐπιστολήν).

Young man, youth, νεανίας, δ (acc. νεανίαν).

Tent, σκηνή, ḥ (acc. σκηνήν).

Sea, θάλασσα, ḥ (acc. θάλασσαν).

Exercise 8.

93. a) Translate into English.

1. ‘Ο ποιητής τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράψει.
2. Τὸν νεανίαν φιλοῦμεν.
3. Μὴ γράφε ἐπιστολήν.
4. Ἡμεῖς μὲν πελτομεν αὐτούς, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ πελσετε.
5. Ποιήσετε σκηνήν.
6. ὁ νεανίας λέξει ταῦτα.
7. Εγὼ μὲν οὐ φιλέω τὴν θάλασσαν, σὺ δὲ φιλεῖς.
8. Κρύψει τὴν ἐπιστολήν.
9. Αλείφομεν τὸν νεανίαν.
10. Ποιητής.
11. ‘Ο ποιητής.
12. ‘Τμεῖς με φιλεῖτε.
13. Ταῦτα αὐτοὺς πείσει.
14. Δέξετον τοῦτο.
15. Σκηνὴν ποιεῖ.
16. Πείσομέν σε.
17. ‘Ο νεανίας λέξει τὴν ἐπιστολήν.
18. Σὲ μὲν

πείσουσιν, ἐμὲ δὲ οὐ.* 19. *Κῦρος γράφειν ἐπιστολὴν φιλήσει.*

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The young man will persuade the poet.
2. He will hide the letter.
3. Do not strike the poet.
4. He loves us.
5. They are doing these things.
6. We will love them, but you will not love (^o them).
7. The young man weaves.
8. These things beguile the poet.
9. Do not persuade the youth to love the sea.
10. He loves a youth.
11. We will make a tent.
12. The poet does not love the sea.
13. Write your letters.

94. QUESTIONS.—What is the use of the article in Greek? Is there any thing answering to our indefinite article? Which portions of the article are *atonic*? Which *perispome*? Which *oxytone*? Which are the most usual forms in the dual? What is the article often equivalent to? Give the Greek for “Dogs bite *their* enemies.” In the Exercise (sentence 3, Greek), how do you translate *ἐπιστολὴν*, without the article? 4. Account for the acute on *ἄβροις*. 10, 11. Point out the difference. 12. What is *με*? 13. What rule applies? [85, 1.] 14. Parse *λέξεων*. 16. Account for the two accents on *πείσουσιν*. 18. What do you call the *v* in *πείσουσιν*? To what words is it added? In sentence 3 (English), do you use *μή* or *οὐ*? 8. Is the verb singular or plural? 18. How do you translate “your”?

LESSON XI.

First Declension of Nouns.

95. As we have seen above (67), there are in Greek three different ways of inflecting substantives, distinguished as the *first*, *second*, and *third* declensions.

* The third singular and the third plural of verbs in *σι*, *ε*, or *ι*, have sometimes an *v* added, when a word beginning with a vowel follows. This *v* is also added to the dative plur. in *σι*, and to some adverbs of place, &c. It is called *v ἐφελκυστικόν*. But in reality, the *v* which is thus said to be added belonged to the original form of the word.

96. Nouns of the first declension end in *a* and *η*, feminine; *as* and *ης*, masculine.

TERMINATIONS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	ă, ā or η	ās or ηs	ai	ā
G.	ηs	ās ηs	ōu	aiu
D.	γ	ā γ	ā	aiu
A.	āv	āv ηv	āv ηv	ās
V.	ă	ă η	ă η, ā	ă

REM. The gen. *as* and dat. *q* belong to nouns that end in *ρα*, or in *a* preceded by a vowel (*a pure*), together with ἀλαλά, and some proper names in *ā*: Ἀνδρομέδā, Λήδā, &c. The rest in *a* take *ηs*, *γ*. The termination *a*, gen. *ηs*, is *always short*; *a*, gen. *as*, is *mostly long*.*

PARADIGMS OF FEMININE NOUNS.

	Muse.	Shadow.	Country.	Honor.	Justice.
Sing. N.	ἡ Μούσα	σκιά (ā)	χώρα	τιμή	δίκη
G.	τῆς Μούσης	σκιᾶς	χώρας	τιμῆς	δίκης
D.	τῇ Μούσῃ	σκιᾷ	χώρᾳ	τιμῇ	δίκῃ
A.	την Μούσαν	σκιὰν (ā)	χώραν	τιμῆν	δίκεν
V.	Μούσα	σκιά (ā)	χώρα	τιμή	δίκη
Plur. N.	ai Μούσαι	σκιαι	χώραι	τιμαι	δίκαι
G.	τῶν Μούσῶν	σκιῶν	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	δικῶν
D.	ταῖς Μούσαις	σκιᾶis	χώραις	τιμᾶis	δίκαιas
A.	τὰς Μούσας	σκιάis (d)	χώραis	τιμάis	δίκαιas
V.	Μούσαι	σκιαι	χώραι	τιμαι	δίκαι
Dual. N. A. V.	τὰ Μούσα	σκιά (ā)	χώρα	τιμά	δίκα
G. D.	ταῖν Μούσαιν	σκιαιν	χώραιν	τιμαιν	δίκαιν

97. [On the accentuation.] The accent remains, as long as the general rules (46, b, c) will let it, on the same syllable; with the exception of the gen. plural, which in this declension is always *peri-spōmenon*.

1) If the accent is on the last syllable, it remains indeed on that syllable, but is changed into the *circumflex* in the *gen.* and *dat.* of all numbers. Thus, *τιμή*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῆ*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμᾶis*, *τιμαιν*.

2) In the nom. plural, *ai* is considered *short* with respect to *accentuation*: hence if the penult has a *diphthong* or *long vowel*, an acute

* See Note 3.

on that syllable is changed into the circumflex. For instance, *γνώμη* has nom. plural *γνώμαι*, *χώρα* has nom. plural *χώραι*.

3) When the final syllable becomes long, the *circumflex* cannot stand on the penult (46, c): *σφαῖρα* cannot have *σφαῖρᾶς*. Hence the accent must be the *acute*, since that accent *can* stand on the penult, whatever the quantity of the final may be: *σφαῖρα*, gen. *σφαῖρας*, *Μούσα*, gen. *Μούσης*.

4) If the word be proparoxytone (which it cannot be, unless the final *ā* is short), no accent *can* stand on the antepenult when the final becomes long. It is necessary therefore to move the acute one place to the right: *ἔχδνα*, gen. *ἔχδνης*.

98. The pupil will observe that—

1) *Abstract substantives* (e. g. the names of *virtues*, *vices*, &c.) often take the article, which is not to be translated into English.

2) *Proper names* often take the article when they have been lately mentioned; or when they are the names of *well known* persons or places.

EXAMPLES.

φιλοῦμεν τὴν σοφίαν, we love wisdom.

ἡ μένη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν, drunkenness is a brief madness.

βλάπτουσι τὴν Ἐρέτριαν, they are injuring Eretria.
ὁ Σωκράτης ἦν φιλόσοφος, Socrates was a philosopher.

Κύρον μεταπέμπεται ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος, He sends for Cyrus; Cyrus thereupon goes up.

99. VOCABULARY 4.

Eretria, Ἐρέτρια, *as.*

Philosophy, φιλοσοφία, *as.*

The soul, the mind, ψυχή, *ἡs.*

Virtue, ἀρετή, *ἡs.*

Benefit, profit; a blessing, ὡφέλεια, *as.*
λεια, *as.*

Pleasure, ἡδονή, *ἡs.*

Wisdom, σοφία, *as.*

Slavery, δουλεία, *as.*

Ignorance (brutish), ἀμαθία, *as.*

Madness, μανία, *as.*

Calamity, συμφορά, *ᾶs.*

<i>Loss, injury, penalty; a calamity, ζημία, as (dannum).</i>	<i>Necessity, compulsion, ἀνάγκη, ης.</i>
<i>Hurt, βλάβη, ης.</i>	<i>Damsel, κόρη, ης.</i>
<i>Fate, μοῖρα, as.</i>	<i>Force, violence, βία, as.</i>
<i>Injustice, ἀδικία, as.</i>	<i>Anger, ὀργή, ης.</i>
<i>Justice (as habit), δικαιοσύνη, ης.</i>	<i>Ball, σφαῖρα, as.</i>

<i>To hurt, injure, βλάπτειν.</i>	<i>To yield, εἰκεῖν, (governs the dative.)</i>
<i>To flee or fly from, shun, φεύγειν.</i>	<i>To throw, βίπτειν.</i>
<i>To pursue, διώκειν.</i>	<i>I³, ἔστι (ἔστιν); are, εἰσι, (εἰσιν.)</i>
<i>Both—and, καὶ—καὶ ; τὲ καὶ</i> (τέ is enclitic, 55), or <i>τέ . . . καὶ</i> (with a word or words between). <i>Tὲ καὶ</i> often = 'and' only.	
<i>Himself, ἑαυτόν or αὐτόν.</i>	<i>Who? τίς;</i>
<i>Towards, πρός (with accusative).</i>	
<i>OBS. 1) αὐτόν (with smooth breathing) = him. αὐτόν (with rough breathing) = himself.</i>	
<i>2) Τίς; 'who?' retains its acute accent even in a sentence.</i>	

Exercise 9.

100. a) Translate into English.

1. *Mὴ βλάπτε τὴν Ἐρέτριαν.* 2. *Οὐ βλέπει πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν.* 3. *Ἀρχε τῆς ψυχῆς.* 4. *Ἡ ἀρετὴ οὐ βλέψει πρὸς ὡφέλειαν.* 5. *Πίνω τὴν σφαῖρην.* 6. *Ἡ μοῖρα ἄρχει βλάβης τε καὶ ὡφελειας.* 7. *Φεῦγε τὴν ἀδικίαν.* 8. *Τὴν μὲν ἀδικίαν φεῦγε, τὴν δὲ δικαιοσύνην δίωκε.* 9. *Εἶκε τῇ βίᾳ.* 10. *Mὴ εἴκε ταῖς ἡδοναῖς.* 11. *Φεῦγε τὴν τῶν ἡδονῶν δουλείαν.* 12. *Τῇ μὲν σοφίᾳ εἴκε, τῇ δὲ ἡδονῇ μὴ εἴκε.* 13. *Ἡ μὲν ἀρετὴ σοφίᾳ ἔστιν, ἡ δὲ ἀδικία ἀμαδίᾳ τε καὶ μανίᾳ.* 14. *Ταῖς συμφοραῖς εἴκομεν.* 15. *Mὴ βλάπτε τὰ (ορ τῷ) κόρα.* 16. *Ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετὴ ἔστι.* 17. *Σωκράτης αὐτὸν φιλεῖ, εμὲ δὲ οὐ.* 18. *Τίς τὴν σκηνὴν ποιήσει;* 19. *Ἐαυτὸν κρύψει.* 20. *Ζημία ἔστιν.* (See 56, 2.)

b) Translate into Greek.

1. We yield to force and necessity.
2. Pursue virtue.
3. You will look to profit.
4. Pursue both justice and virtue.
5. We will yield to necessity, but not to force.
6. Rule over your (*say* ‘the’) anger.
7. We will yield to the compulsion of calamities.
8. Do not yield to the slavery of pleasure.
9. Who will hide me?
10. He loves himself.
11. Who is looking towards the young man?
12. They are throwing the ball.
13. It is a ball.
14. Virtue and justice are wisdom.
15. This is a loss to the poet.

101. QUESTIONS.—How many declensions are there in Greek? What are the terminations of the first declension? Which are *feminine*? Which *masculine*? Which nouns have gen. *as*, dat. *q*? What is the quantity of *a*, gen. *ης*? Of *a*, gen. *as*? Go through with *Μοῦσα*, *σκιά*, *χώρα*, *τυψή*, *δίκη*. What is the general statement as to the accent? How is the gen. pl. always accented? If a noun is oxytone in the nom., what is the accent of the gen. and dat.? What is the quantity of *ai* with respect to accentuation? Suppose then the penult have a diphthong or long vowel, with an acute on it, what is that acute changed into when the termination becomes *ai*? Can the circumflex stand on the penult when the last syllable becomes long? If the final of a proparoxytone becomes long, what accent do you give it? Give the rules for the use of the article in 98. In the Exercise (sentence 8, Greek) account for the genit. [81, 99.] 7, 8, 9, &c, account for the article. [98, 1.] 15. Which is better, *τό* or *τὰ κάρα*? [90, REM.] Sentence 9 (English), what is the Greek for *who*? Does it retain its accent in a sentence? 10. Give the Greek for *himself*. 13. How do you express “it is” &c. in Greek? (By *ἐστίν* simply.)

LESSON XIII.***Contracts. Masculines of the First Declension.***

102. Some feminines of the first end in *η*, *ā* contracted from *ea*, *aa*. They are declined regularly as if from *η*, *a*; but every case is a *perispomenon*. (*Συκέα*)

=) συκῆ, συκῆς, συκῆ, &c.: (*μνᾶ =*) μνᾶ, μνᾶς, μνᾶ, &c.

PARADIGMS OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Sing.	N.	Citizen.	Perse.	Youth.	Fowler.
	δό ^{της} πολίτης	Πέρσης	νεανίας	δρυιζοῦρας	
G.	τοῦ πολίτου	Πέρσου	νεανίου	δρυιζοῦρα	
D.	τῷ πολίτῃ	Πέρσῃ	νεανίᾳ	δρυιζοῦρᾳ	
A.	τὸν πολίτην	Πέρσην	νεανίαν	δρυιζοῦραν	
V.	πολίτᾳ	Πέρσῃ	νεανίᾳ	δρυιζοῦρᾳ	
Plur.	N.	οἱ πολῖται	νεανίαι	δρυιζοῦραι	
	G.	τῶν πολιτῶν	νεανιῶν	δρυιζοῦρῶν	
	D.	τοῖς πολίταις	νεανίαις	δρυιζοῦραις	
	A.	τοὺς πολίτας	νεανίας	δρυιζοῦρας	
	V.	πολίται	νεανίαι	δρυιζοῦραι	
Dual.	N. A. V.	τὼ πολίτᾳ	νεανίᾳ	δρυιζοῦρᾳ	
	G. D.	τοῖν πολίταιν	νεανίαιν	δρυιζοῦραιν	

103. Masculine nouns in ης have the vocative in η, except the following, which have ᾁ:

1) Those in της.

2) Those compounded of a substantive and a verb, that simply append ης to the verbal root; as γεωμέτρης, geometer; ἀρτοπάλης, breadseller, baker.

3) National names; as Πέρσης, a Persian, voc. Πέρσα,—but Πέρσης, Perses, voc. Πέρση.

104. The rules of accentuation are the same as for feminines (97).—Δεσπότης irregularly throws back its accent in vocat. (δέσποτα), and χρήστης, usurer, has gen. pl. χρήστων.*

105. Some nouns in ḥς, contracted from εας, are declined regularly, but every case is *perispomenon*. (*Ἐρμέας =*) Ἐρμῆς, οὐ, ḥ, ḥν, &c.

106. Several masculines in ḥς have the Doric gen. in ḥ: viz. πατραλοίας, a parricide, μητραλοίας, a matricide, ὄρνιζοῦρας, a fowler or bird-catcher: also several proper names; as Σύλλας, gen. Σύλλα, and contracts in ḥς, Βορρᾶς (from Βορέας), gen. Βορρᾶ.

* Three other nouns of the first declen. are paroxytone in the gen. pl.; as ἀφίη, anchovy; ἑτησίαι, Etesian winds; χλοῦνης, wild boar; which have gen. pl. ἀφίων, ἑτησίαιν, χλοῦνην.

107. A few proper names have the Ionic genit. in *εω*, even in the Attic dialect; as Τήρης, Θάλης, Τήρεω, Θάλεω. (Note the irregular accent.)

108. VOCABULARY 5.

Persian, Πέρσης.

Perse (proper name), Πέρσης.

Land, earth, γῆ.

Domestic, οἰκέτης.

Baker, ἀρτοπόλης.

Bookseller, βιβλιοπόλης.

Geometer, γεωμέτρης.

Masier, δεσπότης (see 104).

Laborer, cultivator, ἐργάτης.

Desire, ἐπιθυμία.

Disciple, pupil, μαθητής.

Citizen, πολίτης.

Sailor, ναύτης.

Minerva, Ἀθηνᾶ (ā = áa, Athēnē).

Mercury, Ἐρμῆς (Hermes).

Boreas, the north wind, Βορρᾶς (106).

The Gelas, (a river in Sicily,) Γέλας, ā (106).

Poet, ποιητής.

Mina, (a coin,) μνᾶ (= μνά).

Weasel, γαλῆ (= γαλέη).

Fig-tree, συκῆ (ῆ = éa).

To hastise, κολάζειν.

To have, ἔχειν (takes rough breathing in the future.)

To plant, φυτεύειν.

To hunt, Ἀνηρεύειν.

To admire, θαυμάζειν.

One ought; we ought, χρή (= oportet.)

Hail! χαιρε (imperat. of χαίρω).

"By," in swearing by a deity, νῦ (with accus.)

Not even, οὐδέ (ne ... quidem).

Five, πέντε.

Was, ἦν: were, ἦσαν.

To speak ill (or evil) of, κακῶς λέγειν, (with acc. of person.)

109. The Infinitive Mood with the article answers to our participial substantive: τὸ λέγειν, *to say*, or (*the*) *saying*; τοῦ λέγειν, *of saying*; τῷ λέγειν, *by saying*, or (with governed case interposed) τῷ ταῦτῃ λέγειν, *by saying these things*. It may be governed by prepositions, &c., just like any other substantive: ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν· τῇ τοῦ λέγειν ῥώμῃ, &c.

Exercise 10.

110. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Πέρσης ἄρχει' τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.
2. Οὐδὲ οἰκέτας χρὴ ὄργην κολάζειν. 3. 'Ο ἀρτοπόλης

πέντε μνᾶς ἔχει. 4. Ο Προμηθεὺς^b κλέπτει Ἀθηνᾶς τὴν σοφίαν. 5. Ω Πέρση, μὴ εἴκε τῇ τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπι-θυμίᾳ. 6. Φεύγε, ὁ Πέρσα. 7. Ο ἐργάτης συκᾶς φυτεύει. 8. Οι Πέρσαι γῆς ἐργάται εἰσίν. 9. Θηρεύσομεν τὰς γαλᾶς. 10. Τὴν τοῦ γεωμέτρου σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν. 11. Νὴ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ποιήσω ταῦτα. 12. Χαῖρε, ὁ δεσπότα. 13. Χαῖρε καὶ σύ, ὁ βιβλιοπόλα. 14. Τὸ δυμα^c ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ Γέλα. 15. Τὴν τοῦ ὀρυζοδήρα^d τέχνην θαυμάζομεν. 16. Οὐδὲ δεσπότας χρὴ κακῶς λέγειν.

* 81. b Prometheus. (98, 2.) c τὸ δυμα, a name; δεσπότης, from, (with gen.) d 106.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The disciples of the geometer have five minæ.
2. The Persians are masters of the sea.
3. The laborers are planting a fig-tree.
4. O laborer, plant the fig-tree.
5. By Hermes, I will not do this.
6. They yield to the desire of having disciples.
7. The geometers have pupils.
8. O Geometer, do not yield to the desire of talking.
9. Do not speak-evil-of the citizens.
10. Hail ! O baker.
11. By Athēnē, I will have the sphere.
12. By Hermes, I will plant the fig-trees.
13. One-ought not to plant even a fig-tree.

111. QUESTIONS.—How are femin. contracts declined ? Go through with πολίτης, Πέρσης, νεανίας, ὀρυζοδήρας. What is the vocat. of masc. nouns in *ης* ? Name the exceptions. What are the rules of accentuation ? Give the vocat. of δεσπότης and gen. pl. of χρήστης. How are nouns in *ης* declined ? What peculiarity have several masculines in *ᾶς* ? What is the genit. of such nouns as Τήρης, Θάλης, &c. ? How is the infin. mood with the article used ? In the Exercise (sentence 1, Greek), why has *τε* no accent ? 2. Why is δργῆ perispomenon ? [97, 1.] 8. Why is γῆς without the article ? (Common nouns omit the article under certain circumstances, as here, γῆ being used of the particular country of the Πέρσαι.) Why does εἰσίν retain its accent after ἐργάται ? [56, 2.] 10. What is the order of the words ? Is it to be imitated ? 13. What is the quantity of the α in βιβλιοπόλα ? Sen-

tence 1 (English), how do you translate "have?" Give the rule [85, 1]. 2. What case do you put "masters" in? (The nom. after the verb.) 6. What case does *εἰκεν* govern? 9. What case do you put "citizens" in?

LESSON XIII.

Second Declension of Nouns.

112. Nouns of this declension end in *os*, *masculine*, often *feminine*, and *ov* *neuter*.

REM. Fem. diminutive proper nouns in *ov* are an exception, e. g.
ἡ Γλυκέριον. (See 64, note *.)

TERMINATIONS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	<i>os</i>	<i>ov</i>	<i>ă</i>
G.	<i>ou</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>oī</i>
D.	<i>ō</i>	<i>ois</i>	<i>oīu</i>
A.	<i>ov</i>	<i>ous</i>	<i>ă</i>
V.	<i>os, e</i>	<i>ov</i>	<i>ă</i>

PARADIGMS.

SING.	Word.	Disease.	God.	Fig.
N.	δ λόγος	ἡ νόσος	δ Ζεός	τὸ σύκον
G.	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς νόσου	τοῦ Ζεοῦ	τοῦ σύκου
D.	τῶ λόγῳ	τῇ νόσῳ	τῷ Ζεῷ	τῷ σύκῳ
A.	τὸν λόγον	τὴν νόσον	τὸν Ζεον	τὸ σύκον
V.	λόγε	νόσε	Ζεός	σύκον

PLUR.	Word.	Disease.	God.	Fig.
N.	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ νόσοι	οἱ Ζεοί	τὰ σύκα
G.	τῶν λόγων	τῶν νόσων	τῶν Ζεών	τῶν σύκων
D.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νόσοις	τοῖς Ζεοῖς	τοῖς σύκοις
A.	τοὺς λόγους	τὰς νόσους	τοὺς Ζεούς	τὰ σύκα
V.	λόγοι	νόσοι	Ζεοί	σύκα

DUAL. N. A. V.	Word.	Disease.	God.	Fig.
N.	τὼ λόγῳ	τὰ νόσῳ	τῷ Ζεῷ	τῷ σύκῳ
G. D.	τοῖν λόγοιν	ταῖν νόσοιν	τοῖν Ζεοῖν	τοῖν σύκοιν

113. The vocative of words in *os* (as will be observed) sometimes ends in *os*: as ἀ φίλε and ἀ φίλος: always ἄ Ζεός.

114. *On the accentuation.*]—The accent remains on the syllable which is accented in the nominative, as long as it can: except in the vocative ἀδελφε, from ἀδελφός, *a brother*. The termination *os* in the

plural, like *as* in the first declension, is considered *short* with reference to accentuation. The change of the accent is like that in the first declension (97), except that it is only *oxytones* (not *all* words, as in the first declension) that become *perispomena* in the genitive plural (*ἰατρός· ἰατρῶν*). The rest are *paroxytones*.

115. VOCABULARY 6.

Lecythus, Λέκυθος, ḥ (a fortress in Macedonia near Torone).
A temple, *ἱερόν*, τό, (prop. neut. adj. from *ἱερός*, *holy*).
A gift, *δῶρον*, τό.
God, *Ὄστις*, δ.
Word, *speech*, *reason*, λόγος, δ.
Judge, *juror*, δικαιοτής, δ.
Work, *action*, ἔργον, τό.
Man, *human being*, ἄνθρωπος, δ.
Stranger, *host*, *guest*, ξένος, δ.
Physician, *ἰατρός*, δ.
Sorrow, λύπη, ḥ.
Plain, πεδίον, τό.
Targeteer, πελταστής, δ.
An enemy, πολέμος (prop. adj., *hostile*); ἔχθρός, δ.
Way, *road*, ὁδός, ḥ.
Army, στρατία, ḥ.
Running, *race-course*, δρόμος, δ.
To run, *ὤσθιν* (= *ὢσσιν*) Δρόμῳ
ὢσθιν is stronger; *to run at full speed*; *to run to the charge* (of soldiers).
Quoit, *discus*, δίσκος, δ.
Slave, δοῦλος, δ.

Drug, *poison*, φάρμακον, τό.
Tale, *legend*, μῦθος, δ.
Garland, στέφανος, δ.
Stadium, στάδιον, (= 606 English feet) pl. στάδιοι or στάδια.
Rock, πέτρα, ḥ.
Stone, λίθος, δ.
Silver, ἀργύρος, δ.
Gold, χρυσός, δ.
Mere talk, *mere stuff*, *nonsense*, λῆπος, δ.
Fear, φόβος, δ.
Horse, ἵππος, δ.
Ass, ὄνος, δ.
To care for, φροντίζειν, (governs the gen.)
To lead forward; *to march forward*; *to advance* (trans.) πρόγειειν.
To sow, σπείρειν.
To restrain, κατέχειν.
Ten, δέκα.
As (as it were =) about, ὡς.
That, ὅτι.

116. When a substantive with the article has a dependent genitive, the genitive usually either (1) stands between the article and its substantive, or (2) follows the substantive with a second article: thus,

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ḥ τῶν παλαιῶν σοφία. | τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλος. |
| 2. ḥ σοφία ḥ τῶν παλαιῶν. | τὸ κάλλος τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς. |

a) In the first order (*ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν σοφία*) neither notion has any preponderance of emphasis over the other; the order with the repeated article (*ἡ σοφία ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν*), is used, when the speaker wishes to dwell upon the notions separately. The reason may be, to add an ironical or contemptuous meaning to one of them.—β) The following are rarer orders:—3. *Ἡ σοφία τῶν παλαιῶν.* 4. *Τῶν παλαιῶν ἡ σοφία.*

117. Words that modify a substantive are interposed, in Greek, between it and the article; or follow it with the article repeated.

English.

The guards from the city.

Greek.

- | | |
|---|--|
| The guards summoned to attend the king. | 1. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως φύλακες.
2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ ἀπό τῆς πόλεως.

1. οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουθεῖν παρακελημένοι φύλακες.
2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουθεῖν παρακελημένοι. |
|---|--|

Let the pupil note carefully and imitate the Greek order in the Exercises following.

Exercise 11.

118. a) Translate into English.

1. **Εστιν*^a ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ **Ἀθηνᾶς* ἱερόν. 2. Δῶρα θεοὺς πενθεῖ^b. 3. Πείσει τοὺς λόγοις τοὺς δικαστάς. 4. Διώκε τὴν ἀρετήν τε καὶ σοφίαν. 5. Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶπων φροντίζουσιν. 6. Χαῖρε, ὁ ξένε. 7. Λύπης ιατρός ἔστιν ἀνδρῶποις λόγος. 8. Όι ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου πελτασταὶ δρόμῳ θέουσιν, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ φεύγουσι. 9. Προάγει ὁ Χειρόσφρος τὴν στρατιὰν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς πολεμίους. 10. Εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους^c μὴ σπείρε. 11. Μὴ εἴκε τῇ τοῦ χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἄργυρου ἐπιδυμίᾳ. 12. Λέγομεν ἔργοις, δτι λῆρος πρὸς^d χρυσόν τε καὶ ἄργυρόν ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετή. 13. Πλέξομεν τοὺς στεφάνους. 14. Τὰς ἐπιδυμίας οὐ λόγῳ κατέχει, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκῃ καὶ φόβῳ. 15. Βλάπτει τὸν ἔχθρον. 16. Πλέξουσι τὸν στέφανον. 17. Ο δοῦλος τρίβει τὸ

φάρμακον. 18. Τὸν μὲν δίσκον ῥίψω, τὴν δὲ σφαιρὰν οὐ. 19. Δοῦλός ἐστιν. 20. Ὁ ἵππος τῶν τοῦ πελταστοῦ δώρων οὐ φροντίζει.

^a There is. In this sense *τοτε* (at the head of a sentence) keeps its accent. ^b Neuter plurals usually take a sing. verb. See 85.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The horse is pursuing the ass. 2. Do not yield to the enemy. 3. Restrain the desires of the soul by reason. 4. The citizens do not care-for the strangers. 5. We will march- the army -forward^c about five stadia. 6. The enemy fly through fear.^d 7. Yield not to the fear of the enemy. 8. In our words^e pleasure is mere-nonsense to^f virtue, but by our actions we declare that virtue is mere-nonsense to pleasure. 9. Gifts persuade the souls of men. 10. The young-man will anoint himself. 11. Who is weaving the garland? 12. It is a discus. 13. They will throw the ball, but not the discus.^g 14. There are ten men in^h the temple of Minerva. 15. O Persian, restrain the desire of speaking evil of man.

^c These hyphens mean that *march-forward* is translated by one word. ^d Use the dative of the noun. ^e Dative of the noun, as in 12 (Greek) above. ^f "To" (= compared with). See 29, "Diff. of Idiom." ^g *εἰ* with dat.

119. QUESTIONS.—What are the terminations of the second declens.? Go through with the table. Decline λόγος, νόσος, κῆπος, θεός, σῦκος. What is the vocat. of nouns in *os*? What the rules with respect to accentuation? What is the order of the words when a noun with the article has a dependent genit.? Discriminate the meaning, according to the order of the words. What are rarer orders? Where do you place words that modify a substantive? Give the Greek (both ways) for "the guards *from the city*;" "the guards *summoned to attend the king*." Can you point out any illustrations in the Greek sentences following? Sentence 14, (English) will the verb in the sense of "there are," be accented or not? (It retains its accent when it stands at the beginning of a sentence.)

LESSON XIV.

*Contracts of Second Declension. Imperfect Tense.
Augment.*

120. Some few nouns in *eos*, *oos*, *eou*, *ooe* are contracted throughout.

PARADIGMS.

SING.	Mind.	Circumnavigation.	Bone.
N.	ό <i>νόος</i> <i>νοῦς</i>	ό <i>περίπλοος</i> <i>περίπλους</i>	τὸ ὁστέον ὁστοῦν
G.	τοῦ <i>νόου</i> <i>νοῦ</i>	τοῦ <i>περιπλόου</i> <i>περίπλου</i>	τοῦ ὁστέου ὁστοῦ
D.	τῷ <i>νόῳ</i> <i>νῷ</i>	τῷ <i>περιπλόῳ</i> <i>περίπλῳ</i>	τῷ ὁστέῳ ὁστῷ
A.	τὸν <i>νόον</i> <i>νοῦν</i>	τὸν <i>περιπλοον</i> <i>περίπλονυ</i>	τὸ ὁστέον ὁστοῦν
V.	νόε <i>νοῦ</i>	περίπλοε <i>περίπλον</i>	ὁστέον ὁστοῦν
PLUR.			
N.	οἱ <i>νόοι</i> <i>νοῖ</i>	οἱ <i>περίπλοοι</i> <i>περίπλοι</i>	τὰ ὁστέα ὁστᾶ
G.	τῶν <i>νόων</i> <i>νῶν</i>	τῶν <i>περιπλόων</i> <i>περίπλων</i>	τῶν ὁστέων ὁστῶν
D.	τοῖς <i>νόοις</i> <i>νοῖς</i>	τοῖς <i>περιπλόοις</i> <i>περίπλοις</i>	τοῖς ὁστέοις ὁστοῖς
A.	τοὺς <i>νόους</i> <i>νοῦν</i>	τοὺς <i>περιπλόους</i> <i>περίπλονυ</i>	τὰ ὁστέα ὁστᾶ
V.	νόοι <i>νοῖ</i>	περίπλοοι <i>περίπλοι</i>	ὁστέα ὁστᾶ
DUAL			
N.A.V.	τὼ <i>νόῳ</i> <i>νῷ</i>	τὼ <i>περιπλόῳ</i> <i>περίπλῳ</i>	τὼ ὁστέῳ ὁστῷ
G. D.	τοῖν <i>νόοιν</i> <i>νοῖν</i>	τοῖν <i>περιπλόοιν</i> <i>περίπλοιν</i>	τοῖν ὁστέοιν ὁστοῖν

121. Obs. 1) The dual *ῳ* is (irregularly) *oxytone*. Neuters contract *ea* into *ā* (not *ē*) to preserve the *distinctive a* of a neuter plural. The gen. pl. from *eov* is generally open; *οστέων* (not *οστῶν*). The substantive *κάνεον* is accented *κανοῦν* (though *regularly* it should be *κανονυ*).

2) The compounds of *νοῦς*, *πλοῦς* are *paroxytone* throughout.

122. The Imperfect tense is formed from the root of the Present by adding *ov* and prefixing the *augment*; as, *λεγ* (root of pres.) *λεγ-ov* (by adding *ov*), *ἔ-λεγ-ov* (by prefixing the augment); *τυπτ*, *τυπτ-ov*, *ἔ-τυπτ-ov*; &c.

123. If the verb begins with a consonant, the augment is *e* prefixed; this is called the *syllabic augment*, because it forms a *syllable*. *Λύ-w*, Imperf. *ἔ-λυ-ov*. *Τύπτ-w*, Imperf. *ἔ-τυπτ-ov*.

REM. The Imperfect, besides its usual meaning, expresses *continued* or *repeated actions*, taking place in past time; as, “I was wri-

ting" (at some time past and while something else was going on) : *εν τῷ ἔργῳ έπειτα γράφον*, "while you were playing, I was writing."

124. If the verb begins with a vowel, this vowel is *changed* (the *changed vowel* being called the *temporal augment*) ;

1) *ε, α, ο*, are changed into the corresponding long vowels *η, η, ω*.*

2) The diphthongs *au, ai, ou* become *ηυ, η, ω*; *η* becomes *ῃ*.

3) *ι, ӯ*, are lengthened into *ι, ӯ*.

4) *ει, ευ, ου*, and the long vowels *ι, ӯ, η, ω*, are unaugmented; † *P* is *doubled* after the augment; as, *ρήπτω, ἐρρήπτον*.

125. The terminations of the persons are :

			EXAMPLE.
S.	ον, εσ, ε	S.	ἔ-τυπτ-ον, ἔ-τυπτ-ες, ἔ-τυπτ-η
P.	ομεν, ετε, ον	P.	ἐ-τύπτ-ομεν, ἐ-τύπτ-ετε, ἐ-τυπτ-ον
D.	ετον, έτην	D.	ἐ-τύπτ-ετον, ἐ-τυπτ-έτην.

126. VOCABULARY 7.

Voyage, πλοῦς.

Stream, ρόῦς.

Mind, reason, νοῦς.

*A passage (across), διάπλους
(121, 2.)*

*A sailing round, a voyage round,
περίπλους.*

Grandson, νιδοῦς.

Entrance (into a port), ἔσπλους.

Athens, Ἀθῆναι, ὥν.

Cenaeum, Κήραιον.

Eubaea, Εὐβοια.

A Lacedaemonian, Δακεδαιμόνιος.

The Nile, Νεῖλος, δ.

Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ḡ.

*Munychia, Μουνυχία (a ~~post~~ at
Athens).*

Mob; crowd, δχλος, δ.

Love, ἀγάπη.

Country, χώρα.

*To reign; to be king, βασιλεύειν,
(takes the gen.)*

*To be distant from, ἀπέχειν (with
gen.)*

* There are eleven verbs which change *ε* into *ει* instead of *η*: as, *ἔχω, εἰχον; ἔλκω, εἰλκον; ἔβιζω, εἰβιζον; ἔπομαι, εἰπόμην; &c.*

† Sometimes, however, *εν* is augmented into *ην*, and *ει* is sometimes augmented in *εικάζω*, Imperf. (sometimes) *ηκαζον*.

Aeetes, Αἴγτης.
The Phasiani, Φασιανοί.
Sicily, Σικελία.

<i>To bar</i> (a passage), ἐμφράττειν. <i>To colonize, οἰκίζειν.</i> <i>Eight, ὀκτώ</i> (indeclin.).
--

Exercise 12.

127. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν βραχύς ἔστιν ὁ διάπλους πρὸς τὸ Κήναιον τῆς Εὐβοίας.
2. Αἴγτου υἱῶν ἐβασίλευε τῶν Φασιανῶν.
3. Σικελίας περίπλους ἔστιν ως ὀκτὼ ἡμέρων.
4. Ἡ Μουνυχία οὐ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀπέχει.
5. Ο Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἔστιν.
6. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἔστι τοῦ Νείλου.
7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἥρχον τοῦ ἐς Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλουν.
8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν νῷ ἔχουσι τοὺς ἐς τὴν Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλουν ἐμφράττειν.
9. Ἐρρίπτε τὸν δισκού.
10. Ἐπειδε τοὺς ξένους.
11. Ἐτύπτετε τοὺς οἰκέτας.
12. Οἱ Γελωνοὶ φύκιζον τὴν χώραν.
13. Ἡλείφεται τὸν δεσπότην.
14. Ο Πέρσης δχλον φιλεῖ, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν.
15. Τὸν τοῦ ῥοῦ διάπλουν οἱ νεανίαι ἐποίουν.
16. Ο τοῦ ἰατροῦ δοῦλος δῶρα ἐφίλει.
17. Ο δικαστὴς τὸν τοῦ πελταστοῦ φόβον κατεῖχεν.
18. Ἡ ἀμαδία ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων Αἴγυπτον ἔβλαπτεν.
19. Οἱ Πέρσαι τῆς Σικελίας ἀπέχουσι.
20. Ἐβλεπον πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.

* Short (masc. adj.) ^a See Kühner, 275. 1. ^c The genit. is used of the time *within which* any thing happens or has not happened. K. 274, 8, b. ^d See 124, 1): from *φράσσειν*. ^e Impf. from *ποιεῖν*. * From *κατέχειν*. For augment, see 124, 1) note.* It is taken between the preposition and the verb. ^f See 115, a. ^g On the *added ν*, see 98, note.*

b) Translate into Greek.

1. We are barring the entrance into the Munychia.
2. He was telling the legend.
3. We shall be masters of the entrance.
4. You (*pl.*) were masters of the entrances into the Munychia.
5. Ye will hurl the

quoits. 6. The two-young-men were hurling quoits. 7. You (*pl.*) were looking towards profit. 8. We will not yield to the desire of looking after (*πρός*) profit. 9. You (*pl.*) were reigning over the Persians. 10. You (*pl.*) were colonizing the country of the Geloni. 11. I was admiring the temple of Minerva. 12. The gods of the Egyptians rule over the country. 13. By Hermes, I will chastise the Phasiani. 14. They restrained the desire of speaking ill of (the city of) Athens. 15. O stranger, the slave had ten minæ. 16. The domestic was caring-for the horses and the asses of his master. 17. O brother, march- the army -forward about eight stadia. 18. The young-men were hunting weasels. 19. The targeteers were running (at full speed) towards the plain. 20. The physician's grandson loves gold and silver. 21. Do not yield to the desire for gold. 22. There is in Sicily a temple of Mercury.

LESSON XV.

Adjectives.

128. Adjectives are words which describe a property supposed to belong already to the object spoken of (as, "a *red* rose"), or distinctly assert such property to belong to the object (as, "the rose is *red*").

129. Adjectives agree with substantives in *gender*, *number*, and *case*: they are declined like substantives and are of *three* declensions.

1) The *first* comprises adjectives of *three terminations*.

REM. Most of the adjectives belong to this class.

2) The *second*, those of *two terminations*.

3) The *third*, those of *one termination*.

130. Adjectives of three terminations in *os*, *η*, *ov*, and *os*, *a*, *ov* are declined in the *masc.* and *neut.* like nouns of the *second* declension, and in the *femin.* like a noun of the *first* declension. Other adjectives of three terminations are declined like nouns of the *third* declension.*

PARADIGMS.

<i>ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁν, "good."</i>						<i>ἄξιος, α, ον, "worthy."</i>					
SING.	N.	ἀγαθ-ός	-ή	-όν		N.	ἄξι-ος	-α	-ον		
	G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ	-ῆς	-οῦ		G.	ἄξι-ον	-ας	-ον		
	D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ		D.	ἄξι-ῷ	-ᾳ	-ῳ		
	A.	ἀγαθ-ον	-ήν	-όν		A.	ἄξι-ον	-αν	-ον		
	V.	ἀγαθ-έ	-ή	-όν		V.	ἄξι-ε	-α	-ον		
PLUR.	N.	ἀγαθ-οί	-αι	-ά		N.	ἄξι-οι	-αι	-α		
	G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν		G.	ἄξι-ων	-ων	-ων		
	D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς	-αις	-οῖς		D.	ἄξι-οις	-αις	-οις		
	A.	ἀγαθ-ούς	-άς	-ά		A.	ἄξι-ους	-ας	-α		
	V.	ἀγαθ-οί	-αι	-ά		V.	ἄξι-οι	-αι	-α		
DUAL.	N. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ώ	-ά	-ώ		N. A. V.	ἄξι-ω	-α	-ω		
	G. D.	ἀγαθ-οῖν	-αιν	-οῖν		G. D.	ἄξι-οιν	-αιν	-οιν		

181. Obs. 1.) Adjectives in *os* have feminine *a* if the *os* follows a vowel or *ρ*: if not, the feminine is *η*: e. g.

ἰδιος, ιδία, ιδιον. δῆλος, δήλη, δῆλον.

ἱερός, ιερά, ιερόν. σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν.

ἀδρός, ἀδρόα, ἀδρόν. καλός, καλή, καλόν.

2) But *os*, when not preceded by *ρ*, forms the femin. in *η*, e. g.

ἄγδος, ἄγδη, ἄγδον. ἀπλός, ἀπλή, ἀπλόν.

* Table of the different terminations of Adjectives of three endings.

1.	{ <i>os</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ον</i> }	ἀγαθ-ός	ἡ	όν
	{ <i>os</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ον</i> }	ἔχδρ-ός	ᾳ	όν
2.	ᾶς	αινα	ᾶν	μέλ-ας	αινα	αν
3.	εις	εσσα	εν	χαρl-εις	εσσα	εν
4.	ην	εινα	εν	τέρ-ην	εινα	εν
5.	ῆς	εῖα	ῆ	γλυκ-ῆς	εῖα	ῆ
6.	έν	οῦσα	έν	ἐκ-έν	οῦσα	έν

132. VOCABULARY 8.

<i>Base, disgraceful, αἰσχρός.</i>	<i>Beautiful, καλός.</i>
<i>Wise, clever, σοφός.</i>	<i>Worthy, ἄξιος.</i>
<i>Friendly, dear, φίλος.</i>	<i>Good, ἀγαθός.</i>
<i>Empty, κένος.</i>	<i>Sacred, λεπός.</i>
<i>Strong, ἴσχυρός.</i>	<i>Plain, evident, δῆλος.</i>
<i>Long, μακρός.</i>	<i>Human, ἀνθρώπων.</i>
<i>Bad, κακός.</i>	<i>Divine, θεῖος.</i>

Exercise 13.

133. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡδονὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά. 2. Οἱ πολῖται ἡσαν σοφοί, καὶ καλὴ ἦν ἡ χώρα. 3. Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς σοφίας. 4. Ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ σοφία πείσει τὸν ἄξιον γεωμέτρην. 5. Ὁ λόγος ἔστιν αἰσχρός. 6. Ἐστιν ἱερὸν καλὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις. 7. Μὴ διώκε τὰ αἰσχρά. 8. Τῷ νεανίᾳ ἐτριβέτην τὸ φάρμακον. 9. Προμηθεὺς οὐκ ἦν φίλος τοῖς θεοῖς. 10. Ἡ ἀγαπὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ πείσει ἀνθρώπους. 11. Χαῖρε, ὁ δέσποτα, μὴ εἴκε τῇ τοῦ ἄρχειν κένη ἐπιθυμίᾳ. 12. Δῆλόν ἔστιν ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἴσχυρός τε καὶ μακρός. 13. Ἰσχυρὸν δόχλος ἔστιν, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν. 14. Τίς τῷ κόρᾳ βλάψει; 15. Λί καλαὶ κόραι τὸν σοφὸν ἰατρὸν πείσουσι. 16. Ὁ στέφανος δὲ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἔστιν ἱερός. 17. Τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, ἔψευδον αὐτόν. 18. Ἡ σοφία ἔστιν καλὴ καὶ θεῖα.

* The copula *ἐστί* is often omitted. ^b a temple. ^c base (things).

^d nom. sing. neut. (after the verb). * See 90, REM. ^f See 66, OBS.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Look, O Persian, towards the beautiful sea.
 2. Empty wisdom will persuade the citizens. 3. The poet was admiring the two-wise-geometers. 4. O young man, do not yield to base pleasures. 5. Who will hide base (things)? 6. Sicily is beautiful and dear

to its citizens. 7. The two young men were telling the legend. 8. Bad men admire bad (things). They do not love good (things). 9. The clever geometer will anoint himself. 10. They were weaving garlands in the garden of the good laborer. 11. We ought to admire the strong mind of *Æetes*'s grandson. 12. Who is colonizing the country of the Geloni? 13. The Lacedæmonians were looking towards profit by barring the entrance into the Munychias. 14. The way is long and not good. 15. The long legend of the poet is empty and mere nonsense. 16. The good (man) is dear to God.

LESSON XVI.

Adjectives (continued). *Future from verbs in ζω, εω, αω, οω.*

134. In the case of adjectives in *eos*, *ea*, *eov*, and *oos*, *on*, *oov*, contraction takes place, which in some instances deviates from the general rules (see Note 6), the distinctive terminations (as *a* in the neut. plur., *as* in the accus., and *aiς* in the dat. plur.) being always left unchanged in contraction. From *χρύσεος* the contracted forms are (irregularly) *perispomena*; except (probably) *ώ* of the dual (as in *δστώ*).

135. If another vowel or *ρ* precedes *eos*, the feminine is contracted, not into *η*, but into *ᾶ*; e. g.

(*ἐρέεος* =) *ἐρεοῦς*, *ἐρεᾶ*, *ἐρεοῦν*, *woollen*.

(*ἀργύρεος* =) *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἀργυρᾶ*, *ἀργυροῦν*, *silver*.

136. Such compound adjectives in (*oos*) *ous* as are formed from contracted substantives of the second declension (*νοῦς*, *πλοῦς*), are accented throughout on the *penult* [*εῦνος*, *εῦνον*, &c.; nom. pl. *μενοι*] undergo no contraction in the three similar cases of the neut.

plur.; e. g. ἄνοα (from ἄνους), ἀπλοα (from ἀπλούς, *not seaworthy*); but ἀπλᾶ, from ἀπλοῦς (*simplex*).

PARADIGMS.

χρύσε-ος, χρυσέ-α, χρύσε-ον, golden.			ἀπλό-ος, ἀπλό-η, ἀπλό-ον, simple		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	N.
SING.	χρύσε-ος contracted into	χρυσέ-α	χρύσε-ον	ἀπλό-ος contracted into	ἀπλό-η
N.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῆ
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῆν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῆν
PLUR.					
N.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ
G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς
A.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾶς
DUAL					
N. A. V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ
G. D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν

137. From verbs whose root ends in ζ, the *sigmated* root is generally formed by changing ζ into σ: as θαυμάζ, θαυμάσ.

REM. From verbs in αζω, ιζω, the futures ασω, ισω have the penult short.

138. For verbs whose roots end in ε, α, ο, these vowels are lengthened into η, η, ω, before σ is added (84). A root ending in a *doubtful* vowel usually has it long in the fut.: λύ-ω, λύ-σω.

Simple Root.	Sigmatized Root.	Present.	Future.
φιλε-	φιλη-σ	φιλέω	φιλήσω
τιμα-	τιμη-σ	τιμάω	τιμήσω
δχυρο-	δχυρω-σ	δχυρόω	δχυρώσω.

139. VOCABULARY 9.

Simple, ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς.

Double, διπλός, -οῦς.

Golden; of gold, χρύσεος, -οῦς.

Brazen, (of) brass or bronze,

χάλκεος, -οῦς.

(Of) iron, σιδήρεος, -οῦς.

(<i>Of</i>) <i>silver</i> , ἀργύρεος, -ους.	<i>Death</i> , θάνατος, δ.
<i>Bowl</i> ; (<i>shallow</i>) <i>cup</i> , φιάλη (= patera).	<i>House</i> ; <i>small house</i> , οἰκίδιον.
<i>Cup</i> , goblet, κύπελλον.	<i>Hollow</i> , κοῖλος, η, ον.
<i>Barbarian</i> , βάρβαρος (a term used of all who were not Greeks).	<i>Senseless</i> , ἄνοος, ἄνους.
<i>Door</i> , θύρα.	<i>Well disposed</i> (<i>towards</i>); <i>well affected</i> (<i>towards</i>), εὖνοος, εὖνους.
<i>Truth</i> , ἀλήθεια.	<i>Ill disposed</i> , <i>ill affected</i> , δύσνοος, δύσνους.
<i>Gate</i> , πύλη.	<i>To honor</i> , τιμάειν (= τιμᾶν).
<i>Bolt</i> , βαρ, κλειδρον.	<i>To love</i> , φιλέειν (= φιλεῖν).
<i>Ring</i> , δακτύλιος, δ.	<i>To make fast</i> , ὀχυρώειν (= ὀχυρῶν).
<i>Hoof</i> , δπλή.	<i>To kick (at)</i> , λακτίζειν.
<i>Prick</i> , goad, κέντρον.	

Exercise 14.

140. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἀπλοῦς ἔστιν ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας λόγος.
2. Τὸ κύπελλὸν ἔστιν ἀργυροῦν.
3. Ὁ θάνατος λέγεται^a χαλκοῦς ὑπνος.
4. Φιάλας ἔχει χρυσᾶς τε καὶ ἀργυρᾶς.
5. Οὐκ ἔχειροις τοὺς Θεσσαλοὺς διώκομεν ἀλλ' εὔνοις.
6. Τοῖς μὲν εὔνοις τῶν βαρβάρων δύσνοις ἡμᾶς ποιοῦσιν, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.
7. Ὁ νεανίας θεαύμαζεν ἵππον χαλκοῦν κοῖλον καὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον.
8. Τὰς πύλας σιδηροῖς κλειδροῖς ὀχυρώσομεν.
9. Οἱ ἵπποι λακτίζουσιν ἀλλήλους^b σιδηραῖς ὀπλαῖς.
10. Τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις^c οὕτε αἰσχροί ἔσμεν^d οὕτε δύσνοι.
11. Ὁ δοῦλος ἐλάκτιζε πρὸς τὰ κέντρα.
12. Τὴν τοῦ βιβλιοπάλον θύραν λακτίσομεν.
13. Διπλοῦν ἔστι τὸ οἰκίδιον.
14. Ἄνοά ἔστι τὰ παιδία.
15. Τιμήσομεν τοὺς δικαστάς.
16. Φιλήσω τὸ παιδίον.
17. Ὁ δοῦλος τρίβει τὸ φάρμακον.
18. Ἡ Αἴγυπτός ἔστι φίλη τοὺς βαρβάροις.
19. Διπλὰ ἀγαθὰ ἔστιν τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπινα, τὰ δὲ θεῖα.

^a is called.

^b one another, each other.

^c the Athenians

^d we are (first pl. pres. of εἰμι). ^e see 85, 1, note.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The bowl is silver.
2. The cup is of gold, but the bowl not.
3. He has both gold and silver cups.
4. You shall make-fast the gate with an iron bar.
5. The horse will kick the ass.
6. We are ill-affected towards¹ the Persians, but well-affected towards the Athenians.
7. They are not ill-affected either to the Athenians or the Lacedæmonians (*Say*: ‘neither to the Athenians nor to the Lacedæmonians are they ill-affected’).
8. You will honor neither geometrician nor the judge.
9. O young man, admire the simple words of truth and justice.
10. By Minerva, I will march the army forward ten stadia.
11. There are eight golden goblets in the Nile.
12. The house of the poet has five doors.
13. O man, it is hard² for thee³ to kick against⁴ the pricks.

¹ say, to (dat.) ² σκλήπος. ³ σει, dat. of pron. σε. ⁴ πρός.

LESSON XVII.

First Aorist Active.

141. The first Aorist of the Active is formed by adding *ā* to the *sigmated root** (or root of future), and prefixing the augment (123, 124):

Root.	Sigmated Root.	Aorist.
ρίπτ-	ρίψ-	ἔρ-ρίψ-ā
βλεπ-	βλεψ-	ἔ-βλεψ-ā
λεγ-	λεξ-	ἔ-λεξ-ā
πειθ-	πεισ- (for πειθs)	ἔ-πεισ-ā
ἀρχ-	ἀρξ-	ἡρξ-ā

142. The Aorist expresses actions, *independently*,

* i. e. root with *s* added. See 77.

as *completed* in past time; as, “the Greeks *conquered* (*ἐνίκησαν*) the Persians.”

REM. Thus the aorist is used of actions conceived as *single* and *definite* (often *momentary*) actions, without any reference to their *duration*. The aorist is a *narrative*, the imperf. a *descriptive* tense.

143. TERMINATIONS.

S.	ă	ăs	ĕ
P.	ăμεν	ăτε	ăν
D.		ăτον	ăτην

144. The accent is as far back as possible. It will therefore be on the *anepenult* of *hyperdissyllables*, except in *άτην*.

145. VOCABULARY 10.

Orestes, Ὀρέστης.

Friendly; (as subst. a *friend*), φίλος.

Marrow, μυελός, δ.

Some, ἕνιοι, ἕναι, ἕνα (pl.).

A natural philosopher, φυσικός, δ (physicus).

War, πόλεμος, δ.

Enemies, the *enemy*, πολέμιοι (hostes).

Resident-alien, *resident-foreigner*, μέτοικος, δ.

At all (after a negative), δλως (omnino).

Not only . . . but also, οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καὶ (non solum . . . sed etiam).

The one . . . the other, ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ.

These . . . those { οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ.
Some . . . others { οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ.

The article δ is here a *pronoun*, as it originally was in all cases.

Ἄντρος (*ipse*): the oblique cases usually answer to *his*, *him*, *their*, *them*: αὐτοῦ = εῆς: ἑαυτοῦ (*sui* ==) *suus ipsius*, or *suis*.

* Hence the *crypt* of a church.

*Exercise 15.*146. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Λέγετε πρὸς αὐτὸν τί (= what) ἐν οῷ ἔχετε, ὡς φύλον τε καὶ εὖνουν.
2. Τὰ τοῦ Ὀρέστου ὄστα ἐκ Τεγέας ἔκλεψε.
3. (Τῶν ὄστων τὰ μὲν ἔχει μυελόν, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ἔχει· ἔνια δὲ ζῶα· οὐδὲ ἔχειν ὅλως μυελὸν ἐν τοῖς ὄστοις λέγουσιν οἱ φυσικοί.)
4. Ὁ στρατηγὸς οὐ μόνον τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸν νοῦν προσέχει, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατώταις.
5. Ἡ ὄργη ἔδηξε τὰς ψυχάς.
6. Ὁ Πέρσης ἔκρινε τὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιδυμίαν.
7. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ψυχὰς εἰς πόλεμον ἔδηξαν.
8. Ἦλετ φατε τὴν τῆς βασιλίσσης κεφαλήν.
9. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἔκριψαν τὰ χρυσᾶ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ Χειρισόφου κήπῳ.
10. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὸ καλὸν φιλοῦσιν.
11. Ὁ ἀρτοπώλης ὁ σοφὸς πέντε ἵππους ἔχει.

* Acc. c. *Infin.* is used nearly as in Latin: though λέγειν is usually followed by δι: (that).

QUESTIONS.—1. Why has τε no accent? 2. Why is ἔκλεψε proparoxytone? 3. Why is the accent on the final of φυσικοί not written as the grave accent? 7. Why is στρατιωτῶν perispomenon?

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. You were throwing the quoit.
2. They threw the balls.
3. Anger sharpened his tongue.
4. This will sharpen the young-man's anger.
5. I injured Eretria, but I did not injure the country of the Geloni.
6. The just judge did not look to^{to} his own advantage.
7. You said by your deeds, that justice^{is} idle-talk to^{to} profit; but with your tongues you did not say this.
8. They injured not only the resident-foreigners, but also the citizens.
9. You persuaded not only the resident-foreigners, but also the judges.
10. The two-maidens admired the silver goblets in the poet's little-

house. 11. Some (men) love good (things), others base (things). 12. Who planted the fig-trees in the baker's garden? 13. We ought not to admire the citizen's bad desire of ruling. 14. O Persian, it is a base thing to strike a maiden.

LESSON XVIII.

Attic Second Declension.

147. Several substantives have the endings *ως* (masc. and fem.) and *ων* (neut.) instead of *ος* and *ον*, and retain the *ω* through all the cases instead of the regular vowels and diphthongs (112), *subscribing i* where the regular form has *φ* or *οι*.

PARADIGMS.

	People.	Rope.	Dining-Room.
Sing. N.	δλε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	τὸ ἀνάγε-ων
G.	τοῦ λε-ώ	τῆς κάλ-ω	τοῦ ἀνάγε-ω
D.	τῷ λε-ῷ	τῇ κάλ-ῳ	τῷ ἀνάγε-ῳ
A.	τὸν λε-ών	τὴν κάλ-ων	τὸ ἀνάγε-ων
V.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	ἀνάγε-ων
Plur. N.	οἱ λε-ῷ	αἱ κάλ-ῳ	τὰ ἀνάγε-ω
G.	τῶν λε-ών	τῶν κάλ-ων	τῶν ἀνάγε-ων
D.	τοῖς λε-ῷς	ταῖς κάλ-ῳς	τοῖς ἀνάγε-ῳς
A.	τοὺς λε-ώς	τὰς κάλ-ως	τὰ ἀνάγε-ω
V.	λε-ῷ	κάλ-ῳ	ἀνάγε-ῳ
Dual. N. A. V.	τῷ λε-ώ	τῷ κάλ-ῳ	τῷ ἀνάγε-ῳ
G. D.	τοῖν λε-ῷν	ταῖν κάλ-ῳν	τοῖν ἀνάγε-ῳν

148. Some adjectives follow this declension, having *ως* masc. and fem., *ων* neut. Such are *ἴλεως*, *propitious*, *ἐμπλεως*, *full*, &c.

Obs.—Some of these substantives drop *ν* in the acc. So the regular acc. of *ἔως* (*ἥ*), *dawn*, is *ἳω*. *Λαγός* (*hare*) has more frequently *ω* than *ων*, so *Ἄδως*, *Κέως Κῶς*, *Τέως*; the adjective *ἄγριψ* has *ων* or *ω* in acc. *masc.* and *fem.*

149. ACCENTUATION.—*Proparoxytones* in εως, εων retain the accent upon the *antepenultimate* through all the cases of all the numbers; the two syllables εως, εων, &c., being reckoned as one.

Oxytones in ώς remain such, even in the *genitive singular*, as λεώ (against 97, 1).

150. VOCABULARY 11.

<i>Halo</i> , Ἄλως, ḡ.	<i>Sepulchre</i> , <i>tomb</i> , τάφος, δ.
<i>Temple</i> , νεώς, δ.	<i>Vine</i> , ἄμπελος, ḡ.
<i>Peacock</i> , ταύρος, δ.	<i>Tree</i> , δένδρον, τό.
<i>Hare</i> , λαγός, δ.	<i>Whole</i> , ὅλος, η, ον.
<i>Minos</i> , Μίνως, δ.	<i>Often</i> , πολλάκις.
<i>Androgeus</i> , Ἀνδρόγευς, δ.	<i>Bright</i> , λαμπρός, ἀ, ὥν.
<i>Dawn</i> , ἕως, ḡ.	<i>A little</i> , διάγον.
<i>Propitious</i> , ἐλεῶς.	<i>Of every kind</i> , παντοδαπός, ḡ, ὥν.
<i>Full</i> , ἐμπλεως.	<i>To come in being</i> , <i>to become</i> , γίγν-εσθαι (fieri)
<i>Undying</i> , (prop. not subject to old age,) ἀγήρως.	<i>To appear</i> , <i>to be seen</i> , φαίν-εσθαι.
<i>Circle</i> , κύκλος, δ.	<i>To set out</i> , πορεύ-εσθαι (proficiisci.)
<i>Sun</i> , ἥλιος, δ.	<i>To plot against</i> , <i>lie in wait for</i> , ἐνεδρεύ-ειν (insidiari).
<i>Moon</i> , σελήνη.	<i>To receive</i> , λαμβάν-ειν.
<i>Heavenly body</i> ; <i>star</i> , ἀστρον, τό.	<i>To build</i> (a house), οἰκοδομέ-ειν (= -εῖν).
<i>Praise</i> , ἔπαινος, δ.	<i>To lay</i> (of eggs), τίκτ-ειν (parere).
<i>Juno</i> , Ἡρα.	<i>To disembark</i> , ἀποβαίν-ειν.
<i>Delphi</i> , Δελφοί, ὁν (pl.).	<i>To rob</i> , συλά-ειν (= -άν).
<i>Egg</i> , ὠόν, τό.	<i>To nourish</i> , <i>feed</i> (of birds), <i>to keep</i> , τρέφ-ειν.
<i>Ætolia</i> , Αἰτωλία.	<i>To come</i> , ἥκ-ειν.
<i>Roman</i> , Ῥωμαῖος.	
<i>Trojan</i> , Τρωϊκός.	
<i>Palladium</i> , Παλλάδιον, τό.	
<i>Quirinus</i> , Κυρνίος.	
<i>Son</i> , νιός, δ.	
<i>Eagle</i> , ἀετός, δ.	

151. [*Deponent* verbs.*] Some verbs have, like the Latin Deponents, a passive form (with some exceptions, to be afterwards

* In Greek grammar such verbs are said to belong to the *Middle Voice*. The explanation of this term will be given afterwards. (See 289, &c. *infra*.)

explained) but active meaning. The Present Infinitive ends in εσθαι. The terminations of the Present Indicative are,

Sing.	ομαι	η (οτ ει)	εται
Plur.	όμενται	εσθε	ονται
Dual.	όμεντον	εσθον	εσθον

Exercise 16.

152. a) Translate into English.

1. Τής ἄλω φαίνεται πολλάκις κύκλος ὅλος, καὶ γίγνεται περὶ ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην, καὶ περὶ τὰ λαμπρὰ τῶν ἀστρων^b. 2. Ἀγαμήδης καὶ Τροφώνιος τὸν νεὼν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς φόκοδόμησαν. 3. Τίκτουσι οἱ ταῷ ὡὰ κακά. 4. Ἄμα τῇ ἔφ πορεύεται ἐς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν. 5. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸ τῆς ἔω ὀλίγον ἀποβαίνουσι. 6. Οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ Τρωϊκὸν Παλλάδιον κατὰ^c γῆς ἔκρυψαν ὑπὸ^d τῷ νεῷ τοῦ Κυρίνου. 7. Τοὺς τῶν Θεῶν νεῶς ἐσύλησεν. 8. Ἀνδρόγεως ἦν ὁ τοῦ Μίλων νιός. 9. Οἱ ἀετοὶ τοὺς λαγάφας ἐνεδρεύουσιν. 10. Οἱ Θεοὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοῖς ἐλεφέσιν. 11. Οἱ Σάμιοι τῇ^e Ἡρᾳ καλοὺς ταῷς τρέφουσιν. 12. Ἡν^f ἐν Κιλικίᾳ πεδίον καλόν, ἐπίρρυτον^g καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων. 13. Οὗτοι^h τὸν ἀγήρων ἔπαινον λαμβάνουσι καὶ τάφον ἐπισημότατονⁱ. 14. Ἅγήρω εὐκλειαν καταλείπουσιν. 15. Εἰς τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἔω^j ἥξει ὁ Πέρσης.

^a Fit = is formed, or forms itself. ^b The partitive genitive: 'the bright ones of the stars' = the bright stars. ^c κατὰ, down from, down into (= in) with gen. It governs the accusative also. ^d ὑπὸ (with dat.) under. It governs the gen. and accus. also. ^e There was.

^f Well-watered. ^g These (persons). ^h Most famous. ⁱ By the following morning.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. They will have the deathless life in heaven^{ss}.
2. From the desire of the deathless life he cultivates

both virtue and justice. 3. They set-out before the dawn. 4. The boy keeps hares and peacocks. 5. The barbarians will pillage the temple of Minerva. 6. The eagle is lying-in-wait-for the hare. 7. We have the god in Delphi propitious (^{to us}). 8. We pursue the undying honors. 9. The gods are propitious. 10. Not only the senseless but also the clever admire the base speech of the Persian. 11. By Minerva, I will plant fig-trees in my garden. 12. We were writing letters to Æetes. 13. He said that the barbarians were colonizing Egypt. 14. The physician's horses and asses are not ~~far~~ distant from the stream. 15. Hail, O Egypt, (thou) gift of the Nile. 16. We ought to make fast the gates and doors, for (*γάρ*) the citizens do not love the stranger. 17. O bookseller, you are becoming not only wise but worthy of praise.

LESSON XIX.

Third Declension of Nouns.

153. Nouns of this declension end in *a*, *ι*, *υ*, *neuter*; *ω*, *feminine*; and *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *σ*, *ψ*, of *all genders*; that is, either masculine, feminine, or neuter.

154. The oblique cases of nouns of this declension are longer by one syllable than the nominative, as *Ὄντρ*, *Ὄντρος*, *Ὄντρι*, &c.: and the genitive singular always ends in *ος*.

155. As in the Latin third declension, the nom. of this declension seldom contains the *unaltered* root; it may generally be got from the gen. by throwing off *ος*.

156. By the laws of *euphony*, the *t*-sounds (*τ*, *δ*, *§*) and *ν* are thrown away before *σι* in the dative plural;

οντσι, εντσι, αντσι, υντσι, become *ουσι, εισι, ασι, ισι.*
The *P-* and *K-* sounds with *s* become *ψ, ξ*, respectively :

For example : *λεόντσι* becomes *λέοντι* (dat. pl. of *λέων, lion*) ;
λειφθέντσι becomes *λειφθέντι* (dat. pl. of 1 aor. pass. part. of *λείπω*) ;
γίγαντσι becomes *γίγαντι* (dat. pl. of *γίγας, giant*) ; *ζευγνύτσι* becomes *ζευγνύτι* (dat. pl. of part. *ζευγνύς*). Root *λαιλαπ* with *s* becomes *λαιλαψ* ; *Αραβ* with *s* becomes *"Αραψ* ; *κατηλιφ* with *s* becomes *κατηλιψ* ; *κορακ* with *s* becomes *κόραξ* ; *λαρνυγ* with *s* becomes *λάρνυξ*, &c.

157. Terminations of the Third Declension.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	{ various, (<i>a, i, u</i> : { <i>ω</i> : <i>v, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ</i>)	<i>ες, ἄ, neut.</i>	<i>ε,</i>
G.	<i>os</i> (<i>ως</i>),	<i>ων,</i>	<i>οιν,</i>
D.	<i>i,</i>	<i>σιν or σι,</i>	<i>οιν,</i>
A.	<i>a or v,</i>	<i>ας, ἄ, neut.</i>	<i>ε,</i>
V.	various, (<i>neut. as nom.</i>)	<i>ες, ἄ, neut.</i>	<i>ε,</i>

158. PARADIGMS.

	Raven.	Child.	Mouth.	Vein.
SING.				
N.	ό κόραξ*	ό, ḥ παιδ̄	τὸ στόμα	ἡ φλέψ
G.	κόρακ-ος	παιδ-ός	στόματ-ος	φλεβ-ός
D.	κόρακ-ι	παιδ-ί	στόματ-ι	φλεβ-ί
A.	κόρακ-α	παιδ-α	στόμα	φλεβ-α
V.	κόραξ	παι	στόμα	φλέψ
PLUR.				
N.	κόρακ-ες	παιδ-ες	στόματ-α	φλεβ-ες
G.	κοράκ-ων	παιδ-ῶν	στομάτ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
D.	κόραξι (ν)	παισι(ν)	στόμασι (ν)	φλεψι (ν)
A.	κόρακ-ας	παιδ-ας	στόματ-α	φλεβ-ας
V.	κόρακ-ες	παιδ-ες	στόματ-α	φλέβ-ες
DUAL. N. A. V.	κόρακ-ε	παιδ-ε	στόματ-ε	φλέβ-ε
G. D.	κοράκ-οιν	παιδ-οιν	στομάτ-οιν	φλεβ-οιν

* Roots : *κορακ, παιδ, στοματ, φλεβ.* Cf. 156.

159. Accentuation in Third Declension.

a) The tone syllable remains unchanged, as long as the general rules allow it to be so ; as : *τὸ πράγμα, an action, πράγματος* (but *πραγμάτων*) ; *δ ḥ χελιδών, a swallow, χελιδόνος.* (The occasional exceptions will be given as they occur.)

b) *Monosyllables* are accented on the *last syllable* in the *genitive* and *dative* of all numbers; and the long syllables *ων* and *ου* are then circumflexed; as: δ *Ξήρα*, *a wild animal*, Ξηρός, Ξηρ-ί, Ξηρ-ού, Ξηρ-ών, Ξηρσί (*ν*): but Ξηρα, Ξηρες, &c.

Exceptions. δάδων, δμών, παιδῶν, Ξών, { So in G. D. dual (παι-φώδων, φώτων, ὄτων, Τρώων.* { δοιν, &c.)

160. In addition to these may be mentioned the adjective *πᾶς*, *all*, *every*, G. *παντός*, D. *παντί*, but *πάντων*, *πᾶσι* (*ν*); δ *Πάν*, G. *Πανός*, but *τοῦς Πᾶσι* (*ν*).

161. VOCABULARY 12.

Paid-laborer, Ξής, Ξηρός, δ.

Old man, γέρων, γέροντ-ος, δ.

Boy, παῖς, παιδ-ός, δ.

A written character; pl. (= letters) *a letter*; *an epistle*, γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, τό.

Elephant, ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ-ος, δ.

Honey, μέλι, μελιτ-ος, τό.

Talon; *claw*, δνυξ, δνυχ-ος, δ.

Fox, ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, ἡ.

Chest; *coffin*, λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος, ἡ.

Trunk (of an elephant), μυκτήρ, μυκτήρ-ος, δ.

Hand, χείρ, † χειρ-ός, ἡ.

Neck, αὐχήν, αὐχέν-ος, δ.

Statue, ἀνθριάς, ἀνθριάντ-ος, δ.

Fire, πῦρ, πυρ-ός, τό.

Hireling, *mercenary*, μισθωτός, δ.

Beginning; *commencing point*, ἀρχή.

Fodder, χόρτος, δ.

Kite, ἵκτινος, δ.

Bull, ταῦρος, δ.

Wagon, ἄμαξα.

Twice; δις.

More powerful, κρείττων.

Of cypress, κυπαρίσσινος, η, ον.

Willing (masc. adj., to be rendered *willingly*), ἔκων, ἔκοντ-ος.

An insect, ἔντομον, τό.

I perform a service; *minister*, ὑπηρετέω (with dat.).

To send, πέμπ-ειν.

To dip, βάπτ-ειν.

Exercise 17.

162. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ καρδία ἔστιν ἀρχὴ τῶν φλεβῶν. 2. Οἱ μισθωτοὶ καὶ θῆτες πᾶσιν ὑπηρετοῦσιν. 3. Τῷ νῷ δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες γίγνονται*. 4. Οἱ Ἀλκιβιάδης πέμπει γράμ-

* From ἡ δέψ, *a torch*; δ *δμάς*, *a slave*; δ ἡ παῖς, *a child*; ἡ θάσ, *a jackal*; ἡ φέτ (G. φεδός), *a blister caused by burning*; τὸ φέτ (G. φετός), *light*; τὸ οὖς (G. ὄτρος), *the ear*; δ ἡ Τράς, *a Trojan*.

† This word has *χερ-* for root in *χερ-οῦ*, and *χερ-σι*.

ματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον. 5. Τὸν τοῦ ἐλέφαντος χόρτον εἰς μέλι ἔβαψαν. 6. Τοῦ κόρακος κρείττων^b ἐστὶν ὁ ἵκτηνος τοῦ δινέξι^c. 7. Δύκος δινφ καὶ ταύρῳ καὶ ἀλώπεκι πολέμιος^d. 8. Δάρνακας κυπαρισσίνας ἄγουσιν ἅμαξαι. 9. Τοῖς ἐλέφασιν ὁ μυκτήρ ἀντὶ^e χειρῶν· τῶν δὲ ἐντόμων ἐνίοις ἀντὶ στόματος ἡ γλῶττα. 10. Ο παῖς μακρὸν ἔχει τὸν αὐχένα^f. 11. Ανεὺ πυρὸς οὐχ οἶνον τ'^g ἐστὶν ἀνδριάντα χρυσοῦν^h ἐργάσασθαιⁱ. 12. Τοῖς γέρουσιν ἔκόντες εἴκομεν.

^a become. ^b comparatives govern the gen. which, of course, is to be rendered by *than*. ^c See 66, Obs. 1. ^d Supply *ἐστι*. ^e ἀντὶ, prep. with gen. = *instead of*; hence *as good, εἴναι ἀντὶ χειρῶν* (*to be for hands* =) 'to serve for hands.' ^f χρυσοῦν. ^g Inf. aor. to *work*; to *make*.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. You (*pl.*) did not honor even the old-men.
2. Yield to old men^j, but not to boys^k. 3. The boys wondered-at the elephant's trunk. 4. Elephants^l have long trunks. 5. The boy wonders-at both the eagle's talons and the lion's mane, and especially^m the elephant's trunk. 6. Camelsⁿ have long necks. 7. The Persians threw the quoit. 8. They were injuring the good resident-foreigners by their speeches^o. 9. Who will say that^p one ought not to minister to old men? 10. Boys love honey. 11. By Hermes, Androgeus, the son of Minos, is willingly an enemy to me. 12. Restrain, O general, the desires of (your) soldiers by reason. 13. Not only the son of the baker but Orestes also was looking towards the sea. 14. By Mi-nerva, O boy, the paid-laborers and the hirelings do not perform-service-for the old man.

^b καὶ . . . δι, with a word between. ⁱ Use the *dat.* See also 91.
^m ἀντὶ. See 146 a) note a.

LESSON XX.

Present and Future of Verbs in áω. Present Participle.

163. The Infinitive *Present Active* of verbs in áω is contracted thus: a'-éiv = ḥv. The terminations of the *Present Indicative* are:

á-w	á-eis	á-ei	ó	ás	ā
á-men	á-ete	á-ouσι	ómen	áte	āσι
á-ētov	á-ētov			ātov	ātov

(Observe the : subscript where the uncontracted form has ei.)

164. In the *sigmated root*, the a is mostly changed into η. Hence Fut. not τιμάσ-ω, but τιμήσ-ω. Aor. ἐτίμησα.

165. The *Present Participle* of the Act. Voice ends in *m. ovν, f. ovσα, n. ov.* The *masc.* and *neut.* have Gen. *ovτ-ος*, and are declined regularly after the third. The Fem. is declined regularly after the *first*.

166. Thus, from τύπτ-ω the root of Present Participle is τύπτοντ- for *masc.* and *neut.*: the *nominatives* being *masc.* τύπτων (compare λέων, λέοντ-ος), and *neut.* τύπτον.

167. With the *article* the participle is usually translated by a relative clause with *he, they, &c.* ‘Ο πράττων = *he who does*; τοῦ πράττοντος, *of him who does, &c.*—‘Ο ταῦτα πράττων = *he who does this*. Οι ταῦτα πράττοντες = *those who do these things*.

168. VOCABULARY 13.

To leap-down, κατα-πηδᾶν (= -άειν).	To praise, ἐπαινεῖν (= -έειν).
To end, to die, γελευτῆν (= -άειν).	To be separated by an interval, to be distant (from), διέχ-ειν.
To honor, τιμᾶν (= -άειν).	To sing the <i>Paeon</i> (the Greek war song), παυανίζ-ειν.
Phalanx, φάλαγξ, φάλαγγ-ος, ἡ.	When, ἦντικα.

To cast into (literally), ἐμβάλλειν; to charge, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς (= ἐμβάλλειν τὸ στράτευμα εἰς . . . to cast his men into = to charge.)

To offer, make an offer of, ὑποφέρειν.

To belong to, to be the due of, προσήκειν.

Goat, αἴγη, αἴγος, ἡ.

Coin, money, νόμισμα, νομίσματος, τό.

Greek, Ἑλλην, Ἑλλην-ος, δ.

Other, ἄλλος, η, ο.

Chariot, ἀρμα, ἀρματ-ος, τό. Not yet, not still, no longer, now-not, οὐκέτι.

Either, αἱθέρ, αἱθέρ-ος, δ.

Herald, κήρυξ (or κῆρυξ), κήρυκος, δ.

A truce, (prop. libations), a peace (because ratified with libations, σπένδειν), σπονδαί, pl.

Attempt, ἐπιχείρημα, ἐπιχειρήματος, τό.

Stroke, πληγή.

Wound, τραῦμα, τραύματος, τό

Exercise 18.

169. a) Translate into English.

1. Τὸ νόμισμα τὸ τῶν Περσῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐφίλει.
2. Ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετὴ ἔστιν. 3. Ὁ Κῦρος καταπηδᾷ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος. 4. Οὐκέτι τρία· ἡ τέτταρα· στάδια διέχουσιν τὰ φάλαγγε ἀπ' ἄλληλων, ἡνίκα παιανίζουσιν οἱ Ἑλληνες. 5. Ὁ στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων φάλαγγα ἐμβάλλει. 6. Τὸν οὐρανὸν οἱ ποιηταὶ αἰθέρα ὀνομάζουσιν. 7. Οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐπεμψαν δύο κήρυκας ὑποφέροντας σπονδάς. 8. Άλγας αἰγῶν ἄρχοντας ὃν ποιοῦμεν. 9. Τοῖς τῆς γῆς ἄρχουσι τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμὴν ἀποδίδομεν^a. 10. Ὁ τοῦ γεωμέτρου λόγος οὕτω τελευτᾶ.

^a Paradigms 36. ^b Observe that the *dual* is not necessarily used when *two* are meant. For *δύο* see Paradigm 36. ^c rulers: properly participle, *ruling*. ^d we give or pay.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The Persians leap-down from their chariots.
2. You (*pl.*) honor those who rule the land. 3. We honor him who rules the land with the honor that belongs to him. 4. We praise and honor him who rules well and justly. 5. The attempts of the Scythians will end in^e this. 6. One ought to yield to

those who rule. 7. He calls the attendant who is pounding[•] the poison. 8. The assistants honor him.

• Use pres. partic. of *τρίβειν*.

LESSON XXI.

Third Declension. Adjectives in ἀς, εἰς.

170. PARADIGMS.

SING.	Xenophon.	Lion.	Bait.	Nectar.
N.	δέξιοφῶν	δέοντ-	τὸ δέλεαρ	τὸ νέκταρ
G.	δέξιοφῶντ-ος	λέοντ-	δελέατ-ος	νέκταρ-ος
D.	δέξιοφῶντ-ι	λέοντ-	δελέατ-ι	νέκταρ-ι
A.	δέξιοφῶντ-α	λέοντ-	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
V.	δέξιοφῶν	λέοντ	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
PLUR.				
N.	δέξιοφῶντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	δελέατ-α	νέκταρ-α
G.	δέξιοφῶντ-ων	λέοντ-ων	δελέατ-ων	νέκταρ-ων
D.	δέξιοφῶντ-σι	λέοντ-σι	δελέατ-σι	νέκταρ-σι
A.	δέξιοφῶντ-ας	λέοντ-ας	δέλεατ-α	νέκταρ-α
V.	δέξιοφῶντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	δελέατ-α	νέκταρ-α
DUAL				
N.A.V.	δέξιοφῶντ-ε	λέοντ-ε	δελέατ-ε	νέκταρ-ε
G. D.	δέξιοφῶντ-οιν	λέοντ-οιν	δελέατ-οιν	νέκταρ-οιν

171. PARADIGMS.

<i>μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.</i>		<i>χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, lovely.</i>
SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.
N.	μέλας	χαρίεις
G.	μέλανος	χαρίεσσα
D.	μέλαινη	χαρίεν
A.	μέλαινα	
V.	μέλανα	
PLURAL.		PLURAL.
N.	μέλαινες	χαρίεντες
G.	μελάνων	χαρίεσσαν
D.	μέλαινης	χαρίεντα
A.	μέλαινας	χαρίεσσαν
V.	μέλαινα	χαρίεντα
DUAL.		DUAL.
N.A.V.	μέλαινε	χαρίεντε
G. D.	μελάνων	χαρίεσσαν

172. VOCABULARY 14.

- Bad, wicked, κακός, ἡ, ὁν.*
Demagogue, δημαγωγός, ὁ (δῆμος, people, ἄρχω, lead).
People, δῆμος, δ.
Flatterer, κώλαξ, κώλακ-ος, δ.
Orator, ρήτωρ, ρήτορ-ος, δ.
Nightingale, ἄηδων, ἄηδόν-ος, ἡ.
Swallow, χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, ἡ.
Day, ἥμέρα.
Night, νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ἡ (nox).
Vulture, γύψ, γυπ-ός, ὁ.
Cuckoo, κόκκυξ, κόκκυγ-ος, δ.
Color, χρώμα, χρώματ-ος, τό.
Foot, πούς, ποδ-ός, δ.*
Rock, πέτρα.
Difference, (of colors,) a shade, διαφορά.
Poor man, πένης, πένητ-ος, δ.

- Continuously, without ceasing, συνεχῶς (σύν & ἔχω).*
Even (opposed to odd), of an even number, ἀρτιος, α, or (par).
The aspalathus, (a prickly shrub,) ἀσπάλαθος, δ.
White, λευκός, ἡ, ὁν.
Black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν. (τὸ μέλαν, black; τὸ λευκόν, white; used as substant.)
Opposite, contrary (to), ἐναντίος, α, or.
To sing, ᾠδ-ειν (= ἀείδειν).
To change, μεταβάλλ-ειν.
To hatch (its) young, to breed, to build its nest, νεοττεύ-ειν.

Exercise 19.

173. a) Translate into English.

- Οἱ κακοὶ, τὴν ἡδονὴν ὡς δέλεαρ ἔχοντες, θηρεύουσιν ἥμων· τὰς ψυχάς.
- Ο δημαγωγός ἐστι τοῦ δήμου κόλαξ.
- Τοὺς σοφοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ρήτορας ἐπαινοῦμεν καὶ τιμῶμεν.
- Ἡ ἀηδῶν ᾠδεῖ μὲν συνεχῶς ἥμέρας καὶ νύκτας δεκαπέντε.^b μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ᾠδεῖ μέν, συνεχῶς δὲ οὐκέτι.¹
- Μεταβάλλει καὶ ὁ κόκκυξ τὸ χρώμα.
- Οἱ πένητες πολλάκις τοὺς πένησι ὑπηρετοῦσιν.
- Πάντα τὰ ζῶα ἀρτίους ἔχουσι τοὺς πόδας.²⁴
- Ο ἀσπάλαθος μέλαιναν ἔχει τὴν ρίζαν.²⁵
- Τὸ μέλαν χρώμα ἐστι· καὶ τοῦ μέλαινος πολλαλία διαφοραί.
- Ο γύψ νεοττεύει ἐπὶ πέτραις ἀπροσβάτοις.²⁶
- Μὴ ἄνοα λέγε, ὁ Ζενοφῶν.
- Τίς λέξει τὸν Πέρσην κρύπτειν

* Grimm's law shows this to be the same word as the Gothic *fot*, English *foot*; *w* or *p* being changed into the cognate *f*; *d* (*t*) into *t*.

τὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιδυπλαν; 13. ‘Ο ταῦτα πράγματα ἔστιν ἀξίος τοῦ ἐπαίνου.

^a (of us ==) our. ^b fifteen (indeclinable). Acc. denotes duration of time. ^c also (i. e. as well as some other birds). ^d many, fem. pl. from *τολύς*: supply the verb *εἰσίν* (there are). ^e inaccessible (adj. of two terminations).

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Vultures^{g7} lay two eggs^{g8}.
2. One (*μία*) swallow does not make a spring.
3. We admire the swallow's young-ones.
4. We call demagogues flatterers of the people.
5. Virtue renders life happy.
6. White (‘is) opposite to black.
7. I will tell you^f the whole^g truth.
8. He rules-over all sensual pleasures^h.
9. The gods rule-over all thingsⁱ.

^f ἤρω δημῖν. ^g Put the proper case of *τὰς* before the article.
^h Say: ‘all the pleasures about the body’ (*τὰς ταῦθα τὰ σῶμα ἡθούσα*).
 Verbs of ruling, &c. take genit. ⁱ all things are *τάῦτα*.

LESSON XXII.

Πᾶς, ἄπας. Aorist Participle.

174. *Πᾶς* = quisque, unusquisque (every).

175. *Πᾶς ὁ —*; *ὁ πᾶς* = totus (the whole: *ὁ πᾶς* adds emphasis to the whole as opposed to its constituent parts).

176. *Πάντες· πάντες οἱ —* = omnes (the latter especially when there is reference).

177. *Oἱ πάντες* = (1) omnes simul (all together, altogether); (2) in universum (in all).

178. *Πᾶσα πόλις*, every city: *πᾶσα ἡ πόλις*, *ἡ πόλις πᾶσα*, the whole city (also *ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, the whole city together*): *παντὶ ἀγαθᾷ· παντὶ τὰ ἀγαθά* (the article is usually expressed, when a definite

class of things is meant); *πᾶσαι* *αἱ καλαὶ πράξεις*. τὰ πάντα μέρη, *all the parts (together)*. τοῖς πᾶσι ὁργίζεται. τὰ πάντα εἴκοσι (*in universum viginti*), *twenty in all*.

179. *Ἄπας* = *every* (in the *Sing.*), is without the article; but in the sense of *the whole*, *ἄπας* (= *ἅμα πᾶς*) and *σύμπας* or *ξύμπας* (= *all together*), *universus*, are naturally more frequently without the article than *πᾶς* is in the sense of *whole*. Sometimes, too, *σύμπαντες* = *in all* is without the article [*ξύμπαντες ἐπτακόσιοι δηλίται*, Th.].

180. PARADIGM.

<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, every, all.</i>								
SING.			PLUR.			DUAL.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πάσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>
G. <i>παντός</i>	<i>πάσης</i>	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πασῶν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πάσαν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>
D. <i>παντί</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i>	<i>παντί</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάσαις</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πάσαν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>
A. <i>πάντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντας</i>	<i>πᾶσας</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πάσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>
V. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>παν</i>	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πάσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>

181. The participle of the Aorist Active appends *ᾶς* to the sigmated root (*λύσ-ας, τίψ-ας*).

N. *ᾶς*, *ᾶσα*, *ᾶν*

G. *αὐτὸς*, *ασῆς*, *αυτὸς*, &c.

(See Paradigm 17.) It is Englished by *having —ed*. But for verbs signifying *emotions* or *states of mind*, it is often Englished by pres. participle, the emotion *having been felt* and continuing to be felt: e. g. *πιστεύσας* (= *confisus*), *trusting, relying on*.

182. VOCABULARY 15.

<i>Zeal, earnestness, eagerness,</i> <i>σπουδή.</i>	<i>Lawlessness, ἀνομία.</i>
<i>Life, βίος, δ.</i>	<i>River, ποταμός, οῦ, δ.</i>
<i>Leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόν-ος, δ, ḥ.</i>	<i>Innocence, ἀβλάβεια.</i>
<i>Temperance, sobriety of mind,</i> <i>σωφροσύνη.</i>	<i>Danger, κίνδυνος, δ.</i>
<i>Absence of government, anarchy, licentiousness, ἀναρχία.</i>	<i>Low estate, ταπεινότης, ταπεινό-</i> <i>τητ-ος, ḥ.</i>
<i>To grow old, γηράσκ-ειν.</i>	<i>Extreme, ἔσχατος, η, ον.</i>
	<i>Obscurity, ἀδοξία.</i>
	<i>To trust, πιστεύ-ειν (dat.).</i>

<i>Hoplite</i> (heavy-armed soldier), οὐλίτης, δ.	<i>To do, πράττειν</i> (fut. πράξει), to commit a murder, πράττειν φόνον.
<i>To be the slave of, to serve, δουλεύειν</i> (dat.).	<i>I am come, ἤκω</i> (= veni).
<i>To complete, διατελεῖν</i> (= ἔειν).	<i>To dissolve, to dismiss (an assembly), break (a treaty, &c.), repeal (a law), λύειν.</i>
<i>To bid, order, tell (to do any thing), κελεύειν.</i>	

*Exercise 20.*183. a) *Translate into English.*

- + 1. Σπουδὴ πᾶσα ἔσται (= erit) δὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου.
 2. "Ηδιστον" πάντων ἔστιν ἀλλ' πως διατελεῖν τὸν βίον ἄπαντα. 3.+Δεῖ βλέπειν πρὸς τὴν τῆς συμπάσης ἡγεμόνα ἀρετῆς σωφροσύνην. 4. Ἐν πάσῃ ἀνάρχᾳ καὶ ἀνομίᾳ διατελεῖ τὸν βίον. 5.+Πάντα ἄνθρωπον χρὴ φεύγειν τὸ σφόδρα φιλεῖν αὐτόν. 6. Ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκύτατός ἐστι πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν. 7. Ἡσαν οἱ πάντες ἐπτακόσιοι ὅπλεται. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης πιστεύσας τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀβλαβείᾳ ἐκινδύνευσε τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον^a. 9. Δύο στρατιῶται, τὰ αἰσχρὰ πράξαντες, φεύγουσιν. 10. "Ηκω δεῦρο σὺν τοῖς πολέταις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς. 11. Τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ἔς τὸ παρὸν^b βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς ἐλύσατε. 12. Κολάσομεν τοὺς τὴν εἰρήνην λύσαντας. 13. Πᾶν ζῶν ἀναγκαῖον^c ἀρτίους ἔχειν τοὺς πόδας.

^a most pleasant; superl. of ἡδός. ^b sweetest; superl. of γλυκύς.^c (of himself) his. ^d κινδυνεύειν κίνδυνον = to incur (risk, expose oneself to) a danger, K. 278, 2. ^e for the present; at the present.^f Supply ἔστι.b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The man is growing-old in extreme (*say* 'all') obscurity and low-estate. 2. Every man ought to fly - from being - the - slave - of anger. 3. Through the whole of life we ought to pursue virtue. 4. We are pursuing virtue with all eagerness. 5. From¹⁸ being-

the-slave of sensual [173, b, note h,] pleasures he will be a slave for his whole life. 6. The wagons were in all seven-hundred. 7. We are angry with those who are breaking the peace. 8. We are enraged against those who have broken the truce. 9. The geometer places himself before all the Greeks.

* *To be enraged against*—, ἐν δργῇ έχει (acc. of person).

▲ *To place oneself before*, προδόσσειν αὐτὸν πρό (with gen.).

LESSON XXIII.

*Nouns that suffer Syncope.**

184. To this class belong the following substantives in *ηρ*: *πατήρ*, *father*, *μήτηρ*, *mother*, *δυγάτηρ*, *daughter*, *ἡ γαστήρ*, *the belly*, *Δημήτηρ*, *Ceres*, and *ἀνήρ*, *man*; which have this peculiarity, that they omit *ε* in the *gen.* and *dat. sing.* and *dat. plur.*. They have voc. *ερ* (*ἀνήρ*, *πατήρ* throwing back the accent), and insert *ά* (*cum acuto*) before *σι* in *dat. plur.* *Ἀνήρ*, *a man* (root *ἀνερ*), drops the *ε* in all its cases except the voc. *sing.*, but inserts a *δ* to soften the pronunciation.

PARADIGMS.

SING.		Mother.	Man.	Father.
	N.	ἡ μήτηρ	ὁ ἀνήρ	ὁ πατήρ
	G.	μητρός	ἀν-δ-ρός	πατρός
	D.	μητρὶ	ἀν-δ-ρὶ	πατρὶ
	A.	μητέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα	πατέρα
	V.	μητέρ	ἀνερ	πάτερ
PLUR.	N.	μητέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
	G.	μητέρων	ἀν-δ-ρῶν	πατέρων
	D.	μητράσι	ἀν-δ-ράσι	πατράσι
	A.	μητέρας	ἄν-δ-ρας	πατέρας
	V.	μητέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
DUAL. N. A. V.		μητέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε	πατέρε
G. D.		μητέροιν	ἀν-δ-ροῖν	πατέροιν

* *Syncope* = the taking away of one or more letters from the body of a word. Cf. Paradigm 19.

185. Words of this class have several peculiarities of accent. (1) The *dat. pl.* and the forms that *retain* the *ε*, are always *paroxytone*: (2) the forms that *reject* the *ε* have all the accent on the *last* syllable, with (3) the exception of voc. sing. in which the tone-syllable is thrown as far back as possible. (*Δημήτηρ* (see 186) is an exception to these rules.)

186. 'Ο ἀστέρ, ἔρος, *a star*, has its dative plural *ἀστράσι*, but is not syncopated in any other case. *Δημήτηρ* (*Demeter* or *Ceres*) has a varying accentuation, viz. *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, Voc. *Δήμητρε*, but Acc. *Δημητέρα*.

187. Obs. For 'many great men' the Greeks usually said 'many and great men:' and so in similar combinations of two adjectives.

188. VOCABULARY 16.

Bad, worthless, φαῦλος, η, ον.

Happiness, εὐδαιμονία.

*Most disgraceful, basest, αἰσχυ-
στος, η, ον.*

Worthy, ἄξιος, α, ον (with gen.).

Liberty, ἐλευθερία.

Insolent, ὑβριστικός, ή, ίν.

(Small) tunic, χιτώνιον, τό.

*Three, τρεῖς, neut. τρία (Pdm.
36).*

Nurse, τροφός, ή.

*(Native) country, πατρίς, πατρίδ-
ος, ή.*

Slaughter, φόνος, δ.

Dice, κτύπος, δ.

Arms, ὅπλα, τά (arma).

Absolute prince, τυράννος, δ.

To measure, μετρεῖν (= -έειν).

To love, στέργειν.

*To exclude, to keep away from,
εἴργειν.*

*To desire, ἐπιθυμεῖν (= -έειν)
with gen.*

*To follow, attend (of a conse-
quence), ἐπειδόμενοι, with dat.*

To kill, to put to death, ἀποκτείνειν.

*To drag away from, ἀποσπάνειν
(= -έειν).*

Exercise 21.

189. a) Translate into English.

- Oι φαῦλοι τῇ γαστρὶ μετροῦσι καὶ τοῖς αἰσχύστοις τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν.
- Ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
- Ο νέος, τοὺς τοῦ πατρὸς ὑβριστικοὺς καὶ μὴ σοφοὺς λόγους ἀκούων, ὑψηλόφρων· τε ἔσται (= erit) καὶ φιλότιμος ἀνήρ.
- Ἔστιν υἱὸν γε¹³ ἡ θυγατρὸς δ πατὴρ

πατήρ. 5. Ταῖς Κέβητος θυγατράσι χιτώνια δώσω^a (= dabo) τρία. 6. Εἰσὶ μοι τρεῖς θυγατέρες,^b 7. Τὴν γῆν ἀνδρῶν μητέρα τε καὶ τροφὸν ὄνομάζομεν. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθὸi ὥσπερ ὑπὲρ^c μητρὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος κινδυνεύουσιν. 9. Τῇ Δήμητρι πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νεψὶ ἡσαν. 10. Ω φίλη θύγατερ, στέργε τὴν μητέρα.^d 11. Ω ἄνδρες "Ελληνες, νομίζω σοφούς τε καὶ ἀξίους τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ὑμᾶς είναι. 12. Οἱ βάρβαροι τὰ αἰσχρὰ φιλοῦσιν. 13. Τοῦ σπουδὴ Σωκράτους ἀξία ἅπαντος τοῦ ἐπαίνου. 14. Ω Πέρσα, τίς ταῦτα λέξει Ξενοφῶντι; 15. Εν τῷ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κήπῳ ἔστιν οἰκίδιον.

^a high minded. ^b (*fond of honor* =) ambitious. ^c I will give.

^d See 91.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Fathers^{εἶ} keep-away their sons from bad men.
2. There^{εἶ} was much[·] slaughter of men, and (δέ) much din of arms.
3. The enemy's camp^{εἶ} was unoccupied (*say*: 'void of men').
4. Man differs from the other animals in desiring honor.
5. Love (*pl.*) your father and your mother.
6. Be- not -the-slave-of the belly.
7. Great honor attends good men^{εἶ}.
8. Cyrus puts-to-death his mother's father.
9. Tyrants^{εἶ} drag children from[·] their fathers and mothers.
10. The man will spend his life in great glory.
11. The men are performing many great^{εἶ} actions.
12. The many[·] will measure happiness by gain.
13. Bad (men) love anarchy and lawlessness.
14. Who will say that great honor does not attend good men?
- 15.. There is a temple of Ceres in Cilicia.
16. Many great men love not only the Greeks but also the Persians.

[·]πολὺς.

^{εἰ} οἱ πολλοὶ.

LESSON XXIV.

Adjectives of two terminations. Κέρας, &c.*

190. Adjectives of two terminations have only *one* form for the *masculine* and *feminine*, as ὁ, ἡ ἔνδοξος, τὸ ἔνδοξον. They are declined like nouns of the third declension (except ος, ος, ον, which is like the second declension).

191. PARADIGMS.

σαφής, σαφές, clear.		εὐδαιμων, εὐδαιμον, happy.	
SING.		SING.	
m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
N. σαφής	σαφές	N. εὐδαιμων	εὐδαιμον
G. { σαφέ-ος		G. εὐδαιμον-ος	
{ σαφοῦς			
D. { σαφέ-ι		D. εὐδαιμον-ι	
{ σαφεῖ			
A. { σαφέ-α	{ σαφές	A. εὐδαιμον-α	εὐδαιμον
{ σαφῆ		V. εὐδαιμον	εὐδαιμον
V. σαφές	σαφές		
PLUR.		PLUR.	
N. { σαφέ-ες	{ σαφέ-α	N. εὐδαιμονες	εὐδαιμονα
{ σαφεῖς	{ σαφῆ	G. εὐδαιμόνων	
{ σαφέ-ων		D. εὐδαιμοσι(ν)	
{ σαφῶν		A. εὐδαιμονος	εὐδαιμονα
D. σαφέσι(ν)		V. εὐδαιμονες	εὐδαιμονα
A. { σαφέ-ας	{ σαφέ-α		
{ σαφεῖς	{ σαφῆ		
V. { σαφέ-ες	{ σαφέ-α		
{ σαφεῖς	{ σαφῆ		
DUAL.		DUAL.	
N. A. V. { σαφέ-ε		N. A. V. εὐδαιμονε	
{ σαφῆ		G. D. εὐδαιμόνοιν	
G. D. { σαφέ-οιν			
{ σαφοῖν			

* Table of Adjectives of Two Endings.

	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
1.	ος	ον	κόσμος	κόσμον
2.	ων	ον	πέπων	πέπον
3.	ης	ες	ἀληθής	ἀληθές (the most usual form)
4.	ην	εν	ἴρσην	ἴρσεν (the only adj. of this form)
5.	ις	ι	ἴδρις	ἴδρι

192. The *nominative plural* of *τέρας* usually drops the *τ*, and is contracted into *τέρα*, G. *τερῶν*. *Τὸ γέρας*, *reward, τὸ γῆρας*, *old age*, *τὸ κρέας*, *flesh*, and *τὸ κέρας*, *horn*, omit the *τ* in all the numbers, and suffer contraction in the genitive and dative singular, and throughout the dual and plural (except the dative plural): in *κέρας*, however, the regular forms with the *τ* are found as well as the contracted.

193. PARADIGMS.

τὸ κέρας, the horn.			τὸ κρέας, the flesh.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
N.	κέρας		κρέας		
G.	κέρατ-ος	κέρα-ος	κρέατ-ος	κρέα-ος	κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι	κέρα-ε	κρέατ-ι	κρέα-η	κρέα
A.	κέρας		κρέας		
V.	κέρας		κρέας		
PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
N.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων	κερά-ων	κρεάτ-ων	κρεά-ων	κρεών
D.	κερα-σι(ν)		κρέασι(ν)		
A.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
V.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
DUAL.			DUAL.		
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε	κέρα-ε	κρέατ-ε	κρέα-ε	κρέα
G. D.	κεράτ-οιν	κερά-οιν	κρεάτ-οιν	κρεά-οιν	κρεών

194. VOCABULARY 17.

Horn, wing of an army, κέρας, κέρατ-ος, τό.

Honorary privilege, γέρας, γέρατ-ος, τό.

Old age, γῆρας, γήρατ-ος, τό.

Prodigy, portentous-monster, τέρας, τέρατ-ος, τό.

Alone, only, μόνος. η, ον.

Stag, ἄλαφος, δ.

The bonassus, wild ox, βόναστος, δ.

Again, πάλιν.

On both sides, ἐκατέρωθεν.

Horse = cavalry, ἵππος, ἡ.

(Of) twenty thousand, δισμύριος, α, ον.

Already, ἥδη.

Fruit, καρπός, δ.

Child, τέκνον, τό.

Monument, μνημεῖον, τό.

Weakness, ἀσθένεια, ἡ.

Best, ἄριστος, η, ον.

At once, ἀμα.

Most, πλείστος, η, ον.

<i>Solid, στερεός, á, ὁν.</i>	<i>To put forth (some natural product, as horns, leaves, &c.), φύ-ειν.</i>
<i>Throughout, διόλου.</i>	
<i>To put to flight, to rout, τρέπ-εσθαι.</i>	<i>To butt, κυρίττ-ειν.</i>
<i>To cast away, to shed (horns), ἀποβάλλ-ειν.</i>	<i>Much divided, branching, πολυ-σχιδής, ες (πολύς, σχίζω).</i>
<i>To bear, φέρ-ειν.</i>	

*Exercise 22.*195. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Τῶ ἀριστερῷ κέρατι τρέπονται τοὺς πολεμίους.
2. Ἀποβάλλει τὰ κέρατα μόνος ὁ ἔλαφος κατ' ἔτος¹⁶, καὶ πάλιν φύει. 3. Ἐπὶ κέρως¹⁸ ἐκατέρωθεν ἡ ἵππος, δισμυρία οὖσα^a. 4. Κυρίττουσιν ἀλλήλους σιδηροῦς κέρασιν. 5. Ο ἀνὴρ ἐν πύλαις ἥδη γήρως ἐστίν. 6. Οὕτε γῆ καρποὺς φέρει, οὔτε μητέρες τέκνα τίκτουσιν, ἀλλὰ τέρατα. 7. Οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος¹⁷ καλῶς τελευτήσαντες^b τάφων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μνημείων μέγιστα ἔχουσι γέρα.

^a "Ων, οδσα, δν, pres. part. of εἰμί, I am. ^b τελευτήσαντες, first aor. part. of τελευτάω.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. •It is necessary to yield to the weakness of old-age. 2. The geometer died of²² old-age, not (*say*: 'but not') of disease. 3. This (*τοῦτό γε*) is the best remedy for¹⁷ old-age. 4. The bonassus has at once both a mane and two horns²⁰. 5. With our right wing we are conquering the enemy's hoplites. 6. Most horns (*say*: 'the most of horns') are hollow, and those (*τὰ δὲ*) of stags alone are solid throughout and branching^a. 7. The citizens have honors and panègyrics from one another, and honorary-privileges.

^a πολυσχιδῆ (= πολυσχιδέα).

LESSON XXXV.

196. *Substantives in ης, ος.—Adjectives in ης.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. ης : ος, (<i>neut.</i>)	N. εες, εις : εα, η, (<i>neut.</i>)
G. εος, ους	G. εων, ων
D. εῖ, ει	D. εσι(ν)
A. εα, η {	A. εας, εις :
V. ες {	V. εες, εις :
	εα, η, (<i>neut.</i>)
	εα, η, (<i>neut.</i>)
DUAL.	
N. A. V. εε, η.	G. D. εαιν, ων.

197. a) In Attic prose the *open* form occurs only in *dual* *εε* from adjectives in *ης*, and *gen. pl.* *εων* from *ος*.

b) *Τριήρης* (properly an *adj.*), with the adj. *αὐτάρκης*, and compound adjectives in *ἡδης* (from *ἡδος*) remain *paroxytone* in gen. pl. It is not certain whether we should write *τριῆρες*, *τριέρων*; or *τρίηρες*, *τριηρῶν*. K. adopts the former; see his *Gramm.* 59.

(Learn Paradigm 21.)

198. Observe that most adjectives in *ης* are *oxytone*; *αὐτάρκης*, *εὐήδης*, *συνήδης*, *πλήρης*, are exceptions.

199. VOCABULARY 18.

One who pursues gain by base means, αἰσχροκερδής, *έσ.*

Gain, κέρδος, κέρδε-ος, κέρδους, *τό.*

Reproach, ὄνειδος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

Character, disposition, ἡδος (-ος, ους), *τό* (*mores*).

Simple, εὐήδης, *ες* (*εὖ* and *ἡδος*).

Disobedient, ἀπειδής, *έσ.*

Obedient, εὐπειδής, *έσ.*

Summer, θέρος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

Year, ἔτος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

Multitude, πλῆθος (-ος, ους); hence = *democratical constitution*.

Mountain, ὅρος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

Wall, τεῖχος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

Kind, γένος (-ος, ους), *τό.*

False, ψευδής, *έσ.*

True, ἀληθής, *έσ.*

Dicer, κυβεντής, *οῦ*, *δ.*

Footpad, (prop. *a filcher of clothes*.) λωποδύτης, *οῦ*, *δ.*

Robber, ληστής, *οῦ*, *δ.*

Genleness, πραότης, πραότηρος, *ή.*

Tameness, ἡμερότης, ἡμερότηρος, *ή.*

Want of intelligence, stupidity, ἀνοίᾳ, *ας*, *ή.*

<i>Courage</i> , ἀνδρία, <i>as</i> , <i>ἡ</i> (<i>ἀνήρ</i>). <i>Cowardice</i> , δειλία, <i>as</i> , <i>ἡ</i> (<i>δειλός</i>). <i>Sheep</i> , πρόβατον, <i>ou</i> , <i>τό</i> . <i>Unintelligent</i> , stupid, ἀνύγτος, <i>ou</i> (<i>ἀ</i> and <i>νοέω</i> , <i>νοῦς</i>). <i>Trireme</i> , τρίηρης (-εος, <i>ους</i>), <i>ἡ</i> . <i>Useless</i> , ἄχρηστος, <i>ou</i> . <i>I suppose</i> , (<i>opinor</i>), <i>δήπου</i> . <i>Army</i> , στράτευμα, στρατεύματος, <i>τό</i> . <i>Chase, hunting-expedition</i> , θήρα, <i>as</i> , <i>ἡ</i> . <i>Winter</i> , χειμών, χειμῶν-ος, <i>δ.</i> <i>Alike</i> , δομοίως. <i>To endure</i> , ὑπομένειν. <i>To differ</i> , διαφέρειν.	<i>To plot against</i> , ἐπιθουλεύ-ειν (with <i>dat.</i>). <i>To value before</i> or <i>above</i> , <i>to prefer</i> , προτιμᾶν (= -έειν) with <i>acc.</i> and <i>gen.</i> <i>To show sobriety</i> or <i>sense of mind</i> , σωφρον-εῖν (= -έειν). <i>Less</i> , ἐλάττων. <i>Little</i> , μικρός, <i>ά</i> , <i>ou</i> : μικρῷ, (<i>by</i>) <i>a little</i> (with comparative). <i>Safety</i> , σωτηρία, <i>as</i> , <i>ἡ</i> . <i>Poetical</i> , ποιητικός, <i>ἡ</i> , <i>ou</i> . <i>Of earth</i> ; hence, <i>of brick</i> , γῆ-νος, <i>ou</i> . <i>More than, rather than</i> , μᾶλλον <i>ῃ</i> .
---	--

Exercise 23.

200. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο κυβευτής καὶ ὁ λαποδύτης καὶ ὁ ληστής αἰσχροκερδεῖς εἰσι. 2. Οἱ κυβευταὶ κέρδους ἔνεκα ὄνειδη ὑπομένουσι. 3. Τὰ ἥδη τῶν ζώων διαφέρει (85, 1) κατά τε δειλίαν καὶ πραότητα καὶ ἀνδρίαν καὶ ἡμερότητα καὶ νοῦν τε καὶ ἄνοιαν. 4. Τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἥδος εὐηδεῖς καὶ ἀνόητον^α. 5. Ἐνταῦθα Ἀλκιβιάδης ἤκεν ἐκ τῶν Κλαζομενῶν σὺν πέντε τριήρεσι. 6. Ἀχρηστον δήπου καὶ οἰκέτης καὶ στράτευμα ἀπειδέει. 7. Θήραν ποιοῦνται^β δομοίως θέροις^γ καὶ χειμῶνος. 8. Ο ταὸς ἀπαξ τοῦ ἔτους^δ τίκτει μόνον· τίκτει δὲ ὡὰ δώδεκα ἡ μικρῷ ἐλάττω^ε. 9. Ο Πέρσης ἐπιθουλεύει τῷ πλήθει τῷ ὑμετέρῳ. 10. Σωφρονοῦσι τὴν σωτηρίαν τοῦ κέρδους προτιμῶντες (= προτιμάοντες). 11. Ο βόνασσος γίγνεται ἐν τῇ Παιωνίᾳ, ἐν τῷ ὅρει τῷ Μεσσαπίῳ. 12. Κατὰ τὸν ποιητικὸν λόγον, χαλκᾶ καὶ σιδηρᾶ δεῖ εἶναι τὰ τείχη μᾶλλον ἡ γῆνα.

• Supply the copula *ἔστιν*. ^δ ποιῶνται (= ποιέονται) θήρας
 (lit. faciunt sibi venationem), go out a hunting; hunt. • K. 278.
 4. b. ^δ the partitive genitive stands with adverbs of time and
 place: e. g. thrice a day, τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας. ^ε For ἐλάττων, cf. Para-
 digm 12 (*μείζων*).

b) Translate into Greek.

1. There are two kinds of lions.
2. He conceals the truth by a false tale.
3. Do not trust (*pl.*) to walls and gates.
4. You (*pl.*) trusted to the bravery of the citizens, and not (*say*: ‘but not’) to walls and gates.
5. The general of the Persians has well-disciplined soldiers ^{ετοίμαστος}.
6. O boys, you are pursuing false pleasures, and not true ones.
7. The wicked for the most part' delight in ^{τόποις} false pleasures, but good men (*say*: ‘the good of men’) in true ones.

^ε τὰ πολλὰ.

LESSON XXVI.

'Ηρακλῆς, &c.

201. When a vowel stands before the terminations *ης*, *ες*, and *ος*, the Attics contract *εα* of the acc. sing. and neut. plur., not into *η*, but *α*; e. g. *κλέος* (*glory*), plur. *κλέα—κλέα*.

202. Proper names in *κλέης*, contr. *κλῆς*, undergo (in Attic Greek) a double contraction in the dative sing.; e. g. *έ-ει* (= *έ-ει*) = *εῖ*.

N.	(<i>Ηρακλέης</i>)	<i>'Ηρακλῆς</i>
G.	(<i>Ηρακλέος</i>)	<i>'Ηρακλέους</i>
D.	(<i>Ηρακλέῃ</i>)	<i>'Ηρακλέει</i>
A.	(<i>Ηρακλέα</i>)	<i>'Ηρακλέā</i> [sometimes <i>'Ηρακλῆ</i> *]
V.	(<i>Ηράκλεες</i>)	<i>'Ηράκλεις</i> ("Ηρακλες, in exclamations.)

* *Plat. Phæd. 89.*

203. VOCABULARY 19.

- Sophōcles*, Σοφοκλῆς (see note 5).
Ameinōcles, Ἀμεινοκλῆς.
Eucle, Εὐκλῆς.
Euthycles, Εὐθυκλῆς.
Unwritten, ἀγράφος, ον.
Written, γεγραμμένος, τῇ ον.
The Antigone (a play of Sophocles), ἡ Ἀντιγόνη.
Law, νόμος, ον, δ.
Accurate, ἀκριβής, ἔσ.
Full, πλήρης, εσ.
Fair, reasonable, ἐπιεικής, ἔσ.
Expensive, costly, πολυτελής, ἔσ.
Human, natural to man, hence
 (of sins) *venial*, ἀνθρώπινος
 η, ον.
A sin, a fault, ἀμάρτημα, ἀμαρτήματος, τό.
Procession, πομπή, η.
Sacrifice, θυσία, η.
Strong, ἰσχύρος, ά, όν.
Fifth, πέμπτος, η, ον.
Straight, right, ὁρθός, ή, ον
 (rectus).

- It befits, is becoming*, πρέπει,
 (debet,) with dat.
To think, οἴεσθαι.
Not to transgress, (lit. to remain
 within,) to observe (a law),
 ἐμμένειν (with dat).
It is fitting or expedient, συμφέρει
 (= expedit), τὸ συμφέρον,
 (= id quod expedit, or utile
 est), the expedient.
To pardon, συγγιγνώσκειν (with
 dat.).
To accept, ἀποδέχεσθαι.
To court, to consult a thing,
 e. g. *expediency*, θεραπεύειν.
To give in evidence, bear witness,
 μαρτυρεῖν (= -έειν).
Test, proof, mode of examination,
 (of a witness, e. g. by torture,)
 διεγχος, ον, δ.
Judge, κριτής, ον, δ.
Healthy, sound, ὑγιής, ἔσ.
(There) were, ήσαν, imp. 3d. pl.
 from εἰμι.

REM. By 201, ὑγίεια (from ὑγίης, ὑγιέος) is contracted into ὑγιᾶ, but
 ὑγιῆ is also found in Plato.

Exercise 24.

204. a) Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα οὐκ οἴονται^{εἰς} Θεμιστοκλεῖ πρέπειν. 2. Οι
 μὲν ἄγραφοι νόμοι οὐδέποτε μεταβάλλουσιν, οἱ δὲ γε-
 γραμμένοι πολλάκις, ὥσπερ εἴρηται^{εἰς} ἐν τῇ τοῦ Σοφο-
 κλέους Ἀντιγόνῃ. 3. Τὸ δικαιόν^{εἰς} ἐστιν ἀληθές τι^{εἰς} καὶ
 συμφέρον. 4. Βελτίονος ἀνδρὸς^{εἰς} τὸ τοῖς ἄγράφοις νόμοις
 η τοῖς γεγραμμένοις ἐμμένειν. 5. Τὸ τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνοις
 ἀμαρτήμασι συγγιγνώσκειν ἐπιεικές^{εἰς}. 38. Οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ

ἀποδέχονται τὰς πολυτελεῖς πομπάς τε καὶ θυσίας.
 7. Ἡσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τῷ
 πεδίῳ τῷ παρὰ τὸν Τύγρητα ποταμόν. 8. Οἱ Συρακού-
 σιοι στρατηγοὺς ἔχουσιν Ἡρακλεῖδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ
 Τελλίαν. 9. Στρατηγὸς ἦν Κορωνίων Θεοκλείδης ὁ
 Εὐθυκλέος, πέμπτος αὐτός⁴². 10. Τάληθὲς^b (=τὸ
 ἀληθὲς) ἴσχυρόν ἐστι. 11. Οἱ πολλοὶ, τοῦ ὄρθοῦ^c οὐκ
 ἀληθεῖς κριταὶ δύτες,^d τὸ συμφέρον μᾶλλον θεραπεύον-
 σιν. 12. Ἡγοῦμαι^e παντάπασι γε^f ἀληθῆ εἶναι καὶ
 ὑγιᾶ (or ὑγιῆ) καὶ πιστὸν τὸν ἀνθρώπουν.

^a ‘has been said.’ ^b ‘justice, right.’ See K. 244, 8. ^c ‘some-
 thing.’ ^d the gen. with ἐστί is construed as in Lat.: it is the part,
 duty, &c. of; it is characteristic of, &c. ^e supply ἐστί. ^f δύτες
 (εἰμι). ^g = ἡγέομαι, I think.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. We praise those who speak the truth (*say*: ‘the true “things”).^f
2. You (*pl.*) all gave false witness (*say*: ‘gave-in-evidence the false “things”).
3. We will give-in-evidence what is true, not⁴³ what is false (*say*: ‘the true “things’; ‘the false “things’).
4. You see the faithlessness of Tissaphernes. 5. Their general is Dercyllidas, the (son) of Eucles, with two others⁴⁴. 6. Who avoids such (*say*: ‘so’) accurate methods-of-examination? 7. I will give these things to Ameinōcles the Samian.

LESSON XXVII.

Substantives in εύς. (Paradigm 27.)

205. The termination *εύς* (*oxytone*) takes *ω* in the genitive sing.; and in the dat. sing. and nom. and acc.

plur. admits of regular contraction. The voc. is *εῦ* (*perispomenon*); dat. pl. *εῦσιν*(*v*). (Observe the accent.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N. εῦς	εῖς	N. }
G. ἑως	ἑωη	A. } ἑε
D. εῖ	εῦσιν(<i>v</i>)	V. }
A. εᾶ	έας (εῖς)	G. }
V. εῦ	εῖς	D. } ἑοιν

206. Besides *εῖς* the old Attic dialect possesses a collateral form in *ῆς* (contracted from the Epic *ῆες*) for the nom. and voc. plur.; e. g. Πλαταιῆς for Πλαταιεῖς.

207. Most substantives which have a vowel before the termination *ευς*, contract *έως* into *ῷς*, *έα* into *ᾷ*, *έας* (seldom) into *ᾶς*; e. g. Εὐβοεύς (*an inhabitant of Eubaea*), gen. Εὐβοῶς, acc. Εὐβοᾶ, acc. plur. Εὐβοᾶς. So sometimes G. plur.; e. g. Ἐρετριῶν, Δωριῶν.

208. *Future Participle.*] The fut. participle is formed by adding *-ων* to root of Future, βλάπτω, fut. βλάψω, participle βλάψων (-ουσα, -ον). It is declined like a participle of the Present (Pdm. 16).

209. The future participle is often used to denote a *purpose*.

(Eng.) I am come *to do* this.

(Greek) *I am come about-to-do this* (ἥκω ποιήσων ταῦτα)

(Eng.) I sent a man *to do* this.

(Greek) *I sent (a man) about to do this* (ἔπεμψα ποιήσοντα ταῦτα [or, τὸν ποιήσοντα]).

210. VOCABULARY 20.

Interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς, δ.

King, βασιλεύς, δ.

Painter, γραφεύς, δ.

Priest, Ἱερεύς, δ.

Horseman, ἵππεύς, δ.

Scribe, γραμματεύς, δ.

Parent, γονεύς, δ.

Abundant, ἀφθόνος, ον, (ἀ, not, φθόνος, envy, there being so much that none need envy another.)

The Piraeus (port of Athens), Πειραιέύς, δ.

Mart, custom-house (at Athens), ἐμπόριον, ον, τό.

Superintendent, *inspector*, ἐπιμελητής, ον, δ (ἐπιμ. ἐμπορίου = custom-house officer).

Foot soldier, πεζός, ον, δ (pedes).

Higher up, more inland, beyond, ἄνω (adv. with gen.).

To dig down, κατασκάπτειν.

<i>Twenty thousand,</i> δισμύριοι, a., a.	<i>To disobey,</i> ἀπειδέν (= -έω), with dat.
<i>Together with (dat.), ἅμα ; ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, at day-break.</i>	<i>To make a likeness of, to copy, to draw, ἀπεικάζειν.</i>
<i>To sacrifice, θύειν.</i>	<i>To imitate, μιμέ-εσθαι (μιμεῖ- σθαι).</i>
<i>An offering, a sacrifice, θύμα, θύματος, τό.</i>	<i>Serious or earnest in character, good, worthy, σπουδαῖος, a., ov.</i>
<i>To put into the hands, to hand over, ἐγχειρίζειν.</i>	<i>I am come, ἤκω (= veni, ad- sum).</i>
<i>Priestess, ιέρεια, ἥ.</i>	
<i>Holy, δοῖος, a., ov.</i>	<i>To go away, ἀπέρχεσθαι.</i>

*Exercise 25.*211. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ξενοφῶν διελέγετο αὐτοῖς^a δι' ἔρμηνέως περὶ σπουδῶν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα ἡμῶν^b, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ἀφθονα παρὰ βασιλέως. 3. Λαμβάνει τὸ ἀργύριον ὁ γραμματεὺς ὁ τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπιμελητῶν Εὐθύδημος.
2. 4. "Αμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὁρῶμεν ἵππεας πολλούς, πεζοὺς δ' ἄνω τῶν ἵππέων ὡς δισμυρίους. 5. "Ηκω Θύσων. 3. 6. Θύσοντες¹⁰ τοῖς ἱερεῦσι τε καὶ ἱερεῖσι ἐγχειρίζομεν τὰ θύματα. 7. Οὐχ δοῖον τοῦτό γε¹¹ τὸ τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπειδεῖν. 4. 8. Αἰσχρὸν τοὺς μὲν γραφεῖς ἀπεικάζειν τὰ καλὰ τῶν ζώων, τοὺς δὲ παιδας μὴ μιμεῖσθαι τοὺς σπουδαίους τῶν γονέων. 9. Πέμπομεν κατασκάψοντας τὰ τείχη.

^a 'conversed with them.' ^b like est (sunt) mihi = 'I have' in Latin.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. It is the mark of a bad boy to disobey his parents. 2. The painter will draw the insects. 3. O dear boy, you ought to imitate your parents. 4. The clerks receive money from¹² the Lacedæmonians. 3. 5. We are come to sacrifice¹³ to Athene (= Minerva). 6. The Persian, having handed-over his offering to the

priest, is-going-away. 7. Many of the cavalry fly. 8. Many of the men from the Piræus are digging-down the wall. 9. Those from the city are coming to aid those in the Piræus. 10. We admire not only the city but also the Piræus.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Words in ις, ει, υς, ν.

212. A considerable number of words with the terminations *ις*, *ει*, *υς*, *ν*, retain their proper vowel only in the acc. and voc. sing., substituting *ε* for it in all the other cases. Words in *ις* and *υς* take *ω* in the genitive (i. e. *ως* for *ος*), which, however, in reference to the accent, is considered as short, like *ω* in the gen. plur. of these words. The neuters in *ει* and *ν* form their genitive in the usual manner.

SING.	N.	<i>ις</i>	<i>υς</i>	<i>ν</i>
	G.	<i>εως</i>	<i>εως</i>	<i>εος</i>
	D.	<i>ει</i>	<i>ει</i>	<i>ει</i>
	A.	<i>ιν</i>	<i>υν</i>	
	V.	<i>ι</i>	<i>υ</i>	
PLUR.	N. V.	<i>εις</i>	<i>εις</i>	<i>η</i>
	G.	<i>εων</i>	<i>εων</i>	<i>εων</i>
	D.	<i>εσι(ν)</i>	<i>εσι(ν)</i>	<i>εσι(ν)</i>
	A.	<i>εις</i>	<i>εις</i>	
DUAL.	N. A. V.	<i>εε</i>	<i>εε</i>	<i>εε</i>
	G. D.	<i>έοιν</i>	<i>έοιν</i>	<i>έοιν</i>

213. VOCABULARY 21.

*Intelligence, σύνεσις, ἡ.**Intellectual act, intellect, νόησις, ἡ.**Elbow, fore-arm, πῆχυς, δ.**Prophet, μάντις, δ.**Insolence, ὕβρις, ἡ; ὕβρεως νό-**Articulation of a joint, joint, δι-
άρθρωσις, ἡ.**Hatchet, axe, πέλεκυς, δ.**μος = the law of assault.**Power, δύναμις, ἡ.*

<i>Gift, present, δόσις, ἡ.</i>	<i>Low-bred, ignoble, ἀγενής, ἐσ.</i>
<i>Nature, φύσις, ἡ.</i>	<i>Tail, οὐρά, ἄσ, ἡ.</i>
<i>Seeing (the sense of sight); sight, ὅψις, ἡ.</i>	<i>Breadth, πλάτος, πλάτε-ος (-ους), τό.</i>
<i>Smelling (the sense of smell), δσφρησις, ἡ.</i>	<i>Unbearable, ἀφόρητος, ον. (Com- parat. ἀφορητότερος.)</i>
<i>(The sense of) hearing, ἀκοή, ἡ.</i>	<i>Prisoner of war, αἰχμαλωτος, ον (αἰχμή, cuspis, δλίσκειν, ca- pere).</i>
<i>Limb, μέλος, μελε-ος (-ους), τό.</i>	<i>To cut off, ἀποκόπτ-ειν.</i>
<i>Between, μεταξύ (adv. with gen.).</i>	<i>To surpass or be superior, ὑπερ- έχ-ειν, (with gen.).</i>
<i>Wrist, καρπός, οῦ, δ.</i>	<i>To contemplate, behold, θεωρ-εῖν (-έειν).</i>
<i>Elbow, ἄγκων, ἄγκων-ος, δ.</i>	<i>To read, αναγιγνώσκ-ειν.</i>
<i>Hunting-knife, cimeter, μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ.</i>	<i>Low, base, ταπεινός, ἡ, ὁν.</i>
<i>Sword, ξίφος, ξίφε-ος (-ους), τό.</i>	
<i>Axe, ἀξίνη, ης, ἡ.</i>	
<i>House, οἰκία, ας, ἡ.</i>	
<i>Saw, γρίων, γρίον-ος, δ.</i>	

Exercise 26.

214. a) Translate into English.

1. Ο ἄνδρωπος συνέσει τε ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων ζώων
καὶ δίκην καὶ θεοὺς νομίζει¹⁴. / 2. Πολλὰ πολλάκις
νοήσει ἀλλ' οὐκ¹⁵ δύμμασιν θεωροῦμεν. 3. Πῆχυς κα-
λεῖται¹⁶ καὶ τὸ σύμπαν μέλος, δσον¹⁷ ἔστι μεταξύ τῆς τε
κατὰ καρπὸν καὶ τῆς κατ' ἄγκωνα διαρρώ-
σεως¹⁸. 4. Πολλὰς μὲν μαχαίρας ἔχουσι, πολλὰ δὲ
ξίφη, πολλοὺς δὲ πελέκεις καὶ ἀξίνας. 5. Λυκοῦργος
ἐκέλευε¹⁹ τὰς οἰκλας ποιεῖν ἀπὸ πελέκεως καὶ πρίονος
μόνον. 6. Φεῦγε ἔκγονον ὕβρεως ἀδικίαν. 7. Τοὺς σοφοῖς
ῶσπερ μάντεσι πιστεύομέν τισι²⁰. 8. Οἱ κόλακες φύσιν
ἀγεννῆ καὶ ταπεινὴν ἔχουσιν. 9. Οἱ ἐκεῖ²¹ καὶ ὅψει²²
καὶ ἀκοῇ καὶ δσφρήσει καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς τοιούτοις²³ πολὺ τῶν
ἐνθάδε²⁴ διαφέρουσιν. 10. Ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὰ πρόβατα
τὰς οὐρὰς²⁵ ἔχει τὸ πλάτος πήχεως²⁶. 11. Οἱ ἐκ
τοῦ ἄστεος φεύγουσι.

* 'is called' (= καλέ-εται). ^b δοῦ (= quantum) 'as much (of it as'). ^c ἡ κατὰ καρπὸν διάφρωσις (*the articulation at the wrist* ==) *the wrist joint*: so ^d ἡ κατ' ἀγκῶνα διάφρωσις. ^d sc. the Lacedamians. * K. 244. 10. ^e τοιοῦτος = *talis*: understand 'things.'

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The man takes-his-estimate of ^e Alexander, not from ^a Alexander's ^b own nature, but from his own cowardice.
2. Nothing is more unbearable than insolence.
3. Read me ^b the law of assault.
4. The power of the city is (K. 241. 2) great ||. ^f 5. By his power of speaking he conquered his opponents.
6. We will aid the god with foot, hand, voice, and all our power ^c of every kind ^f. ^g 7. Themistocles courted him with a present of money.
8. The soldiers cut-off (*pres.*) the necks of their prisoners-of-war with an axe.
9. The walls of the city are beautiful ||.
10. Insolence, and pleasure, and all ^c manner of senselessness, rules over those (^c who dwell) in cities ||.

^a θεωρ-εῖν (= έειν), i. e. to *contemplate* him. *Alexander*, Ἀλέξανδρος. ^b μοι, enclit.

LESSON XXIX.

ἡχώ, αἰδώς.

215. The terminations of nouns in ὁ and ὡς are as follows :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	ὁ	οἱ, &c. as 2d Declension.	ὁ, &c. as 2d Declension.
G.	(οὓς), οὐς		
D.	(οὗ), οἵ		
A.	(οἳ), οἱ		
V.	οἶ		

OBS. Note the peculiar *vocat. οἱ*.

* This mark || means that *this* notion is to stand first in the sentence.

216. VOCABULARY 22.

Shame, reverence, αἰδώς, ἡ.

Persuasion, obedience, πειθώ, ἡ.

Goddess, θεά, αἱ, ἡ.

Shamelessness, ἀναιδεία, ἡ.

The inspector of boys (at Sparta), παιδονόμος, δ.

A taxiarχ (the commander of a τάξις or division), ταξιαρχός, δ.

Device, contrivance, ἐπίνοια, αἱ, ἡ.

Endurance, patience, καρτερία, ἡ.

Toil, labor, πόνος, ον, δ.

Lover, ἔραστής, οῦ, δ.

Opinion, glory, δόξα, ης, ἡ.

Maker, author, hence (improper) of a thing, the instrument, δημιουργός, οῦ, δ.

Oratory, ρήτορική, ἡ, (τέχνη, art, understood,) prop. fem. adj. oratorical.

To receive, λαμβάνειν.

To take one's work easily, to be lazy or idle, ρᾳδιουργεῖν (= -έειν).

To supply, to bestow, παρέχεσθαι.

Exercise 27.

217. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι θεὰν οὐ τὴν Ἀναιδείαν ἀλλὰ τὴν Αἰδῶ νομίζουσι. 2. Ὁ κόλαξ πολλὰ χρήματα παρὰ^a Ἀμεινοκλέοντι πειδοῖ λαμβάνει. 3. Ἐν Λακεδαιμονι διπαιδονόμος τοὺς παιᾶς τοὺς ρᾳδιουργοῦντας (= ρᾳδιουργέοντας) ἴσχυρῶς κολάζει, ὥστε πολλὴν μὲν αἰδῶ, πολλὴν δὲ πειδὼ ἐκεῖ συμπαρεῖναι.^b 4. Ὁ Κύρος τοῦ μὲν ταξιάρχου τὴν ἐπίνοιαν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τὴν πειδὼ ἐπαινεῖ. 5. Οὔτως χρὴ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν^c ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς είναι, γιγνώσκοντας, ὅτι τὰς μεγάλας^d ήδονὰς καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μεγάλα ἡ πειδὼ καὶ ἡ καρτερία καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ καιρῷ πόνοι καὶ κινδύνοι παρέχονται. 6. Τιμῆς ἔρασταί εἰσιν μετὰ σωφροσύνης τε καὶ αἰδοῦς καὶ ἀληθινῆς δόξης. 7. Γιγνώσκω ὅτι πειδοῦς δημιουργός ἔστιν ἡ ρήτορική.

^a Ἀμεινοκλῆς, 207. ^b = simul adesse, to be present there at the same time: ^c οὐτε, so that, with infin. (to be rendered by a finite verb).

^d = in posterum; for the future, henceforth: καὶ, also; i. e. as you have hitherto been. ^d μέγας.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Deem that Persuasion, not Force¹⁶, is a goddess.
2. Hermes (= Mercury) conducts to¹⁹ mankind Rever-

ence and Justice. 3. The bad call shame silliness.
24. Tellias, the son of Eucles, called reverence and
shame a divine fear. 5. We ought to surpass others
in justice and reverence. **36.** Bad masters teach the
young not by persuasion, but by violence. 7. Nearly
all will yield to persuasion, but very few to force.

• ὄντε with gen.

τι σχεδόν τι.

LESSON XXX.

Imperative. Adjectives in us.

218. The terminations of the Imperative are :

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
S. ε	έτω	S. ου	ατω
P. ετε	έτωσαν, or (more commonly) δύτων.	P. ατε	ατωσαν or αυτων.
D. ετον	έτων	D. ατον	ατων

219. EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
S. λύ-ε	λυ-έτω	S. λύσ-ον	λυσ-άτω
P. λύ-ετε	λυ-έτωσαν or λυ-δύτων.	P. λύσ-ατε	λυσ-άτωσαν or λυσ-άντων.
D. λύ-ετον	λυ-έτων	D. λύσ-ατον	λυσ-άτων

220. a) The Imperative of the *Present* is used, as in other languages, in requests, commands, exhortations, permissions, and the like.

It is used in *general precepts*, and when the action *commanded* or *advised*, against which *we are warned*, &c. is either considered as *continuing* (*lasting*, that is, for *some time*) or *being repeated* from time to time.

b) The Imperative of the *Aorist* is used when the action *commanded*, *advised*, *permitted*, &c. is considered as a *single, definite* action (not as being *continued* for any length of time, or being *repeated*). Thus παῦσον

τὸν λόγον, end your speech (by a single effect of the will, &c.).

221. This distinction is often but small: and it disappears when the verb has only one of the forms in use.—The *Aorist Imperative* may be used of an action that *really has* (and *must have*) duration, but then it does not *indicate* this: it speaks of it simply as *one, definite* action.

222. The negative with an Imperative is *μή*, but the *Aorist Imperative* is *hardly ever* used with *μή* (the *Aorist Subjunctive* being used, as we shall see) instead of it.

223. Adjectives in *vs* are contracted in the dat. sing. and the nom. accus. and vocat. plural.*

224. PARADIGMS.

γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ, sweet.

SINGULAR.

m.	f.	n.
N. γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G. γλυκέ-ος	γλυκείας	γλυκέ-ος
D. { γλυκέ-ῆ } { γλυκέ-ῆ }	γλυκείφ	{ γλυκέ-ῆ } { γλυκέ-ῆ }
A. γλυκύν	γλυκείναν	γλυκύ
V. γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ

PLURAL.

m.	f.	n.
N. { γλυκέ-ες } { γλυκέις }	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G. γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D. γλυκέστι(ν)	γλυκείας	γλυκέστι
A. { γλυκέας } { γλυκέις }	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V. { γλυκέ-ες } { γλυκέις }	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

DUAL.

m.	f.	n.
N.A.V. γλυκέ	γλυκεία	γλυκέ
G. D. γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαν	γλυκέοιν

* ~~ἴει~~ Nor γλυκ-έε, ποτ γλυκ-έα,

Nor γλυκ-έοιν contract you may:

So γλυκ-έος and γλυκ-έων

Contraction ever let alone.

225. VOCABULARY 23.

<i>Sweet, pleasurable, ήδύς.</i>	<i>Otherwise, διλλως.</i>
<i>Quick (also mentally), δέξις.</i>	<i>To commit injustice, ἀδικεῖν (= -έειν.)</i>
<i>Slow, βραδύς.</i>	<i>To deliberate, to decide, βουλεύειν.</i>
<i>Short, small, βραχύς.</i>	<i>To hear, to listen to, ἀκού-ειν (with gen.)</i>
<i>Appetite, δρεξις, εως, ἡ.</i>	<i>To abide by, ἔμμεν-ειν (with dat.)</i>
<i>Ready-witted, clever, shrewd, συγχέ-νος (see 136).</i>	<i>To cease, μέν-ειν. <i>Wait.</i></i>
<i>Having a good memory, of a re-tentive memory, μνήμων, μνήμονος (see 191).</i>	<i>To make to cease, put a stop to, παύειν τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, to stop a man from his government or magistracy = to deprive him of his magistracy.</i>
<i>Prone (to) δέξυρροπος, ον (from δέξις and ρέπειν).</i>	<i>To define, δρίζ-ειν. (Hence the horizon = the boundary-line of earth and sky.)</i>
<i>Fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ἐσ.</i>	<i>To test, prove, δοκιμάζ-ειν.</i>
<i>Part, μόριον, ον, τό.</i>	<i>To examine, ἐξετάζ-ειν.</i>
<i>Again, πάλιν.</i>	<i>Participation, κοινωνία, ας, ἡ.</i>
<i>Confession, δμολογία, ας, ἡ.</i>	<i>To snatch at, to seize, ἀρπάζ-ειν (rapere).</i>
<i>Confidently, boldly, θαρρών, (partic. of θαρρέων : lit. "feeling confidence.")</i>	
<i>Sycophant, informer, συκοφάντης, ον, δ.</i>	

Exercise 28.

226. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ ἐπιδυμία τοῦ ηδέος ἐστὶν δρεξις. 12. Οἱ δέξιες καὶ ἀγχίνοι καὶ μνήμονες ώς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ὄργας δέξυρροποι εἰσιν. 3. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς ἔνεκα κέρδους βραχέος ἀδικοῦσι. 24. Ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ ήμέρας περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης βουλεύομεν. 5. Πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε περὶ Ποτιδαίας. 36. Λέγε τὸν νόμον (*Aesch.*). 7. "Οτι ἀληθῆ λέγω," ἀκούσατε τῶν ψηφισμάτων (*Aesch.*). 1/8. Λέγε δὴ πάλιν δ (=quod) Δημοσθένης κατὰ Δημοσθένους ἔγραψε· προσέχετε, ὃ ἄνδρες. 9. Μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα ἀλλὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα. 510. Τὴν μάχην μοι, ἔφη

ο Κύρος, λέξον ἐκάστων, ητις ἔστι. 11. Βοηθήσατέ μοι, καὶ μὴ διδάσκετε τοὺς συκοφάντας μεῖζον ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δύνασθαι. 12. Θαρρῶν ἐμμενέτω τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ. 13. Ἐμμενόντων τοῖς ὅρκοις.

^a 'on the subject of:' lit. about. ^b a sentence with 'that' (*τι*) often depends on a suppressed notion; such as, *to see, to convince yourselves, &c.* ^c the Aorist implies one definite statement. Δέξον μοι τὴν μάχην ἐκάστων ητις ἔστι = ητις ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ἐκάστων. The acc. is here placed as the object of λέξον, instead of as the subject (nom. case) to ἔστι. ητις is fem. of δοτις (*quæ, qualis*), what, of what kind. ^d μεῖζον δύνασθαι (= plus posse or valere), to have more power, to be stronger. ^e see 218. *Ὡς τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ πολλὰ*

b) Translate into Greek. *Μολιτή, μημείνειν*

- / 1. Stay, and do not do otherwise.
2. Of boys, some are quick, and others slow.
3. Hear, O Athenians, the decrees against Æschines.
4. Remove him from ^f his command.
5. Define for me (*μολιτή*) up to 'how many years we ought to consider men young.'
6. Prove your friends by their participating ^g with you in danger.
7. Bring them hither ^h, and examine what ⁱ they say.
8. Do not snatch-at the honors of the state.

^f μέχρι, c. gen. (*quot* = *πόσοι, -αι, -α, -ων*). Define single definite act. ^g to bring . . . hither, διέντρο παρθένειν. Say: 'bringing them hither . . . examine.' ^h τι = quid (it retains the acute).

LESSON XXXI.

Subjunctive of the Present and Aorist Active.

227. The Subjunctive, like the Principal Tenses (242), has third dual *ov*; third plural *σι*.

It has the long *e* and *o* sounds (*η, ω*) where the Indicative has the short ones (*ε, ο*).

Terminations of the *Subjunctive*.

S. ω	γς	η (= η-ις, η-ι)
P. ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
D.	ητον	ητον.
EXAMPLES.		
(Subjunctive Present.)		
S. τύπτω	τύπτ-γς	τύπτ-η
P. τύπτ-ωμεν	τύπτ-ητε	τύπτ-ωσι
D.	τύπτ-ητον	τύπτ-ητον
(Subjunctive Aorist.)		
S. τύψ-ω	τύψ-γς	τύψ-η
P. τύψ-ωμεν	τύψ-ητε	τύψ-ωσι
D.	τύψ-ητον	τύψ-ητον.

228. The *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist* does not (like the *Indicative*) denote *past time*, but a *single, definite action* considered as standing alone : whereas the Subjunctive of the Present denotes a *continued or repeated** action.

229. Thus with ὅπως, ἵνα = *ut* ('in order that'), the Present Subjunctive is used of *general purposes*, and the like, and wherever *duration* is to be pointed out.—It must, however, be remembered, that the *Aorist Subj.* may be used of an action that *really does* and *must continue* for a considerable time ; but then the tense *does not imply this*, but considers it as one action, complete in itself.

230. On the other hand, the *Present Subj.* cannot be used of a *single, definite action, performed once*.

231. But with those particles of *time* that are compounded with ἀν (e. g. ὅταν, quum, quoties, ἐπειδάν, postquam) the *Subj. Aor.* = the Latin *futurum ex-actum*.

* By a *repeated action* is meant an action spoken of *indefinitely* ; such an action, whenever it takes place ; such a state, whenever it exists.

232. Examples (for imitation).

a. *Temporal Particles.*

ὅταν ποιῆς = quum (quoties) facias, when (whenever) you do (of a habit, general truth, &c.).

ὅταν ποιήσῃς, quum (quoties) feceris, when you shall have done; when you have done. Often = when you do (from the difference of our English idiom).

ἐπειδὰν ποιήσῃς = postquam feceris.

b. *Final Particles.*

ἴνα (ὅπως) ποιῆς, ut facias; that you may do (habitually).

ἴνα (ὅπως) ποιήσῃς, ut facias, that you may do (once).

c. *Conditional Particle.*

έὰν ποιῆς, si facias; si quando facias.

έὰν ποιήσῃς, si feceris: si quando facias (semel).

d. ~~II~~ All these particles take *μή*, not *οὐ*, for *not*; *μηδείς*, not *οὐδείς*, for *nobody*.

233. VOCABULARY 24.

In the way of, ἐμποδών, (adv. with dat.)

Any wild animal that is hunted, Σηρίον, ου, τό: τὰ Σηρία = game.

Young animal, σκύμνος, ου, δ: οἱ σκύμνοι, the young (ones).

Dog, κύων, κυνός, δ et ἡ.

Female, Σῆλυς, εια, υ.

Young bird, νεόπτιον, ου, τό.

Viviparous, ζωοτόκος, ον. (ζωός, vivus; τεκ, root of τίκτειν, parere.)

Four-footed, τετράποντος, τετράποντον, (gen. τετράποδος, &c.)

Herb, grass, πόνα, as, ἡ.

At any other time, ἄλλοτε.

Wax, κηρός, οῦ, δ.

Pitch, πίττα (Attic for πίσσα).

Oil, ἔλαιον, ου, τό.

Healthy, ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὄν.

Water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό.

Without pleasure, ἀηδῶς.

To hinder, κωλύ-ειν (fut. υστω).

To counsel, advise, συμβουλεύ-ειν, (with dat.)

To make plain, to show, δηλό-ειν.

Right time, καιρός, οῦ, δ. Opportunity, at the right time, εἰς καιρόν.

To bind, to tie up, δέ-ειν.

To cease, leave off, παύ-εσθαι (= to stop oneself).

To sing, ᾠ-δεῖν (= αείδειν).

To sit (of a bird), ἐπωάζ-ειν.

To dream, ἐνυπνιάζ-ειν.

To be suffering, to be ill, κάμνειν (laborare).	To collect (in a heap), ἀποβάλλειν.
To eat, ἐσθίειν.	Dung, manure, κόπρος, οὐ, δ.
To be in pain, ἀλγεῖν (= ἔειν).	To dine, δειπνεῖν (= ἔειν).
Less, ἥττον.	To drink, πίνειν.
To be strong, ἴσχυειν.	Being present, παρών (= praesens, part. pres. of παρεῖναι).
Fit, ικανός, ἡ, ὁν (idoneus).	

Exercise 29.

(Learn Paradigms 29, 32: βοῦς, οἴς.)

234. a) Translate into English.

1. Δέομεν^a τὸν κύνα, ὅπως μὴ ἀρπάζῃ τὸν τῶν θηρῶν σκύμνουν. 2. Ἡ θήλεια ἀθδῶν παύεται ἔδουσα,^b ὅταν ἐπωάζῃ καὶ τὰ νεόττια ἔχῃ. 3. Ἐνυπνιάζειν φανοῦνται οὐ μόνον ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἵπποι καὶ κύνες καὶ βόες· ἔτι δὲ πρόβατα καὶ αἴγες καὶ πάν τὸ τῶν ζωοτόκων καὶ τετραπόδων γένος. 4. Οἱ λύκοι πόας ἀλλοτε μὲν οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν, ὅταν δὲ κάμνωσι.^c 5. Οἱ βόες τοὺς πόδας ἥττον ἀλγοῦσιν,^d ἔαν τις τὰ κεράτια ἀλείφῃ κηρῷ ἢ πίττῃ ἢ ἐλαϊῳ. 6. Τγιμεινότεραι δῖες τῶν αἰγῶν· ἴσχύουσι δὲ μᾶλλον αἱ αἴγες τῶν ὄτων. 7. Τοὺς λύκους φασὶν, ὅταν πεινῶσιν,^e ἐσθίειν τινὰ γῆν. 8. Ἐπειδὴν ἄπαντα ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε!^f 9. Αὐθίς σοι συμβουλεύσομεν, ἐὰν μὴ κωλύσῃ με τὸ γῆρας. 10. Εἰς καιρὸν ἥκεις, ὅπως τῆς δίκης ἀκούσῃς παρὼν τῆς ἀμφὶ τοῦ πατρός. 11. Ποιήσω ταῦτα, ἵνα δηλώσω τοὺς ἐμποδῶν δυτας τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐδαιμονίᾳ.

^a In the Present Indic. dissyllables in ἔω do not contract ἔομεν and ἔοντι.

^b παύομαι ποιῶν τι = I leave off doing any thing. But in English *doing* is participial subst. in acc.; in the Greek it is a present participle agreeing with subj. 'I doing it' (= who am doing it) leave-off.

^c Supply 'then they do,' or prefix 'only' to δταν, when.

^d ἀλγεῖν τοὺς πόδας, to feel pain as to their feet = feel pain in their feet.

^e = πεινάωσι, from πεινάω, esurire. ^f ἔκρινα, Aer. of κρίνω, to judge. Imperat. κρίνον, δτω, &c.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Speak, that I may hear (*single action*). 2. I say this, that you may remove (*one definite act*) Tel-lias from his command. 3. We say this, that nobody may trust those who have done such things. 4. When (= *after*) you have made him fit to govern, let him govern. 5. A good husbandman is careful to collect (*say*: ‘provides how [δπως] he may collect,’ i. e. *habitually*) his manure. 6. When you have collected the manure, you shall dine. 7. Do not think that they drink without-pleasure, when (= *whenever, if at any time*) they drink water. 8. It is a custom with the Persians (*dat.*) to kiss relations, when that is ($\gamma\acute{e}$) they see them after a long time.*

* έπιμελέσται (= έπιμελέ-εται).

• The subj. of δράω is (irregularly) δῶ, -γς, -γ, &c.

LESSON XXXII.

*First Future and Aorist of Liquid Verbs.**

235. *Short root.*] Many verbs are *strengthened forms* of *simpler roots*.—To obtain the *short* from the *strengthened* root, we must retrace the step or steps by which the strengthening was effected :

1) By changing the radical vowel or diphthong into the short vowel from which it arose.

ai becomes *ă*.

ei before a *mute* must be changed into *e*.

ei before a *liquid* must be changed into *e*.
ou becomes *o*.

η (when it has arisen from *a*) becomes *ă*.

* i. e. verbs whose root ends in a *liquid*.

EXAMPLES.

φαν	φαν	λειπ	λιπ	τειν	τεν
άκου	ακο	ληζ	λαζ	φζειρ	φζερ

2) By rejecting the latter of two consonants : τεμν, τεμ.

- a) Since πτ = *any P-sound + τ*, the short root *may* end in π, β, or φ.
- b) From ζ (= σδ) the *former* is ejected : φραζ, φραδ.
- c) But a strengthened root in ζ has sometimes arisen from a short root ending in γ : οίμωζ, οίμωγ.
- d) Σσ, ττ, are mostly strengthened roots from short roots that end in a *K-sound* (κ, γ, or χ) : but sometimes from roots that end in a *T-sound* : πρασσ, πραγ. φρισσ, φρικ. πτυσσ, πτυχ.—έρεσσ, ἔρετ. κορυσσ, κορυθ.

236. In the Active Voice, *liquid verbs* have only what is called the *Second Future*. It is formed by adding ω to the short root.

237. The *Aorist Act.* of liquid verbs is without σ : it lengthens the vowel of the Future ; and for that purpose changes

ε into ει } σπερώ, ἔσπειρα
α into η } φανώ, ἔφηνα.*

PRES..	FUTURE.	AORIST.
σφάλλ-ω, to trip up	σφᾶλ-ώ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
φαίν-ω, to show	φᾶν-ώ	ἔ-φην-α
μέν-ω, to remain	μεν-ώ	ἔ-μειν-α
σπείρω, sow	σπερ-ώ	ἔ-σπειρ-α
τίλλ-ω, to pluck	τῖλ-ώ	ἔ-τιλ-α
ἀμύν-ω, to defend	ἀμῦν-ώ	ἔμῦν-α.

* But the following take *Aor. 1.* in ανα :—

- a) All in ραίνω, ιαίνω (except τετραίνω, μαίνω).
- b) ισχναίνω, κερδαίνω, κοιλαίνω, λευκαίνω, δργαίνω, πεπαίνω.
- c) σημαίνω, σαίνω, have -ηνα or -άνα. καδαίρω has -ηρα, or -αρα.

The terminations of the *Future of liquid verbs* are *ω*, *εἰς*, *εῖ* | *οῦμεν*, *εἶτε*, *οὐσι(ν)* | *εἶτον*, *εῖτον*.

238. *Tί ποιῶ = What am I to do? what shall I do?* (called the ‘deliberative subjunctive.’)

239. *Oὐ μή with Fut. and Aor. Subj.]*

a) *Oὐ μὴ γράψεις*; (cum interrogacione), *Will you not not-write?* = ‘*don’t write*.’ ‘*don’t write*, I tell you.’

b) Thus *οὐ μή*, used interrogatively with the *Second Person* of the Future, is virtually a *strong prohibition*: but without interrogation it is (with any Person of the *Future* or (more commonly) the *Subjunctive of the Aorist*) a *strong denial*:

οὐ μὴ γράψω (*fut.*), -*εις*, -*ει*, &c. } *I (you, he) will not write.*

c) The last idiom is explained by an ellipse of *δέος ἔστι* (*metus est*) or *δεινόν ἔστι* (*verendum est*). So that *οὐ μὴ γράψεις*, or *γράψης* = *οὐ (δέος ἔστι) μὴ γράψεις* or *γράψης*, [*there is no fear lest*] *you should write* = *you will certainly not write*.

d) Sometimes instead of the simple *οὐ μή*, there is a compound of one or both (e. g. *οὐθοι*, *οὐδείς*, *οὐποτε* · *μηδείς*, *μήποτε*). Render as if it were *οὐ μή*, adding the additional force of the compound.

240. VOCABULARY 25.

To sow, *σπείρ-ειν*.

To wait, and (like manere) to wait for (a person, acc.) *μέν-ειν*.

To distribute, allot, *νέμ-ειν*.

To gain, *κερδαίν-ειν*.

To reap (a harvest), gather fruit, &c. *ζερίζ-ειν*.

To fear, *δεῖδ-ειν*.

To insult, *ὑβρίζ-ειν*.

To scoff, jeer at, *σκώπτ-ειν*.

To talk nonsense, *ληρεῖν* (= *έειν*.)

Laid waste, (of cities, &c.) ruined, *ἀνάστατος*, *ον*.

To disagree (lit. to sound differently), to dissent, to make a different statement, *διαφωνεῖν* (= *έειν*.)

What kind of, *ποῖος*, *ποῖα*, *ποῖον* (qualis). *Ποίος τις* has nearly the same force, but adds a notion of indefinite magnitude to it.

Assuredly not, *οὐθοι* (non sane).

Who in the world? *τίς ποτε*; (= quis quidem.)

More, *πλείων*, (compar. adj.)

Exercise 30.(Learn *τίς*, *τὶς*, Paradigms 37, 38.)241. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ταῦτα ποιῶν, οὐ μὴ δείσῃς τοὺς πολεμίους. 2. Οὕτοι σ' Ἀχαίων μή τις ὑβρίσῃ. 3. Οὐ μὴ σκάψεις; 4. Οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις; 5. Οὐ μή σε κρύψω^a ταῦτα. 6. Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ μήποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε. 7. Δέκα ἔτη μελναντες Ἀχαιοὶ τὴν Τροίαν ἀνάστατον ἐποίησαν. 8. Μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. 9. Τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ πότερον^d ἐμμενοῦμεν ἡ διαφωνήσομεν; 10. Ποιών τινα ἐλπίζεις καρπὸν ὧν^b ἔσπειρας θερίσειν; 11. Ἄλλων σπειράντων καὶ φυτεύσάντων, τὸν καρπὸν ὑμεῖς ἐθερίσατε. 12. Ἐρ' οὐχ^c οἱ θεοὶ πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δυστυχίας τε καὶ βίον κακὸν ἔνειμαν; 13. Τί ποιῶμεν; 14. Πότερον^d κερδανοῦσιν οἱ κακοὶ τοιαῦτα ποιήσαντες, ἡ οὐ; 15. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς ἐπιδυσμοῦσιν ἄρχειν, ἵνα πλείω^e κερδαίνωσι.

^a K. 280. 4. ^b Gen. pl. of *ὅς*, *qui* (Pdm. 49): *καρπὸν . . . ὧν* = *καρπὸν . . . τούτων*, *ἃ*; the relative being put in the case of the antecedent *τούτων* (= *eorum*) by attraction. ^c *ἄρ*' *οὐ* or *ἄρ*' *οὐχ*.

^d *πότερον* — *ἢ*. ^e for *πλείονα*, neut. plur. (*more things* =) *more*. Pdm. 12.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. What am I to do? 2. They will not remove him from his command. 3. Did they remove him from his magistracy, or not? 4. Who in-the-world will remove them from their command? 5. He will not reap the fruit of what^f he sowed. 6. Who in-the-world will sow on^g rocks and stones? 7. Will you sow on^g the water? [°No.]^h 8. What am I to say? 9. Will you abide-by your oaths, or not?ⁱ

^f *ὅν* by attraction for *ἃ*. 910.

^g *ἄρα μή*.

^h *πότερον . . . ἢ*.

LESSON XXXIII.

The Tenses.

242. The *Tenses* are divided into *principal* and *historical* tenses.

<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>
--------------------------	---------------------------

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
-----------------	-------------------

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
-----------------	--------------------

FUTURE.	AORIST.
----------------	----------------

243. After *ἴα*, *ὅπως*, *ὡς* (= *ut*), ‘*that*,’ ‘*in order that*,’ the Subjunctive answers to the Latin *Present Subjunctive*,* and follows the *principal tenses*. (See 229.)

Mὴ κλέπτε, do not steal (forbids stealing *generally*).

Mὴ κλέψῃς τοῦτο, do not steal this (forbids stealing in a *particular instance*).

244. As a general rule, in *prohibitions* with *μή*, the *Imperative* of the *Present* is used, or the *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist*. The *Present Imperative* is used in *general precepts*, and whenever the *action forbidden* is considered as *continuing* or *being repeated*.—The *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist* (whether with *μή*, or after *ἴα*, &c.) does not denote *past time* (like the *Indicative* of the *Aorist*), but a *single definite action*; an *action done once*, without *any reference to duration or repetition*.† Cf. 229.

* The *present subjunctive* denotes *continuance or repetition*.

† Such an action (as has been observed in 229) may *have duration* (even *necessarily*), but then the *Aorist Subj.* considers it as *one action, without any reference to this (necessary) duration*.

245. VOCABULARY 26.

<i>To reproach</i> , ὀνειδίζ-ειν.	<i>Wall of a house</i> , τεῖχος, ου, δ (= paries).
<i>Calamity, misfortune</i> , συμφορά, ἄσ, ἥ.	<i>I am here</i> , πάρειμι.
<i>To blot out, expunge</i> , ἔξαλείφ-ειν.	<i>Spirit</i> , εὐψυχία, ας, ἥ.
<i>To cut off, ékkóptt-ειν.</i>	<i>Being lifted up</i> (= with pride, with exultation), ἐπαιρομένος, η, ον (participle).
<i>A vexatious information</i> , συκοφαντία, ας, ἥ.	<i>Capable of being taught, that can be taught</i> , διδακτός, ἥ, ον: also δε, ον.
<i>Nourishment, food</i> , τροφή, ἡς, ἥ (τρέφ-ειν, nutrire).	<i>To grudge, to envy</i> , φθονεῖν (= -εῖν).
<i>Juice</i> , χυμός, οῦ, δ (χέω, fundo).	<i>Unseen, invisible</i> , ἀόρατος, ον.
<i>Experience</i> , ἐμπειρία, ας, ἥ.	<i>The future, what is to be</i> , τὸ μέλλον (= quod futurum est).
<i>Strength, ἵσχυs, ἵσχυ-ος</i> , ἥ.	
<i>To be strong, to avail, ἵσχυ-ειν</i> (valere).	
<i>To diversify, to relieve, to deco- rate, ποικιλλ-ειν.</i>	
(Eng.) To reproach a man <i>with any thing</i> .	
(Greek.) To reproach <i>any thing to a man</i> , (ὀνειδίζειν τί τινι : cf. <i>exprobrare alicui paupertatem, &c.</i>)	

Exercise 31.

246. a) Translate into English.

- Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσῃς· κοινὴ γὰρ ἡ τύχη, καὶ τὸ μέλλον ἀόρατον.
- Ἐξαλείψομεν τὸν νόμον, ἵνα τὰς συκοφαντίας ἐκκόψωμεν.
- Ἡ μέλιττα χρῆται τροφή οὐδεμίᾳ ἀλλ’ ἡ τῇ γλυκὺν ἔχοντη χυμόν.
- Μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο.
- Τὸν δῆμον μὴ ἀπολύσῃτε.
- Αἱεν εὐψυχίας οὐδεμίᾳ τέχνη πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἴσχύει.
- Μὴ τοῖς ἐξ Εὐβοϊς καὶ Σπάρτης λθοῖς τοὺς τοίχους ποικιλλε.
- Οταν λέγῃς ἐπαιρόμενος, ὅτι ἵππον καλὸν ἔχω, ἥλιθιος εἰ.
- Εἰ ἔχεις δὲ ήμιν ἐπιδεῖξαι· ὡς διδακτόν ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετή, μὴ φθονήσῃς ἀλλὰ ἐπίδειξον.

* = *χρᾶ-εται*, from *χρῆσθαι* (= *χρᾶ-εσθαι*), *uti*, which contracts *as* into *η* instead of *a*. It governs the *dat.*: *χρῆσθαι τροφή* (literally) (*cibo uti =*) *to take (any) food.* * *ἀλλ’ η* (literally ‘but than’)

= *nisi* or *præter* after *οὐδεὶς* ἄλλος, or *οὐδεῖς* only. • οὐ (that) precedes the *quoted words* of another person, and is then not to be translated. * have = *have it in your power; can.* * ἐπίθεξον is *Imper. Aorist* (2nd person), and ἐπίθεξαι, *Infin. Aorist* of ἐπίθειν, *to show; to prove.*

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Do not wonder-at the strength of the giant.
2. Do not reproach the just man with the misfortunes sent from the gods.
3. Do not admire external goods.
4. The soldier's spirit will avail against dangers.
5. The arts of the general availed nothing against the spirit and experience of the enemy.
6. I am here to remove (*say: 'that I may remove'*) them from their command.

* δ (ἢ, τδ) ἔξω = *external.* ἔξω, *adv. without; outwardly.*

LESSON XXXIV.

Optative of Present and Aorist.

247. In these tenses, the Optative (like the *other moods*) drops the augment of the *Indicative*.

	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Infin.
PRESENT	ω ησ η ωμεν ητε ωσι ητον ητον	οιμι οισ οι οιμεν οιτε οιεν οιτον οιτην	ειν
AORIST	(as Present)	αιμι αισ αι αιμεν αιτε αιεν αιτον αιτην	αι*

248. Besides the *Aorist Optative* in *αιμι*, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aorist*) in *εια*. In the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* this is far more common than the other form.—*ειας*, *ειε*.—plur. *ειαν*.

* With accent on penult.

249. EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
λύ-ω	λύ-οιμ	λύ-σω	λύ-σαιμι
λύ-ης	λύ-οις	λύ-σης	λύ-σαις (λύ-σειας)
λύ-η	λύ-οι	λύ-ση	λύ-σαι (λύ-σειε[ν])
λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν	λύ-σωμεν	λύ-σαιμεν
λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε	λύ-σητε	λύ-σαιτε
λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν	λύ-σωσι(ν)	λύ-σαιεν (λύ-σειαν)
λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον	λύ-σητον	λύ-σαιτον
λύ-ητον	λυ-οίτην	λύ-σητον	λυ-σαιτην
Subjunctive.		Optative.	
So,		PRESENT.	
τύπτ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	τύπτ-οιμι,	οις, οι, &c.
λέγ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	λέγ-οιμι,	οις, οι, &c.
πειθ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	πειθ-οιμι,	οις, οι, &c.
Σαυμάζ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	Σαυμάζ-οιμι,	οις, οι, &c.
AORIST.		Optative.	
τύψ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	τύψ-αιμι,	αις, αι, &c.
λέξ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	λέξ-αιμι,	αις, αι, &c.
πείσ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	πείσ-αιμι,	αις, αι, &c.
Σαυμάσ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	Σαυμάσ-αιμι,	αις, αι, &c.
τιμήσ-ω,	ης, η, &c.	τιμήσ-αιμι,	αις, αι, &c.
(Opt. Aor. also τήψ-εια, ἄσ, &c. λέξ-εια, ας, &c.)			

250. a) In the *Optative* (as in the *Subjunctive*, 244), the *Present* refers to a *continued* or *repeated* action ; the *Aorist* to a *single, definite* one.

b) The *Optative* (like the Latin *Imperfect Subjunctive*) follows *Iva, ὅπως, ώς* (= *ut*) when they depend on an *historical tense* (242).

c) Ινα "Iva, ὅπως, ώς are followed by *μή* (not *οὐ*), *μηδείς* (not *οὐδείς*), &c.

251. VOCABULARY 27.

Talked about every-where, περιβό-
ητος, ον : περιβότον εἰναι, to
be the common talk.

Quietness, rest, ήσυχία, ας, ή :
ήσυχιαν ἔγειν, to keep quiet.

Recompense, punishment, τιμωρία,
ας, ή.

Act of impiety, an impiety, ἀστ-
βημα, ἀσεβήματ-ος, τό.

Manifest, evident, δῆλος, η, ον.

Place, τόπος, ου, δ.

Destitute of, ἐρῆμος, η, ον (with gen.) : it may be translated ‘without.’

Possessing a right, κύριος, α, ον : κύριος εἰμι ποιεῖν τι, I have the right to do any thing.

Windy, full of wind, ὑπηρέμος, ον : ὑπηρέμοιον ωόν, a wind-egg, which produces no chicken.

Yesterday, χθές (adv. eras).

Lycurgus, Λυκοῦργος, ου, δ.

To bid, tell, order, κελεύ-ειν.

To remain (in a country, &c.), καταμέν-ειν.

Hither, here (= hither), δεῦρο.

*To perceive, to discover, κατανοεῖν
(= -έειν).*

To be present, παρεῖναι (Imperf. παρῆν, ἦς, ḥ, ἤμεν, ἤτε, ἤσαν, ἤτον, ἤτην. Partic. παρών, οὐσα, ον. Gen. παρόντος, &c.).

To call, καλεῖν (= -έειν) : fut. and aor. with ε, not η : καλέσω ; ἐκάλεσα.

Dinner, δεῖπνον, ου, τό : καλεῖν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, to invite to dinner.

To hope, ἐλπίζ-ειν.

To commit a fault, sin, ἀμαρτάνειν.

To seek, to look for, ζητεῖν (= -έειν).

252. PARADIGMS.

PRESENT.—Εἰμί, I am.		
Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
S. εἰμί εἰ λέστι(ν)	δέ ήσ εἴ	εἴην εἴης εἴη
P. ἐσμέν ἐστέ εἰσι(ν)	δόμεν ἡτε δόσι(ν)	εἴημεν εἴητε εἴησαν and εἴεν
D. ἐστόν ἐστόν	ἡτον ἡτον	εἴητον εἴητην

IMPERFECT.—Ήν, I was.		
Sing.	Plur.	Dual.
ήν ήσθα ήν	ήμεν ήτε ήσαν οτ ήστε	ήστον ήστην οτ ήτον οτητην

Exercise 32.

(Learn Paradigms 41, 42, 43, 45.)

253. a) Translate into English.

1. Έγὼ τότε, ίνα μὴ περιβότος εἴην, ήσυχαν ἥργον.
2. Η ψυχὴ ἥγενται τιμωρίαν οἱ (= sibi) ήξειν τῶν ἀσεβημάτων.
3. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἐστιν[“] ἐπιδυμῶν[”] ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω^b λαμβάνῃ.
4. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ήν ἐπιδυμῶν τιμᾶσθαι,^c ίνα πλείω κερ-

δαίνοι. 5. Σεύθης πέμπει τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἔρμηνέα πρὸς Εενοφῶντα, κελεύων αὐτὸν καταμεῖναι^a παρ' ἑαυτῷ χιλίους δόπλιτας ἔχοντα.¹⁰ 6. Οἱ πέρδικες οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τίκτουσι καὶ ἐπωάζουσι, ἵνα μή τις κατανοήσῃ τὸν τόπον. 7. Λυκοῦργος, ὅπως μὴ ἔρημοι ποτε^b οἱ παιδες εἰεν ἄρχοντος, ἐποίησε τὸν ἀεὶ παρόντα τῶν πολιτῶν^c κύριον εἶναι κολάξειν, εἴ τι^d ἀμαρτάνοιεν. 8. Ὁ Αριστόδημε, καὶ χθὲς ἐξήτουν^e σε, ἵνα καλέσαιμι δεῦρο^f ἐπὶ δεῖπνον. 9. Ἀπερ (Pdm. 49) αὐτὸλ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἔπεισαν, ὑμᾶς ἐλπίζουσι πείσειν (fut. infin.). 10. Παρῆσαν καὶ οἱ ρήτορες ἵνα τὸν δῆμον τοῖς σοφοῖς λόγοις πείσειαν.

^a = ἐπιδυμέων, pres. particip. (nom. m.) ^b Note 7. ^c = τιμέτοναι, to be honoured. ^d to remain (Aor. Infinit.): παρ (by) here = with. ^e ποτέ (ever), indefinite, is enclitic. ἔρημος, gen. ^f τὸν τῶν πολιτῶν ἀεὶ παρόντα = illum ex civibus, qui quovis tempore præsens esset. In this way ἀεὶ (semper) = at any given time. Hence δ ἀεὶ παρὸν τῶν πολιτῶν = any citizen who happened to be present at the time. ^g Neut. oī τις. ἀμαρτάνειν τι = to commit any fault. ^h = ἐξήτε-ον.

b) Translate into Greek.

- They expunged the law, that they might cut-off the vexatious-informations.
- The young-man is admiring *his* (own) horse.
- The boy evidently admires¹¹ the Hoplite.
- The orators had evidently not persuaded even themselves.
- The orator was-there, that he might persuade the people of the Athenians.
- The generals were-there, that they might sharpen the passions of the people.
- The peacocks lay wind-eggs.
- Who saw the men from the Piræus?
- Most men (*say*: ‘the most of men’) love honors and honorary-privileges.

LESSON XXXV.

Some of the Passive Tenses.

254. Passive.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
ομαι	όμην	Ὄήσομαι	Ὄην

255. The Imperfect and Aorist take the augment; the terminations beginning with ο will affect the final consonant of a *mute root*, because ~~if~~ when two mutes come together, they must be of the same order of breathing (i. e. both *smooth* mutes, both *middle*, or both *aspirate*). Hence to retain the ο, we must change the *final consonant* of the root (called the *characteristic*) into the corresponding aspirate. Thus

any *p*-sound with ο = φο,
any *k*-sound with ο = χο.

256. Hence, (a) τριβ-Ὄήσομαι = τριφ-Ὄήσομαι : πεμπ-Ὄήσομα = πεμφ-Ὄήσομαι.—'Αλειφ-Ὄήσομαι requires no change.

b) Πλεκ-Ὄήσομαι = πλεχ-Ὄήσομαι : φλεγ-Ὄήσομαι = φλεχ-Ὄήσομαι.—Βρεχ-Ὄήσομαι requires no change.

c) A *t*-sound before ο is changed into ε. Hence ψευδ-Ὄήσομαι = ψευσ-Ὄήσομαι : πειθ-Ὄήσομαι, πεισ-Ὄήσομαι.

257. a) Verbs whose root ends in πτ, κτ, ζ, σσ, ττ, are lengthened forms from simpler roots. The final consonant of that *simpler root* is called the *true characteristic*.

b) The true characteristic of verbs in πτ is a *p*-sound (π, β, or φ).

c) The true characteristic of verbs in κτ is a *k*-sound (κ, γ, or χ).

d) The true characteristic of verbs in ζ is *usually* δ (a *t*-sound) : but sometimes a *k*-sound (235. 2. c).

e) The true characteristic of verbs in σσ, ττ, is *usu-*

ally a *k*-sound : but sometimes a *t*-sound (235. 2. *d*).—Hence

258. *a)* Verbs in *πτ* follow the *p*-sounds, and have fut. and aor. *φ-Θησομαι*, *φ-Θην*.

b) Verbs in *κτ*, and *usually* those in *σσ*, *ττ*, follow the *k*-sounds, and have *χ-Θησομαι*, *χ-Θην*.

c) Verbs in *ζ* *usually* follow the *t*-sounds, and have *σ-Θησομαι*, *σ-Θην*.

d) Verbs in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, lengthen the *characteristic* vowel, as in the Future Active, by (usually) changing *a*, *e*, *o*, into *η*, *η*, *ω*, respectively.

259. EXAMPLES.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Aorist.
<i>p</i> -sounds	τρίβ-ομαι	έ-τριβ-όμην	τριφ-Θήσομαι	έ-τριφ-Θην
	πέμπ-ομαι	έ-πεμπ-όμην	πεμφ-Θήσομαι	έ-πέμφ-Θην
	τυπτ-ομαι	έ-τυπτ-όμην	τυφ-Θήσομαι	έ-τυφ-Θην.
<i>k</i> -sounds	πλέκ-ομαι	έ-πλεκ-όμην	πλεχ-Θήσομαι	έ-πλεχ-Θην
	λέγ-ομαι	έ-λεγ-όμην	λεχ-Θήσομαι	έ-λεχ-Θην
	άρχ-ομαι	ήρχ-όμην	άρχ-Θήσομαι	ήρχ-Θην.
<i>t</i> -sounds	ψεύδ-ομαι	έ-ψευδ-όμην	ψευσ-Θήσομαι	έ-ψευσ-Θην
	πείθ-ομαι	έ-πειθ-όμην	πεισ-Θήσομαι	έ-πεισ-Θην.
ζ.	ζανμάξ-ομαι	έ-ζανμαξ-όμην	ζανμασ-Θήσομαι	έ-ζανμάσ-Θην.
<i>σσ</i> , <i>ττ</i>	τάσσ-ομαι	έ-τασσ-όμην	ταχ-Θήσομαι	έ-τάχ-Θην.
	τάττ-ομαι	έ-ταττ-όμην		

260. Pure Verbs :

φιλέ-ω	φιλοῦμαι*	έ-φιλούμην	φιλη-Θήσομαι	έ-φιλή-Θην
τιμά-ω	τιμῶμαι†	έ-τιμώμην	τιμη-Θήσομαι	έ-τιμή-Θην
δουλό-ω	δουλοῦμαι‡	έ-δουλουμην	δουλω-Θήσομαι	έ-δουλώ-Θην
λύω	λύ-ομαι	έ-λυ-θμην	λυ-Θήσομαι	έ-λυ-Θην.

261. Note. The verbs whose characteristic is a *liquid*, have more peculiarities, and will be treated of separately.

262. Terminations : *ομαι*, both in *Present* and *Fut.*, as in Pres. of deponent verbs (*γ*, *εται*, &c.). Cf. 151.

* = φιλέ-ομαι, έ-φιλε-θμην.

† = τιμά-ομαι, έ-τιμα-θμην.

‡ = δουλό-ομαι, έ-δουλο-θμην.

IMPERF. ὅμην, ου, ετό	ὅμεῖα, εσθε, οιτο	ὅμεῖον, εσθον, ἐσθην
AOR. ην, ης, η	ημεν, ητε, ησαν	ητον, ητην

263. NOTE. The other persons of the *contracted forms* (*σύμην, ψημην*) will not be used at present.

264. The terminations of the participles are :

Pres. *Fut.* *Aor.*

ὅμενος θησόμενος θείς (*cum acuto*)

(θησ-)ό-μενος, -μένη, -μενον, regular

-θείς, -θείσα, -θέν, G. -θέντος, &c. (Pdm. 34.)

265. *On the augment of verbs compounded with a preposition.*

a) The general rule is, that the augment follows the preposition.

b) The final vowel of the prepositions that end in a vowel, is elided, except in περὶ and πρό. *Προ-έ* is often changed by what is called *crasis* [Note 11] into πρού (the breathing being marked over the *v*) : ἀποβάλλω, ἀπ-έ-βαλλον : but περι-βάλλω, περι-έ-βαλλον, προ-βάλλω, προ-έ-βαλλον = πρού-βαλλον.

c) The prepositions ἐν, σύν, have often undergone a change by being *assimilated* to the initial consonant of the verb according to the following laws :

ν before a *p*-sound, or ψ, becomes μ.

ν before a *k*-sound, or ξ, becomes γ.

ν before a liquid becomes that liquid.

266. When ἐν, σύν, have been thus *assimilated*, they will resume their *natural* form before ε.

(by assimilation)	(Imperf.)
ἐν-βάλλω = ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έ-βαλλον
συν-βάλλω = συμ-βάλλω	συν-έ-βαλλον
ἐν-κλείω = ἐγ-κλείω	ἐν-έ-κλειον
ἐν-χέω = ἐγ-χέω	ἐν-έ-χεον
ἐν-μένω = ἐμ-μένω	ἐν-έ-μενον
ἐν-λείπω = ἐλ-λείπω	ἐν-έ-λειπον.

d) 'Εκ will become ἐξ before a vowel : ἐκ-βάλλω, ἐξ-έ-βαλλον.

267. VOCABULARY 28.

To educate, παιδεύειν.

Mars's hill, the hill of the Areopagus, "Αρειος πάγος ("Αρειος = Martius).

Kindly, εὐμενῶς.

To receive, ὑποδέχεσθαι.

To worst, κακίζειν.

The Mede (= Xerxes), δολῆς Μῆδος.

Retreat, ἀναχώρησις, εωσ, ἥ.

Circuit (of walls, &c.), περίβολος, ου, δ.

Every-where, on all sides, πανταχῇ (or χῆ).

To carry farther out, to extend, ἐξάγειν.

To send down (to a country nearer the coast), καταπέμπειν.

Satrap, σατράπης, ου, δ.

To torture, put to the rack, βασανίζειν: (βάσταρος, touch-stone, test; torture.)

Marriage, γάμος, ου, δ.

To keep silence, hold one's tongue, σιωπήν (== άειν).

To dissolve, to destroy (i. e. a form of government), καταλύειν.

Democracy, δημοκρατία, ας, ἥ.

Oligarchy, διλιγαρχία, ας, ἥ.

To slay, to murder, φονεύειν.

Tyrant, τύραννος, ου, δ. (In the Greek sense, one who ruled by his own will, not by law; usually after having obtained absolute power in a state that ought to be free.)

Teacher, διδάσκαλος, ου, δ.

To be tempest-tossed, to be tossed by a storm, χειμάζεσθαι.

To put in at, land at, προσμίσγειν (with dat.).

Tarentum, Τάρας, -αντος, δ.

More quickly, more easily, θάττον.

To acquit, ἀπολύειν.

Exercise 33.

268. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Κύρος ἐπαιδεύθη ἐν τοῖς Περσῶν νόμοις. 2. 'Απὸ τοῦ Ἰλισσοῦ λέγεται δὲ Βορέας τὴν Ὄμρεθνιαν ἄρπασσαι· λέγεται αὖ καὶ δὲ λόγος, ὡς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου ἡρπάσθη. 3. Κακισθέντας ὑμᾶς οὐδεὶς εὐμενῶς ὑποδέξεται. 4. Μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Μήδου ἀναχώρησιν μείζων δὲ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη· τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. 5. Κύρος κατ-ε-πέμψθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυδίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας καὶ Καππαδοκίας. 6. 'Αρ' οὐκ ἐβασανί-

σθησαν οἱ δοῦλοι; 7. Τὴν ἐν Ἐρετρίᾳ ὀλυμπαρχίαν τὴν τῶν ἵππέων Διαγόρας δὴ¹⁸ κατέλυσεν ἀδικηθεὶς περὶ γάμον. 8. Οἱ κριτὴς ὑβρισθεὶς ὑπὸ τούτου οὐ σιωπᾷ. 9. Οἱ Ἔκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 10. Τὰ ἀδελφῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 11. Πολλαὶ δημοκρατίαι ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελυθησαν. 12. Ψευσθήσομαι τῶν ἐλπίδων. 13. Οἱ Γύλιππος χειμασθεὶς ἔσται μάλιστα^a τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει. 14. Εἰ ννὺ σοῦ^b ἀκούσας ἐλθεῖν^c πεισθήσομαι, πολὺ θâττον ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν πεισθήσομαι. 15. Οἱ τοῦ βιβλιοπάλου δοῦλοι ἐβασανίζοντο.

* The *Ilissus*, a river in Attica. For the fable of *Boreas* and *Oriethya*, see Keightley's Mythol. ^b = to have carried off. ^c μελέων ἐξῆθη, lit. was carried out larger, i. e. was carried further out, and so became larger. Hence μελέων is a proleptic (= anticipative) predicate; as in μέγας ηὔκηθη ('he was increased great' =) he grew great.

^d The adv. μάλιστα (= maxime) is here used adverbially with the article and prep. Translate, 'with extreme violence,' 'most violently.'

* σοῦ, gen. after ἀκούειν = to listen to (an adviser). ^e ἐλθεῖν, to go.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. O slaves, you will be examined-by-torture. 2. His slaves having been examined-by-torture, he will be acquitted. 3. You were both taught by the same master. 4. You will all be insulted by these persons. 5. I will not be persuaded to do this.' 6. The Mede was disappointed of his expectation. 7. Gylippus, being seized by the wind, is carried-out to sea. 8. The garlands shall be woven. 9. The slaves of Xenophon were insulting the wise geometer. 10. We were all taught wisdom by the same teacher.

LESSON XXXVI.

Middle Voice.

269. Besides the *Active* and *Passive Voices*, the Greek language has a *Middle Voice*, which denotes an action (1) *done by the agent to himself*; or (more commonly) one which (2) *he does for his own benefit*; or (3) *gets done for his own benefit*.

The relation, however, to *oneself* is often much more distant and obscure.

Middle verbs may be considered *Deponents*, when their *middle force* is so slight, that they appear to have the simple meaning of *active verbs*.

Obs. The *Middle Voice* does not belong to all the verbs that are capable of receiving the meanings just mentioned.—The pupil must never *assume* its existence without authority.

270. It is only for the *Futures* and *Aorists* that the *Middle Voice* has forms of its own. For the *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, and *Pluperfect*, it does not differ *in form* from the *Passive*.

271. Such *Middle Verbs* as may be considered *Deponents*, are divided into

1. *Deponents Middle* = those with *Future* and *Aorist of the middle form*.
2. *Deponents Passive* = those whose *Aorist* is of the *passive form*; their *Future* is mostly of the *middle form*.

272. The terminations of the *Future* and *Aor. Middle* are (for all but *liquid* verbs : see 274) :

	FUT.	AOR.
Indic.	<i>σομαι</i>	<i>σάμην</i>
Infin.	<i>σεσζαι</i>	<i>σασζαι</i>
Particip.	<i>σόμενος</i>	<i>σάμενος</i>

273. These terminations are appended like *σω*, *σα*, in the *Active* (141); the *Aor.* taking the augment (123, 124) in the *Indicative*, but not in the *Moods* and *Participle*.

μετα-πέμπομαι	μετα-πέμψομαι	μετ-ε-πεμψάμην
δέχομαι	δέξομαι	έ-δεξάμην
ἀλείφομαι	ἀλείψομαι	ήλειψάμην
δουλό-օμαι	δουλώσομαι	έδουλωσάμην
λούομαι	λούσομαι	έλουσάμην

Both for *Act.* and *Mid.* *a* after any of the letters in *ρει* (i. e. *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι*) is lengthened into *ā* (not *η*); but *χράομαι*, *χρήσομαι*, is an exception. *Άκροάομαι* makes *άκροάσομαι*.

274. Verbs whose roots end in a *liquid*, have for the terminations of the *Fut.* and *Aor. Mid.* *οῦμαι* and *άμην*, the *radical vowel* being shortened in the *Future* and lengthened in the *Aorist*, as in the *Active Voice* (237).

275. The terminations of the *Fut. Indic.* (except for *liquid* verbs) are the same as those of the *Present Indic.* (151).

IMPERF.	όμην	ον	ετο
	όμεζα	εσζε	οντο
	όμεζον	εσζον	έσζην
AOR.	(σ)άμην	(σ)ω	(σ)ατο
	(σ)άμεζα	(σ)ασζε	(σ)αντο
	(σ)άμεζον	(σ)ασζον	(σ)άσζην

276. The *Fut. of the liquid verbs* is :

ούμαι	ή ορ εī	είται
ούμεζα	είσζε	ούνται
ούμεζον	είσζον	είσζην

277. VOCABULARY 29.

(Learn ἐλυόμην. λύσομαι. ἐλυσάμην. Paradigm 58.)

Provide myself with, παρασκευάζομαι (παρασκευάζω, to prepare, provide).

Enslave to myself, subjugate, δουλῦμαι (= δονλό-ομαι) : δουλῶ τιὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ.

To wage war (from one's own resources, &c.), πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι : πόλεμον ποιεῖν = to cause a war.

ποιεῖσθαι, 1) sibi facere ; 2) sibi faciendum curare ; 3) putare, credere ; e. g. in δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαι, to think it a terrible thing.

To make it for oneself (i. e. in one's judgment) of less value than = to think any thing of less importance than, περὶ ἐλάττονος ποιεῖσθαι τι.

(I give myself to taste =) *I taste (of), gen. γεύομαι. Γεύειν = to give another to taste.*

I wash (myself), λού-ομαι.

To anoint myself, ἀλείφ-εσθαι.

To brighten, to polish, λαμπρύνειν : λαμπρύν-εσθαι, to polish (any thing of one's own).

To cease, leave off, παύ-εσθαι (παύω, stop another, make to cease).

To begin (to do any thing, i. e. by applying my own strength, &c.), ἀρχ-εσθαι.

I advise a person, συμβούλεύω τινί : I consult with him, συμβούλεύομαι τινί.

(Give counsel to myself =) *decide, determine, resolve, βούλεύ-ομαι.*

(I make trial of myself =) *try, endeavor, πειρά-ομαι.*

I hide, conceal myself, ἀποκρύπτομαι (ἐμαυτόν, Plat.) : also, (nearly as in the Act.) to hide, conceal.

To go through, relate, διγγέ-ομαι.

To revenge myself on, to punish, τιμωρέ-ομαι.

To serve in the field, to serve, to march, στρατεύ-ομαι.

To strike, πατέ-ειν : Mid. if to strike part of oneself.

Thigh, μηρός, οὐ, δ.

Shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, ḥ.

Companion, ἑταῖρος, ου, δ.

To transgress, παραβαίν-ειν.

Jail, ιστίον, ου, τό.

Rudder, πηδάλιον, ου, τό.

Pilot, κυβερνήτης, ου, δ.

To ward off, ἀμύν-ειν : Mid. to ward off from one's self; also to revenge oneself upon any body (acc. of person : on account of or for any thing, ὑπέρ τινος).

To enjoin, to command, ἐντέλλεσθαι.

To rush, δρμᾶν (= -άειν.)

(To show forth from oneself =) *to declare, ἀποφαίν-εσθαι.*

I prepare, κατασκευάζω : I prepare for myself = I build, I equip (vessels), κατασκευάζομαι.

☞ (1) A middle verb may take a reflexive pronoun, ἑμαυτῷ, -ῃ, ἑαυτῷ, -ῃ, &c. (2) The Active may be used with the reflexive pron.: σφάττειν ἑαυτόν.

Exercise 34.

278. a) Translate into English.

1. Τελαμὼν ὁ Αἰακοῦ μεδ' Ἡρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα ἐστρατεύσατο. 2. Ὁλίγον^a πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν^b καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσην Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσεν, οἱ περὶ τὴν Σικελίαν τύραννοι τριήρεις κατεσκευάσαντο. 3. Πρῶτον διηγήσασθαι βούλομαι τὰ πραχθέντα τῇ τελευταὶ ἡμέρᾳ.^c 4. Οὐκ ἔγώ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος, δν σὺ παραβαίνων περὶ ἐλάττονος τῶν ἡδονῶν ἐποιήσω. 5. Οὐδὲν ἀποκρυψάμενος ἅπαντα διηγήσομαι ὑμῖν τὰ πεπραγμένα. 6. Πειράσομαι μεδ' ὑμῶν^d τὸν ἄνδρα τιμωρήσασθαι. 7. Πάντες ἐλούσαντο. 8. Εἰς βαλανεῖν ἦκω λουσόμενος.^e 9. Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ὁ Κύρος ἐπαίσατο τὸν μηρόν. 10. Ὁ Κύρος πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατ-ε-στρέψατο. 11. Ἄγις οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου^f τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιήσατο. 12. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας. 13. Ἐν τῷ ἔξω^g δρόμῳ ἥλειφοντο ἑταῖροί τέ τινες αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτός. 14. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνονται. 15. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐνετέλατο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὄρμῆσαι. 16. Ὁ κριτής τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφήνατο.

^a a little. ^b τὰ Μηδικά (the Median affairs =) the Persian invasion. ^c Dat. of time: *dy* is expressed when there is no adjective or other attributive. ^d with you = with your assistance.

^e ἐκ παρέργου ποιεῖσθαι, *to make it a bye-business; to treat it as a thing of little (or secondary) importance.* ^f δ ἔξω (= exterior), *the outer.*

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The enemy will march against our city. 2. We will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. The

Greeks marched against the Persians. 4. All men wish to taste of honor. 5. The pilot provided himself with sails and rudders for his ship^s • that were good for nothing. 6. His companions having anointed-themselves are coming hither. 7. The Mede will not enslave Europe. 8. After he had washed,^{ss} the children were brought^h to^{ss} him. 9. We will declare our opinions. 10. We revenged ourselves on the Lacedæmonians for their invasion of Attica.

^s *ship, vaīs*: see Irregular Substantives, Note 9. ^{ss} φέρειν
(ferre), *to bring* (= *carry*), has irreg. aor. pass. ηνέχθην. See List VII., Pdm. 74.

LESSON XXXVII.

"*Av* with Imperfect and Aorist of the Indicative.

279. The particle *ăv* has a *conditional* force (= *si forte*). With the *Imperfect Indicative* this particle is usually translated by '*would ——*'; the *Aorist Indic.* by '*would have ——*'.

280. But sometimes the *Imperfect* with *ăv* is translated by '*would have ——*'. This is when *continuance* or *repeated occurrence* at a past time is to be intimated.

ĕ-λū-ov *ăv*, solverem (*I would loosen*).

ĕ-λūσ-*a* *ăv*, solvissem (*I would have loosened*).

1. *eī ēkēlēves, ēποιōvv ăv* (*si juberes, facerem*), *if you ordered me, I would do it.*

2. *eī ēkēlēvσas, ēποίησa ăv* (*si jussisses, fecissem*), *if you had ordered me, I would have done it.*

3. *eī μὴ ἐκέλευσας, οὐκ ἀν ἐποίησα* (nisi jussisses, non fecissem), *if you had not ordered me, I would not have done it.*

OBS. (a) that the *Aor.* with *eī* is rendered by the *English Pluperfect*: (b) that 'not' with *eī* is *μὴ*.

On the place of *τι*, see Note 10.

281. VOCABULARY 30.

To care for, κῆδ-εσθαι.

To be on, one's guard, φυλάττ-εσθαι (cavēre) : ποιεῖν τι, I am on my guard against doing any thing; I am careful not to do it.

To deprive (acc. of person, gen. of thing), ἀποστρεψῖν (= -έειν).

To hinder, κωλύειν.

Consideration, reputation, dignity, ἀξίωμα, -ατος, τό.

To differ, διαφέρειν: hence (to be distinguished favorably from =) to excel, to surpass (gen. of person, acc. of thing, or ἐν τινι).

Dreadful, terrible, δεινός, ἡ, ὥν.

To value, τιμᾶσθαι (= -άεσθαι) : ἔτιμησάμην ἀν πρὸ πολλῶν χρη-ματῶν, answers to our 'I would have given a great deal' (lit. 'would have valued beyond much money').

So large, τηλικοῦτος (tantus), Pdm. 52.

To be able, δύνασθαι (irreg. inf.)

= *posse*, with adjectives of quantity (like *multum, plus, minus, tantum valere, &c.*), = 'to have much (more, so much) power.'

Sophist, σοφιστής, οῦ, δ.

To conquer, κρατεῖν (= -έειν), with gen.

To wall in, to wall round, τεχίζ-εσθαι :— ἔρυμα (lit. to wall round a stronghold =), to construct a fortified camp.

Brazier, coppersmith, χαλκού-πος, ου, δ.

Worker in iron, blacksmith, σιδη-ρεύς, ἔως, δ.

Worker in leather, shoemaker, saddler, σκυτεύς, ἔως, δ.

To work, perform, ἐργάζ-εσθαι (= operari) : it changes ε into ει in the augmented tenses.

Workshop, ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό.

Carpenter, τέκτων, -ονος, δ.

Exercise 35.

282. a) Translate into English.

1. *Eī τι ἐμοῦ ἐκήδον, οὐδενὸς ἀν οὕτως μ' ἀποστε-ρεῖν ἐφυλάττου, ώς ἀξιώματος καὶ τιμῆς.* 2. *Eī μὴ ὑμεῖς ἐκωλύετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἀν ἐπὶ βασιλέα.* 3. *Eī*

τὸ ἔχειν οὕτως, ὥσπερ τὸ λαμβάνειν, ἡδὺ ἦν, πολὺ ἀν διέφερον εὐδαιμονίᾳ οἱ πλούσιοι τῶν πενήτων. 4. Ὁ Θάνατος οὐδὲν δεινόν, ἐπεὶ^a καὶ Σωκράτει ἀν ἐφαίνετρ. 5. Ἐγὼ πρὸ πολλῶν ἀν χρημάτων ἐτιμησάμην τηλε κοῦτον δύνασθαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, δσον οἱ σοφισταὶ λέγου σιν. 6. Εἰ μὴ μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, τὸ ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἀν ἐτειχίσαντο. 7. Οἱ χαλκοτύποι καὶ οἱ τέκτο νες καὶ οἱ σιδηρεῖς καὶ σκυτεῖς καὶ γραφεῖς πάντες πολε μικὰ δπλα κατεσκεύαζον· ὥστε τὴν πόλιν δυτῶς ἡ γῆσα ώ ἀν πολέμου ἐργαστήριον εἶναι. 8. Οἱ παῖδες πρὸς φιλο σοφίαν ἄριστα^b ἐπαιδεύθησαν. 9. Κόνυος ὁ Μητροβίου ἐμοῦ κάκιον^c ἐπαιδεύθη. 10. Κλεόφαντος πολλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ είργαζετο, ἀ ὁ πατήρ αὐτὸν ἐπαιδεύσατο.^d

^a ἐπεὶ, since; a conditional clause is implied: since if it were so; or, 'since otherwise,' 'else.'

^b Neuter adj. *ἄριστος*, best:

κακίων, worse. Neuter Adjectives are often used adverbially: the plural of the superlative is the more common; the singular of the comparative.

^c The Middle Voice sometimes means to get a thing done (269, 8). Hence *παιδεύεσθαι* = to have a person taught (erudiantur curare). The *Aor.* has here the force of *Pluperf.*

b) Translate into Greek.

1. In this way (*οὕτως*) you would have been well trained to virtue.
2. Let them rejoice in being trained to virtue.
3. Let no one suppose you to say, that we ought to look to advantage, and not to what is just.^e
4. If we had not been excellently trained up to virtue, we should not ever have conquered our desires.
5. If these things were true, I should not hinder you.

^e τὸ δίκαιον.

LESSON XXXVIII.

283. *Moods of Present Pass. and Mid. First Aorist Middle.*

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subjunc.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Pres. λύ-ομαι	λύ-ουν	λύ-ωμας	λυ-σίμην	λύ-εσθαι	λυ-όμενος
Aor. ἐ-λυσ-άμην	λύσ-αι	λύσ-ωμας	λυσ-αίμην	λύσ-ασθαι	λυσ-άμενος
PRESENT.					
S. λύ-ομαι λύ-η λύ-εται	λύ-ουν λυ-έσθω	λύ-ωμας λύ-ηται λύ-ηται	λυ-σίμην λύ-οιο λύ-οιτο	λυ-εσθαι λύ-οισθε λύ-οιτο	λυ-όμενος λύ-οισθε λυ-όμενος
P. λυ-όμενα λύ-εσθε λύ-ονται	λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθωσαν ορ λυ-έσθων	λυ-ώμενα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λυ-σίμην λύ-οισθε λύ-οιτο	λυ-οίμενα λύ-οισθε λυ-οίτο	λυ-οίμενον λύ-οισθε λυ-οίτο
D. λυ-όμενον λύ-εσθον λύ-εσθον	λύ-εσθον λυ-έσθων	λυ-ώμενον λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον	λυ-σίμην λύ-οισθον λύ-οιτο	λυ-οίμενον λύ-οισθον λυ-οίτο	λυ-οίμενον λύ-οισθον λυ-οίτο

284. (*First*) *Aorist Middle* (in liquid verbs without η).

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
S. ἐ-λυ-σάμην ἐ-λύ-σω ἐ-λύ-σατο	λύ-σαι λυ-σάσθω	λύ-σωμας λύ-σῃ λύ-σηται	λυ-σαίμην λύ-σαιο λύ-σαιτο
P. ἐ-λυ-σάμενα ἐ-λύ-σασθε ἐ-λύ-σαντο	λύ-σασθε λυ-σάσθωσαν ορ λυ-σάσθων	λυ-σώμενα λύ-σησθε λύ-σωνται	λυ-σαίμενα λύ-σαισθε λύ-σαιντο
D. ἐ-λυ-σάμενον ἐ-λύ-σασθον ἐ-λύ-σάσθην	λύ-σασθον λυ-σάσθων	λυ-σώμενον λύ-σησθον λύ-σησθην	λυ-σαίμενον λύ-σαισθον λυ-σαισθην

285. ~~Εἴτε~~ Βούλομαι (*velle*) and σθομαι (*putare*) take ει (not η) in the second singular of the Present Indicative.

286. The *Optative*, in principal sentences, stands in *wishes* (whence the name *Optative*): λύ-οιμι, *may I loosen* (habitually): λύσ-αιμι, *may I loosen* (once).

287. With εἰδε (= *utinam*) the *Optative* refers to

the *present* or *future*, the *Aorist Indicative* to the *past*, which, being *past*, is *unalterable*.

εἰδε λύ-οιεν, λύσ-αιεν (utinam solverent), *would that they would loosen*.

εἶδε ἔλυσαν (utinam solvissent), *would that they had loosened*.

288. VOCABULARY 31.

To be benefited, to derive advantage, ὁφελεῖσθαι (= ε-εσθαι).

A fed animal, βόσκημα, -ατος, τό.
Plur. *cattle* (as fed for the butcher).

To make rich, πλουτίζ-ειν: pass.
to grow rich or be enriched.

Ungrateful, ἀχάριστος, ον.

Elder (= senior), *an aged person, πρεσβύτερος, ον, δ.* (A compar. adj.)

Brother, ἀδελφός, οῦ, δ.

To receive, ἀποδέχ-εσθαι.

Flute, αὐλός, οῦ, δ.

If (with subj.), *ἐάν* (= ει ἄν).

Native, national, ἐγχώριος, ον.

To work, ἐργάζ-εσθαι.

To go, ἔρχ-εσθαι.

Quiet, ησυχος, ον.

To be concealed from, escape the notice of, λαυδάν-ειν (latere), with acc.

To rail at, λοιδορεῖσθαι (= ε-εσθαι), with dat.

Middle, in the middle, μέσος, η, ον (medius).

To be poor, πέν-εσθαι.

To do, fare, πράττ-ειν (with adv.):
εν πράττειν, to fare well, to be prosperous.

To delight, ηδ-εσθαι (delectare).

To think, οἴ-εσθαι.

Exercise 36.

289. a) Translate into English.

1. *'Ηδέσθω ὑπὸ λόγων ὁφελούμενος ὁ νέος.* 2. *Μηδεὶς οἱέσθω με λέγειν, ὡς ἔστι δικαιοσύνη διδακτόν.* 3. *Εἰ ἀπὸ βοσκημάτων οἴει δεῖν πλουτίζεσθαι, τῶν βοσκημάτων ἐπιμέλου.* 4. *Δεινὸν τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις λοιδορήσασθαι.* 5. *'Ο βασιλεὺς ἐνίκησε τοὺς Γελωνοὺς αὐτὸς ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατευσάμενος.* 6. *Γενναίως μαχώμεδα περὶ τῆς πατρίδος.* 7. *'Αναγκαῖον ἔστι τὸν υἱὸν πειθεσθαι τῷ πατρὶ.* 8. *Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ πένονται.* 9. *Νόμοις τοῖς*

έγχωρίοις ἐπεσθαι καλόν ἔστιν. 10. Μὴ ἀποδέχου τῶν φίλων τοὺς πρὸς τὰ φαῦλά σοι χαριζομένους. 11. Ἐκαστος ἥσυχος μέσην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐρχέσθω. 12. Οἱ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις πειθέσθων. 13. Τὰ ἀδελφώ μοι ἐπεσθον. 14. Εἰ βούλεις καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 15. Ἐὰν βούλῃ καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 16. Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολὺν χρόνον. 17. Οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι μετ' αὐλῶν ἐστρατεύοντο. 18. Εἴδε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλεύοντο. 19. Δύο καλῶ ἴππω εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἡλαυνέσθην. 20. Ἐὰν πένη, ὀλίγοι φίλοι. 21. Εἴδε τὴν γνώμην καὶ σὺ ἀποφήναιο.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. If (*ἐὰν*) the soldiers fight courageously, they will be admired.
 2. Sons should obey their fathers.
 3. Let not an ungrateful man be deemed a friend.
 4. Would that you would go-on-the-expedition yourself!
 5. Would that the king had himself marched against the Geloni!
 6. Let us obey (*say*: ‘follow’) the laws of the state.
 7. Let nobody rail-at an aged man.
 8. Let nobody rail-at this old man.
-

LESSON XXXIX.

Moods of Aorist Passive, and Fut. Pass.

290.	Indic.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Particip.
	ην	ηδι	ω	ειην	ηναι	εις

291. EXAMPLES.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
FUTURE.			
λυ-θήσομαι	(none.)	(none.)	λυ-θησοίμην
			FIRST AOR.
S. ἔλύ-θην		λυ-θῶ	λυ-θείην
ἔλύ-θης	λύ-θητι	λυ-θῆς	λυ-θείης
ἔλύ-θη	λυ-θητω	λυ-θῆ	λυ-θείη
P. ἔλύ-θημεν		λυ-θῶμεν	λυ-θείμεν, -θεῖμεν
ἔλύ-θητε	λύ-θητε	λυ-θῆτε	λυ-θείτε, -θεῖτε
ἔλύ-θησαν	λυ-θητωσαν	λυ-θῶσι(ν)	λυ-θείσαν, -θεῖεν or -θέντων
D. ἔλύ-θητον	λύ-θητον	λυ-θῆτον	λυ-θείτον, -θεῖτον
ἔλυ-θητην	λυ-θητων	λυ-θῆτον	λυ-θείτην, -θεῖτην

292. *Λύοιμι* ἄν, solvam. *λύσαιμι* ἄν, solvam, solve-
rim : both in English, *I would, should, or (sometimes) may, might loosen*. This Optative with *ἄν* is often used (as *credam, crediderim, &c.* in Latin) to give a courteous tone of *doubt* and *diffidence* to an opinion positively entertained. It is often translated by the *future* : *λύοιμι* *ἄν, I will loosen*.

293. The *Present* Optative with *ἄν* denotes a *continued* or *repeated* action ; the *Aorist* Optative a *single, definite* one, considered by itself, and without any intimation of its *duration*.

294. In dependent sentences, the *Present* and *Future* are regularly followed by the Subjunctive ; the *Historical* tenses *usually* by the Optative (but with many exceptions). *Μανθάνομεν* (*μαθησόμεθα*) *ἴνα* (*ώς, δπως*) *παιδευώμεθα* (*παιδευθώμεν*), *discimus* (*discemus*) *ut erudiamur* (*eruditī simus*) ; *ἐμανθάνομεν* (*Aor. ἐμάθουεν**) *ἴνα* (*ώς, δπως*) *παιδευοίμεθα* (*παιδευθείμεν*), *discebamus* (*didicimus*), *ut erudiremūr* (*eruditī essemus*). Just so : *έὰν* (*ὅταν*) *μανθάνητε, παιδεύεσθε* (*παι-*

* *Ἐμαδον* is what is called a *Second Aorist* from *μανθάνω* (List IV. Pdm. 74) : its fut. is of *Mid.* form, *μαθήσομαι*.

δευθήσεσθε), *si* (*quum*) *discatis* (*discitis*), *erudimini* (*erudiemini*); but *εἰ* (*ὅτε*) *μανθάνοιεν*, *ἐπαιδεύοντο*, *si* (*quum*) *discerent* (*discebant*), *erudiebantur*.

295. The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* of the *Aorist*, when connected with particles of *time* and *condition*, and with the *relative* used *indefinitely* or *hypothetically* (when, that is, *who* = *whoever*, *whosoever*, or *if any one*), answer to the Latin *futurum exactum*: *έάν*, *ὅταν*, *ὅς ἀν μάθη*, *εἰσεται*, *si*, *quum*, *qui* (= *quicunque*) *diderit*, *intelliget*; *εἰπεν ὅτι*, *εἰ*, *ὅτε*, *ὅς μάθοι*, *ἐπιστήσεται* (or *ἐπιστήσοντο*), *dixit*, *si*, *quum*, *qui* (= *quicunque*) *didicisset*, *intellecturum esse*.

296. The pupil should observe that, in the examples just given (which are intended for his imitation), the relative *ὅς*, and the adverbs of *time* (*ὅτε*) and *condition* (*εἰ*), take *ἄν* when they are connected with the *Subjunctive*; and that the *εἰ* and *ὅτε* are *combined* with this *ἄν*, and thus assume the forms *έάν*, *ὅταν*. So *ἐπεί*, *ἐπειδή* (*quum, postquam*), coalesce with *ἄν* into the forms *έπάν* or *έπήν*, and *ἐπειδάν*. The *ἄν* does not coalesce with *ὅπου*, *where*; *ὅποι*, *whither*, &c.

297. The force added by *ἄν* to relative pronouns and particles (see Note 10), is that of the Latin *-cunque*, the English *-ever*, *-soever*. Thus *ὅπου ἄν στρατοπεδεύωνται* (= *where they encamped, if haply they did encamp = wherever they encamped*).—With the *Optative* without *ἄν* they have this force in such sentences as those in 295.

298. VOCABULARY 32.

<i>To throw around themselves, to surround themselves with, περιβάλλονται.</i>	<i>To encamp, στρατοπεδεύεσθαι.</i>
<i>To entrench themselves, περιβάλλεσθαι τάφρου.</i>	<i>Trench, τάφρος, ου, ἡ.</i>

Multitude of hands or of workmen, πολυχειρία, ας, ἡ.

<i>Easily, εὐπετῶς.</i>	<i>Pomegranate, φοιά, ἄσ, ἥ.</i>
<i>Naturally, reasonably, εἰκότως.</i>	<i>To open, ἀνοίγ-ειν.</i>
<i>Cowardly, δειλός, ἥ, όν.</i>	<i>I said, εἶπον (-ει, -ει).</i>
<i>Absurdity, ἀλογία, ας, ἥ.</i>	<i>To judge, pronounce a judicial sentence, κρίν-ειν.</i>
<i>I asked, ἤρωμην. See ἔρωμαι, List I.</i>	<i>To be worsted, ἡττ-ἀσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).</i>
<i>Exemption (from taxes, &c.), ἀτέλεια, ας, ἥ.</i>	<i>To leave, λείπ-ειν.</i>
<i>To compel, ἀναγκάζ-ειν.</i>	<i>Supreme, valid, κύριος, α, ον.</i>
<i>Quiet, ἡσυχία, ας, ἥ. To keep quiet, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.</i>	<i>To hold an (ἀρχή) office or magistracy, ἀρχ-ειν.</i>
<i>To converse, διαλέγ-εσθαι (with dat.).</i>	<i>Wealth, πλοῦτος, ον, δ.</i>
<i>Younger, νεώτερος, α, ον.</i>	<i>Receptacle, grave, θήκη, ης, ἥ.</i>
<i>I sail, take a voyage, πλέω (Aor. ἔ-πλευ-σα).</i>	<i>To move, to disturb, κιν-εῖν (= -έειν).</i>
<i>A seed (of a pomegranate, &c.), κόκκος, ον, δ.</i>	<i>Insatiably desirous (not to be filled), ἀπληστος, ον (with gen.).</i>

Exercise 37.

Obs. In Example 4, *ταῦθ', οὖθ'*, are for *ταῦτα, οὗτα*. The short final vowel being elided by *apostrophe*, the smooth mute (*τ*) is changed into the *aspirate* (*θ*), because the next word begins with an *aspirated* vowel.

299. a) Translate into English.

1. *Oι βάρβαροι, ὅπου ἀν στρατοπεδεύωνται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν.* 2. *Οὐκ ἀν εἰκότως δειλὸς νομίζοιτο ὁ τοιοῦτος;* 3. *Πολλὴ ἀν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν θάνατον ὁ τοιοῦτος.* 4. *Ταῦθ' ως οὐ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἔστιν, οὗτ' ἀν Ἀνδροτίων ἔχοις λέγειν, οὓδ' ὑμεῖς πεισθείητε.* 5. *'Ηδέως ἀν ἔγωγε ἐροίμην⁸⁴ Λεπτίνην, τίς αὐτὴ ἡ ἀτέλεια ἔστιν.* 6. *'Εσκόπουν [= ἐ-σκόπε-ον] τίν' ἀν τρόπον¹⁹ ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν Ἀθηνόδωρος ἀναγκασθείη.* 7. *Oι ἄνδρωποι τούτοις μάλιστα ἐθέλουσι πειθεσθαι, οὓς ἀν ἡγώνται βελτίστους είναι.* 8. *Εἰ νεώτερος ἦν, οὐκ ἀν ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμπον, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἀν σοι πλεύσας⁴ ἐνταῦθα διελέχθην.* 9.

Δαρεῖος ῥοιὰν μεγάλην ἀνοίξας,^a πυθομένου^f τινὸς τὸν ἀν
ἔχειν βούλοιτο τοσοῦτον, ὅσον ἔστι τῶν κόκκων τὸ πλῆ-
θος, εἰπε· Ζωπύρους· ἦν δὲ εἰ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ φίλος ὁ
Ζώπυρος. 10. Καὶ βασιλεὺς τι προστάξῃ κρίναι τῶν
μὴ δικαίων, οὐ κρινοῦμεν.

^a = φοβέοιτο. ^b ἔχειν sometimes = to have in one's power, to be able. ^c We should render τοῖτοι...οὐδὲ...by 'those whom'; but the meaning is, those, whoever they may be, whom: in Latin, *parere iis, quos putent* (not *quos putant*). ^d πλέ-ειν (*navigare*) makes Aor. ἔπλευσα. ^e having opened...ἡνοιέα, Aor. of ἀνοίγω (in the more classic Greek Aor. ἀνέφεξα). ^f πυθόμενος, having asked. *Ἐπιθέμην is a Second Aorist from πυθάνομαι. List IV.

* In Latin, *erat autem Zopyrus, &c.* we should use 'now (*Zopyrus was . . .*).'-See δειλός. τοιοῦτος, Pdm. 52. Give *Fut.* and *Aor. (Act.)* of *νομίζω*, and go through them.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. We will do this, that all the citizens may obey the laws.
2. We did this, that all the citizens might obey the laws.
3. If the Greeks are worsted (*p*),^{*} none will be left (*Opt. with ἄν*).
4. If you punish those who commit-injustice (*p*), your laws will be good and supreme.
5. If you do not punish the boy, he will be wicked.
6. How would the soldiers march?
7. It is necessary, wherever men hold-office from their wealth, that this should be an oligarchy.
8. If you were not a bad man, and insatiably-desirous of wealth, you would not disturb the graves of the dead.
9. He^b said that the barbarians, wherever they encamped, easily entrenched their camp by reason of (*διά, c. acc.*) their multitude-of-hands.
10. Would you wish to injure rather than to be injured?

^a See Example 1 in *a*; but make the change as in 295: *entrenched* may be either *Present Optative* or *Present Indicative*.

* (*p*) means that the preceding clause is to be translated by a *participle*.

LESSON XL.

Perfect Active.

300. *Reduplication.*] The Perfect takes a *reduplication*, when the verb can receive one.

301. The reduplication is a *syllable prefixed, made up of the initial consonant of the verb and ε* (*τυπ, τετυπ*). But if the verb begins with an aspirate mute, the smooth mute of the same organ is used for the reduplication : *φευγ, πεφευγ*.

302. The Perfect does not take the reduplication, but the simple augment instead of it, when the verb begins with *ρ*; with a *double consonant* (32); with *two consonants* not being a *mute and liquid*; or with *γν, γλ, βλ*.

ψαλλ-, ἐ-ψαλλ-. γνω-, ἐ-γνω-. μημ-, ἐ-μημ-

- a) Of those in *βλ, βλάπτω, βλασφημέω*, and sometimes *βλαστάνω*, take the reduplication.
- b) Those beginning with *γλ* now and then take the reduplication. *γλύφω, γέγλυνμαι*.—*ἔγλυνμαι* is more classical.

303. When the Perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an *augment* : *ζητέω, ἐ-ζήτη-κα*.

 The reduplication or augment of the Perfect remains through the moods and in the participle.

304. When the Perfect takes a reduplication, the *Pluperfect* prefixes the augment to . But when the Perfect takes an augment, the Pluperfect makes no further change :

*τέ-τυφα, ἐ-τετύφειν.
ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζητήκειν.*

305. Verbs that begin with *ρ*, double *ρ* after the augment; and the Perfect and Pluperfect take the syll-

labic augment (123), not the reduplication : ῥάπτω, ἔρραφα, ἔρράφειν.

306. The termination of the *Perfect Active* is *ka* or *ā*; that of the Pluperfect *κειν* or *ειν*: the rough breathing over the *a* and *ei* being used to indicate, that the *final consonant* of the root is to be changed into *its aspirate** if it is a *smooth* or *middle mute*.

307. I. MUTE VERBS :†

	Term.	Pres.	Perf.	Pluperf.
a) P-roots + those in πτ	ά	τύπτ-ω	τέ-τυφ-α	ἔ-τε-τύφ-ειν
b) K-roots + those in κτ	ά	πλέκ-ω	πέ-πλεχ-α	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν
c) T-roots (<i>t</i> -mute thrown away)	κα	πεῖδ-ω	πέ-πει-κα	ἔ-πε-πει-κειν
d) ζ-roots: mostly as c, 258	κα ‡	κομίζ-ω	κε-κόμι-κα	ἔ-κε-κομί-κειν
e) σσ- (ττ-) roots: mostly as b, 258	ά §	τάσσ-ω	τέ-ταχ-α	ἔ-τε-τάχ-ειν

308. II. LIQUID VERBS : characteristic λ, μ, ν, ρ; or λλ.] Termination *ka*, the vowel of the root being shortened as in Future. (Hence φαιν-, φαν-.) But

a) Monosyllable roots with *e* or *ei* change their vowel-sound into *a*.

b) Roots in *v* change *v* into *γ* before *ka*.

* By 'its aspirate' is meant the aspirate of the *same organ*. See 30, 31.

† Roots are called *pure* or *impure*, according as they end in a *vowel* or in a *consonant*.—*Impure* roots are divided into *mute* or *liquid roots*, according as the *characteristic* (that is, *the last letter of the root*) is a *mute* or a *liquid*.

Mute roots are divided into *roots ending in a P-sound*; *roots ending in a K-sound*; *roots ending in a T-sound* (80); which may be called, for the sake of shortness, *P-roots*, *K-roots*, *T-roots*.

‡ The ζ-roots that are *softened* from an original K-root (see 257), form their Perfect like the K-roots.—Of these however (which are principally verbs expressing some sound), the *Perf. Act.* is hardly ever found.

§ The σσ- (ττ-) roots that are *strengthened* from an original T-root (257), form their Perfect like the T-roots.

c) But some in *v* throw away the *v*: especially, *κρίνω* (*judge*), *κλίνω* (*bend*), *τείνω* (*stretch*), reject the *v* (the vowel being *shortened*, and, in the case of *τείνω*, changed into *ă* by rule *a*).*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.
στέλλω	στελ·ώ	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-στάλ-κειν
φαινω	φᾶν·ώ	πέ-φαγ-κα (<i>rare</i>)	ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν
βραδύνω	βραδῦν·ώ	βε-βραδύν-κα	ἔ-βε-βραδύ-κειν
κρίνω	κρῖν·ώ	κέ-κρī-κα	ἔ-κε-κρί-κειν
κλίνω	κλῖν·ώ	κέ-κλι-κα†	ἔ-κε-κλί-κειν
τείνω	τειν·ώ	τέ-τα-κα	ἔ-τε-τά-κειν

(With the exceptions of *κέκρικα*, *τέτικα*, *τέτακα*, the Perfect Active from verbs in *νω* is hardly found in good Attic writers. *Kr.*)

Μέν·ω, νέμ·ω, form their Perfects as if from μενέω, νεμέω: μεμέ-ηκα, νενέμηκα.

309. III. PURE VERBS: termination *κα* with vowel (if short) lengthened.

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.
τιμά·ω	τιμήσ·ω	τε-τίμη-κα	ἔ-τε-τιμή-κειν
φιλέ·ω	φιλήσ·ω	πε-φιλη-κα	ἔ-πε-φιλή-κειν
δουλό·ω	δουλώ·σω	δε-δουλώ-κα	ἔ-δε-δουλώ-κειν
δακρύ·ω	δακρύ·σω	δε-δάκρυ-κα	ἔ-δε-δακρύ-κειν

310. Terminations of the Perf. and Pluperf. Indic.

Perf. *a*, *as*, *e* | *ἄμεν*, *ἄτε*, *ἄσι(ν)* | *ἄτον*
 Pluperf. *ειν*, *εις*, *ει* | *ειμεν*, *ειτε*, *εσαν* (less commonly *ειτον*, *ειτην*
εισαν).

311. Moods.

Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partcp.
λέλυκ·α	ε	ω	οιμι	έναι	ώς
				(paroxytone)	(oxytone)
	ε,	έτω, &c.)			
	ω,	γς, γ,	&c.	as in Present.	
	οιμι,	οις,	οι,		
	ότος,	υῖας,	ότος	See Paradigm 35, b.	

312. VOCABULARY 33.

Belonging to women, γυναικεῖος, α, ον.

To go into, put on, ἐνδύ-ειν.

To pursue, ἐπιδιώκ-ειν.

To go under, to set (of the sun, &c.), καταδύ-ειν.

To loosen, destroy, καταλύ-ειν.

To be about or going to do any thing, μέλλ-ειν : τὸ μέλλον, the future.

To prophesy, προφητεύ-ειν.

To bring forth, φύ-ειν : πέφυκα = naturā comparatus sum.

Concord, unity, ὁμόνοια, ας, ἡ.

Attire, dress, στολή, ἡς, ἡ.

To govern (a state), πολιτεύ-ειν.

Word, ἔπος, ους, τό : pl. epic poetry.

To be in earnest, σπουδάζ-ειν : perf. ἐσπούδακα = I am in earnest, as a fixed, permanent state ; I am eager or in a hurry.

Tragedy, τραγῳδία, ας, ἡ.

Making, composition, ποίησις, εως, ἡ.

To pollute, μαίν-ειν.

To deny, ἀρνεύομαι (= -έομαι), Dep. pass. (i. e. with aor. of pass. form in Σην).

To practise, to premeditate (a speech), μελετᾶν (= -άειν).

Exercise 38.

313. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἑκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν.
2. Φερεκύδης ἔλεγε, μηδενὶ θεῷ τεθυκένατο.
3. Νέος πεφύκως πολλὰ χρηστὰ μάνθανε.
4. Οἱ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφίγευκεν.
5. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκασι.
6. Μῆδεια τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκῦνα ἔχαιρει.
7. Οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιαὶς κατελελύκεσαν.
8. Σαρδανάπαλος στολὴν γυναικείαν ἐνεδεδύκει.
9. "Οτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπλησταζον.
10. Πεφύκασιν ἀπαντεῖς καὶ ἴδιᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἀμαρτάνειν.
11. Άνευ ὁμονοίας οὐκ ἀν εὖ πολιτευθείη πόλις.
12. Ἐπὶ μὲν ἐπών ποιήσει "Ομηρον ἔγωγε μάλιστα τεθαύμακα, ἐπὶ δὲ τραγῳδίᾳ Σοφοκλέα.
13. Τὸν σώφρονα βίον τοῦ ἀκολάστου ἡδίω κεκρίκαμεν.
14. Ἐγὼ τὸν λόγον μεμελετηκέναι φημὶ καὶ οὐκ ἀν ἀρνηθείην.

Ques. What is the English of ποιήσαι μν? Decline ἔπος, ποίησις. Give the Tenses of θεωμάζω, μελετῶ.

θεωμάζω / μελετῶ
θεωμάζω / μελετῶ
θεωμάζω / μελετῶ

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Have we not judged the temperate [◦]*to be* happier than the intemperate ? 2. I have often wondered-at the geometer's wisdom. 3. I have sent you the notes[◦] that I have by (*παρὰ*) me. 4. This [◦]man has polluted the temple of Hermes (= *Mercury*). 5. The sycophant has not kept his oaths. 6. If we had done this, Philip would not have been behaving insolently [◦]for so long a time (*acc.*).

• ὑπόμνημα, τδ.

LESSON XLI.

Perfect and Pluperfect Active, continued. Sentences introduced by ὅτι, ως.

314. *Κλέπτω, πέμπω, τρέπω* (*steal, send, turn*), take *ο* in the penult of Perfect and Pluperf. Act. So *λέγω* (*gather*) in its compounds, with irregular augment *εἰ*.

Hence *κέκλοφα, πέπομφα, τέτροφα, ξυν-είλοχα, ἔξ-είλοχα*.

315. The Perfect Participle with *ῳ, εἴην* (*Subj.* and *Opt.* respectively, of *εἰμί, sum*) is often used as the *Subjunctive* and *Optative* of the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect*. They denote a *still continuing* state more strongly than the regular forms.

316. The *Perfect Participle* is also used with *ἔσομαι* (*ero*) to form a *Future Perfect* : *πεποιηκὼς ἔσομαι, fecero*.

317. Liquid verbs whose characteristic is *μ*, and a few whose characteristic is *ν* or *λ*, undergo *metathesis* (that is, a *transposition of letters*) before the *κα, κειν,* are added ; the short vowel of the root is then length-

ened as for *pure verbs*.—Several such verbs must be considered *irregular*, because either the *Present* has been irregularly strengthened, or they form their *Future* or *Aorist* irregularly. Such verbs are :

Present in use.	Short Root.	By <i>metathesis</i> .	Perfect.
κάμνω (<i>laboro</i>)	καμ-	κμα-	κέ-κμη-κα
τέμνω (<i>cut</i>)	τεμ-	τμε-	τέ-τμη-κα
Σνήσκω (<i>die</i>)	Σαν-	Σνα-	τέ-Σνη-κα
βαλλω (<i>cast</i>)	βαλ-	βλα-	βέ-βλη-κα
καλέω (<i>call</i>)	καλ-	κλα-	κέ-κλη-κα

Γιγνώσκω forms its *Fut.* and *Perf.* as if from γνω- ; its *Future* is of Middle form. Γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα.

318. The *Optative* of the *Aorist* has the meaning of a *præteritum* in dependent sentences introduced by δτι, ως ('that'), and in *dependent interrogative sentences*, e. g. those with ει (if =) 'whether.'

319. In these sentences the *Indicative* is used after a *principal tense*. After an *historical tense* this *Indicative* becomes *regularly* the *Optative* ; but very frequently this change does not take place, the *Indicative* being retained after a past tense just as after a present one.*

320. The *Future* of the *Optative* is strictly confined to the office of taking the place of the *Future* of the *Indicative* in *oblique narration* (that is, when a person's sentiments, words, &c. are *related* by another using a past tense). Hence it may be used in the sentences we are now speaking of, when they are dependent on a *verbum declarandi* in a past tense.

He says that he will come,	He said that he would come,
λέγει δτι ήξει	εἶπεν { δτι ήξει or εἶλεξεν δτι ήξει.

* The *Present tense* is usually retained where we should rather

321. **ΙΓΓ** From many verbs, and especially from many *mute* verbs of the *P-* and *K-* sounds, which have a *monosyllabic root*, no *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Active* can be produced. (*Kr.*)

322. VOCABULARY 34.

To steal, κλέπτ-ειν.

To throw away, ἀποβαλλ-ειν.

To call, καλεῖν (= -ειν).

Intemperate, ἀκρατής, ἔς (with gen.).

Wailing, crying, κλαῦμα, -ατος, τό. Κλαῦμα γίγνεται τινι = he, any body, *will cry, or have reason to cry.*

To consider, σκοπεῖσθαι (= -ει-σθαι).

Madness, λύσσα, ης, ἡ (rabies).

To fall upon, ἐμπίπτ-ειν, with dat.: perf. πέπτωκα (as if from πτό-ω); verb. irreg. List VII.

Violence, impetuosity, σφοδρότης, ητος, ἡ.

Hope, expectation, ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ.

(For the Opt. of εἰμί see Pdm. 68.)

Exercise 39.

323. a) Translate into English.

1. Μῶν οὐ κέκλοφας τὴν υἱενήν ; 2. Εἶπεν δὲ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀποβεβληκότες εἰεν τὰ ὄπλα. 3. Οὐδὲ τοὺς παιδάς ὅργῃ χρὴ κολάζειν τοὺς τὸν τῆς ἀλώπεκος σκύμνου κεκλοφότας. 4. Γαστρὸς ἀκρατῆ κεκλήκαμεν τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τὴν σφοδρότητα τῶν περὶ ἐδωδὴν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ πόσιν. 5. "Οταν οἱ δεσπόται ἐσπουδάκωσι, κλαύματα τοῦς δούλους γίγνεται. 6. Εἰ, ῥᾳδυμούντων ἡμῶν, ὁ βασιλεὺς ὡς ἀεὶ τι μεῖζον τῶν ὑπαρχόντων δεῖ πράττειν ἐγυωκὼς ἔσται, σκοπεῖσθε εἰς τί ποτ' ἐλπὶς ταῦτα τελευτῆσαι. 7. Ἐδεισαν οἱ Κερασούντιοι μὴ λύσσα τις ὥσπερ κυσὶν ἡμῖν ἐμπεπτώκοι. 8. Τῇ ὑστεραὶ^{*} ἡκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ τέθηκεν. 9. Λέγει (præs. *histor.*) δὲ πέντε ἡμερῶν ἄξει (οἱ ἄξοι) αὐτοὺς δένεν δύσκονται τὴν θάλατταν. 10. Ἡρόμην αὐτοὺς εἴ μέλλουσιν (οἱ μέλλοιεν) τοὺς παῖδας κολάσαι.

* *The next day*; ἡμέρᾳ understood.

expect it to be changed into the Imperfect: ἡρόμην τίνες εἰσίν, more frequently than τίνες ήσαν, rogabam quinam essent.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Has he not invited you to dinner?
 2. Are you not angry with those who have stolen the game?
 3. He said that the king had cut off the prisoner's head.
 4. He said that Aristodemus was dead.
 5. He told me that the soldier had thrown away his arms.
-

LESSON XLII.

Perfect Passive.

324. There is only one and the same *form* for the *Perfect Passive* and the *Perfect Middle*: their *reduplication* and *augment* follow the same rules as the Perf. Active (301, sqq.).

325. (The pupil must *by no means* suppose that a Perfect in *μαι* is *both Passive and Middle*. It is only *some* verbs that are used in a Middle sense.)

326. The terminations of the Perf. and Pluperf. of the Passive and Middle are respectively *μαι*, *μην*: but the initial *μ* causes certain *euphonic* changes of the *characteristics*, according to the following laws:

- a)* Any *p*-sound (or *πτ*) with $\mu = \mu\mu$ { $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}τρι\beta\text{-}μαι}$
 { $= \tau\acute{e}\text{-}τριμ\text{-}μαι$
- b)* Any *k*-sound (or *κτ*) with $\mu = \gamma\mu$ { $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}πλεκ\text{-}μαι$
 { $= \pi\acute{e}\text{-}πλεγ\text{-}μαι$
- c)* Any *t*-sound with $\mu = \sigma\mu$ { $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}πει\tilde{\nu}\text{-}μαι$
 { $= \pi\acute{e}\text{-}πεισ\text{-}μαι$

d) (1) The *ζ* roots usually follow the *t*-sounds, and take *σμαι*, *σμην*; but (2) the few whose roots originally ended in a *k*-sound take *γμαι*, *γμην*.

e) The *σσ-* (*ττ-*) roots usually follow the *k*-sounds, and take *γμαι*, *γμην*; but the few whose roots originally ended in a *t*-sound take *σμαι*, *σμην*.

f) The *liquid* roots require no change except in those in *νω*. Of these (1) verbs in *αινω*, *υνω*, generally reject the *ν*, and make compensation for its loss by *ς*: but (2) a few *assimilate* the *ν* to the *μ* (that is, take *μμ* for *νμ*), (3) a *very* few reject the *ν*, and make compensation for it by *lengthening* the vowel of the penult: (4) *Κρίνω*, *κλίνω*, *τείνω*, reject the *ν* (as in *Perf. Act.*, 308, c: the last with the same change of *ει* into *α*); and retain the short vowel of the Future.

327. Pure verbs usually lengthen a short or doubtful vowel.

	Present.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
a)	τρίβω	τέ-τριμ-μαι	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μην (<i>rub</i>)
b)	δέχομαι	δέ-δεγ-μαι	ἐ-δε-δέγ-μην (<i>receive</i>)
c)	ψεύδω	ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	ἐ-ψεύσ-μην (<i>deceive</i>)
	πεῖσω	πε-πειδ-μαι	ἐ-πε-πεισ-μην (<i>persuade</i>)
d)	{ 1. ζαυμάζω	τε-ζαύμασ-μαι	ἐ-τε-ζαυμάσ-μην (<i>wonder-at</i>)
	{ 2. στηρίζω	ἐ-στήριγ-μαι	ἐ-στηρίγ-μην
e)	{ 1. μαίνω	με-μιάσ-μαι	ἐ-με-μιάσ-μην (<i>pollute</i>)
	2. αἰσχύνω	ῆσκυμ-μαι	ῆσκύμ-μην (<i>shame</i> ; -ομαι, <i>am</i>)
	3. τραχύνω	τε-τράχυ-μαι*	ἐ-τε-τραχύ-μην [<i>ashamed</i>)
	4. { κρίνω	κέ-κρι-μαι	ἐ-κε-κρί-μην† (<i>judge</i>)
	{ τείνω	τέ-τά-μαι	ἐ-τε-τά-μην (<i>stretch</i>)
	5. στέλλω	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἐ-στάλ-μην (<i>send</i>)
f)	ποιέω	πε-ποίη-μαι	ἐ-πε-ποιή-μην (<i>make</i>)
	τιμάω	τε-τίμη-μαι	ἐ-τε-τίμη-μην

(Observe that *αι* of *Perf. Pass.* is considered short in accentuation.)

328. The terminations are :

Perfect.		Pluperfect.
μαι,	σαι,	ται,
μεδα,	σθε,	νται,
μεδον,	σθον,	σθον.
λέ-λυ-μαι	λε-λύ-μεδα	λε-λύ-μεδον
λέ-λυ-σαι	λε-λυ-σθε	λε-λυ-σθον
λέ-λυ-ται	λε-λυ-νται	λε-λυ-νθον
ἔλε-λύ-μην	ἔλε-λύ-μεδα	ἔλε-λύ-μεδον
ἔλε-λυ-σω	ἔλε-λυ-σθε	ἔλε-λυ-σθον
ἔλε-λυ-το	ἔλε-λυ-ντο	ἔλε-λυ-νθην

* Also τε-τράχυ-μαι.

† So κλίνω.

The terminations that begin with μ will of course all cause the same euphonic changes: *τέτυμ-μαι*, *τετίμ-μεῖα*, &c.; but those that begin with σ , τ , will cause other changes (which will be given in the next Lesson). The pupil can, at present, only be expected to form *all the persons* of *pure verbs* and of some *liquid verbs*.

329. The participle is *-μένος* (*paroxytone*), *-μένη*, *-μένον*.

330. *Τρέπ-ω* (*turn*), *στρέφ-ω* (*twist*), change ϵ of the root into a in the Perf. and Pluperf. Passive (*τέτραμμαι*, *ἔστραμμαι*). *Τρέφ-ω*, *to bring up* (*nutrio*), also undergoes this change: its root is $\Sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi$: the Σ is changed into τ , to avoid the proximity of the *two* aspirates (Σ and ϕ): but when the ϕ disappears, *the Σ returns*: hence Perfect Pass. *τέ-Στραμ-μαι*.

331. VOCABULARY 35.

Lawgiver, νομοδέτης, ου, δ. (νόμος, τιθέναι, ponere).

To adorn, to arrange or order,
κοσμεῖν (= -έειν).

Perfectly, παντελῶς.

**Thing learnt, lesson (learnt), μά-
θημα, aros, τό. (μαθ-, short
root of μαθάσειν.)**

To pollute, μιαίνειν.

To juggle, γοντεύ-ειν.

To pay court to, Separately.

To set free, ἀπαλλάσσειν. Pass.
or Mid. to be released from or
to set oneself free from = to
remove or depart from (with
gen.).

Unclean, impure, अकांशप्रत्यय, ov.

British, Σημιώσης, επ.

I sit still, κάθημαι (sedeo), a perf. form. Pdm. 71.

*Irrational, senseless, ἀλογος, ov.
Music, μουσική (τέχνη, art, un-
derstood).*

Gymnastics, γυμναστική (*téχνη, understood*).

*To be divided into fractions, to be
distracted by fractions, στασιάς-
ειν.*

To disturb, *ταράσσειν*, or *ταράττειν*. PASS. to be in a state of disorder or anarchy.

House, family, oikía, as, ἡ.

Of or belonging to a τύπανος; royal; of their tyrant, τυράννος, ἦ, ὁν.

Panthēa, Πάνθεια, as, ἡ.

To order, arrange, appoint, τάσσειν or τάττειν (fut. -ξω).

To move, κινεῖν ($= \acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\omega$).

*Exercise 40.*332. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τοῦ νομοθέτου εὐ τε καὶ παντελῶς κεκόσμηται. 2. Ἀνάγκη· τὸ μάδημα ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ λαβόντα ἀπιέναι^a ἡ βεβλαμμένον ἡ ὠφελημένον. 3. Τῶν πονηρῶν μεμιασμένη ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ ἀκάθαρτος τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλάττεται, ἅτε θεραπεύουσα^b τοῦτο καὶ γεγοητευμένη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὑπό τε τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ ἡδονῶν. 4. Περὶ τὰ κεκρυμμένα τῶν πραγμάτων ἀνάγκη^c πολλοὺς φόβους γίγνεσθαι. 5. Ἡ Πάνθεια ταχὺ πάνυ καὶ πασῶν ἔφαίνετο διαφέρουσα^d τῶν ἄλλων καίπερ^e καθημένη κεκαλυμμένη τε καὶ εἰς^f γῆν ὁρῶσα.^g 6. Ἡ οὐ καλῶς προσέταττον οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις^h τεταγμένοι νόμοι, παραγγέλλοντες τῷ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ σε ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν; 7. Φίλιππος Θετταλοῦς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπὶⁱ τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησεν. 8. Πολλή που^j κακὰ πολιτείας οὕτως αἰσχρῶς τὰς γυναικας εἶναι τεθραμμένας. 9. Ὁ ἀκράτης τὸ σῶμα τῇ θηριώδει καὶ ἀλόγῳ ἡδονῇ ἐπιτρέψας ἐνταῦθα τετραμμένος^k τρέξει^l παζήσει.

^a sc. δοτί. ^b having received: acc. partcp. from λάβων, λαμβάνειν, List IV. ^c to go away (ἀπ-ειμι: ἀπό, εἰμι, ἴο, Pdm. 68). Supply as acc. to the Infin. ‘a man.’ ^d ἅτε θεραπεύουσα = quippe quae colat. ^e διαφ. governs gen. ^f καίπερ = quamvis with participles: very seldom with finite verbs. ^g = δρό-ουσα. ^h ποό (enclit.) = opinor. ⁱ lit.: ‘will live turned (here =) hither,’ i. e. will live with reference to this.

Ques. What is the difference between *ἄντες δ βασιλεύς* and *δ ἄντες βασιλεύς*? 8. Why is *πολλή* printed with the acute?

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. We have the times of our life appointed by the gods. 2. Thus the whole would be both a well-ordered and well-appointed thing. 3. These things have not

yet been moved. 4. The damsel has her face covered. 5. The city had been adorned with very excellent laws. 6. The souls of the wicked have been juggled by sensual pleasures. 7. Alas ! I have been deceived of my hopes. 8. Some go-away injured, and others even benefited.

LESSON XLII.*

Persons and Moods of Perfect Passive.

333. The same changes that take place before *μαι*, will of course take place before *μεθον*, *μεθα*:

<i>τέ-τυμ-μαι</i> ,	<i>βέ-βρεγ-μαι</i> ,	<i>πέ-πεισ-μαι</i> ,
<i>τε-τύμμεθα</i> ,	<i>βε-βρέγμεθα</i> ,	<i>πε-πείσμεθα</i> .

334. From the terminations beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is *thrown away*, when the root ends in a consonant. Hence the *p* and *k* mutes, being conformed to *θ*, will be the *aspirates*:

<i>τέ-τριφ-θον</i> ,	<i>λέ-λεχ-θον</i> ,	<i>βέ-βρεχ-θον</i> , &c.
for <i>τέ-τριβ-σθον</i> ,	<i>λέ-λεγ-σθον</i> ,	<i>βέ-βρεχ-σθον</i> , &c.

A *t*-mute will become *σ*, or, which is the same thing, the *t*-mute is thrown away before *σθον* (*πέ-πει-σθον* for *πέ-πειθ-σθον*).

335. The changes for *v* before *μ* have been already given. The *v* can be retained before both *σ*, *τ*, and *θ*. Hence *πέφαν-σαι*, *πέφαν-ται*, *πέ φαν-θον*, &c.

336. By applying, in this way, the rules for the euphonic changes [Note 8], we shall find that, when the root ends in a *mute* or *v*, these letters assume the following forms when combined with the initial consonant of the termination.

p-sounds.	k-sounds.	t-sounds.	v.
S. μμ, ψ, πτ,	γμ, ξ, κτ,	σμ, σ, στ,	μμ or σμ, νσ, ντ,
P. μμ, φς, —	γμ, χζ, —	σμ, σς, —	μμ or σμ, νς, —
D. μμ, φς, φς.	γμ, χζ, χς.	σμ, σς, σς.	μμ or σμ, νς, νς.

Of course the 2nd pers. singular (being a σ termination) will have the same consonant as the *Fut.*; the 2nd and 3rd dual, and 2nd plur. (ς terminations) the same as the *Aor. 1. Pass.*

337. The termination of the third person plural, νται, cannot be attached to mute roots. A circumlocution is used instead of it: the Perfect Participle with εἰσί(ν), are. So the Perf. Partcp. with ἤσαν for third plural of the *Pluperfect*.

338.

SINGULAE.

λείπω, leave. βρέχω, wet. ψεύδω, cheat. αἴρω, lift up. φαίνω, show.

λέλειμμαι	βέβρεγμαι	ἐψεύσμαι	ἡρμαι	πέφασμαι
λέλειψαι	βέβρεξαι	ἐψεύσται	ἡρσαι	πέφανσαι
λέλειπται	βέβρεκται	ἐψεύσται	ἡρται	πέφανται

PLURAL.

λελείμμεναι	βεβρέγμεναι	ἐψεύσμεναι	ἡρμέναι	πέφασμεναι
λέλειψε	βέβρεχε	ἐψεύσθε	ἡρζε	πέφανθε
λελειμμένοι {	βεβρεγμένοι {	ἐψεύσμένοι {	ἡρμένοι {	πέφασμένοι {
εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν

DUAL.

λελείμμενοι	βεβρέγμενοι	ἐψεύσμενοι	ἡρμένοι	πέφασμενοι
λέλειψεν	βέβρεχθον	ἐψεύσθον	ἡρζον	πέφανθον
λέλειψον	βέβρεχθον	ἐψεύσθον	ἡρζον	πέφανθον

So Pluperfect: ἐλελείμην, ἐλέλειψο, ἐλέλειπτο, &c.

339. MOODS.

Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infinit.	Partcp.
μαι	σο	{ partcp. with ω *	{ partcp. with εἰην	{ σδαι	μένος.

340. In the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle, the forms are produced, as in the Indicative, by the ejection or change of conso-

* There occur, however, a few *Subjunctives* and *Optatives* of the *Perf. Pass.* from verbs whose characteristic is adapted for receiving the termination of the Subjunctive, and the ο of the Optative. It is only, however, from κτάομαι, μηνήσκω, and καλέω, that such forms are at all common.

nants. The Participles (as μ terminations) follow the Indic. : τέτριμον, τετριμένος, τέταγμα, τεταγμένος. They are *Paroxytone* (341).

Imperative.—Singular.

πεπαιδεύσθω πεπαιδεύσθω &c.	τέτριψο τετρίψω &c.	τέταξο τετάχθω &c.	πέπεισθω πεπείσθω &c.	ηγγελσο ηγγελθω &c.
-----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

Infinitive.

πεπαιδεῦσθαι τετρίψω τετάχθαι πεπείσθαι ηγγελθαι πεφάσθαι.

Participle.

πεπαιδευμένος τετριμένος τεταγμένος πεπεισμένος ηγγελμένος πεφασμένος.

341. The Infin. and Participle of the Perf. Pass. have the *accent* on the penult. Hence the Participle is *paroxytone*; the Infin. *properispomenon*, if the penult is a *diphthong* or *long vowel* (the *ai* being considered short in accentuation); if not, *paroxytone*: πεπαιδεῦσθαι, γεγενῆσθαι. τετύφθαι, ηφανίσθαι.—τετυμένος.

342. VOCABULARY 36.

Trace, ίχνος, εος, τό. To track, ίχνεύ-ειν.

To leave, καταλείπ-ειν.

Œnoe, Οίνόη, ης, ἡ.

Borders, μεζόρια, τά (prop. neut. adj.).

To surround with a wall, to fortify, τειχίζ-ειν.

Neck, throat, τράχηλος, ον, δ.

Temple (of the head), κρόταφος, ον, δ.

To stretch tight, κατατείν-ειν. Pass. to be stretched; hence, of veins, to be swelled.

Passionate, δυσόργυητος, ον.

Olive, olive-complexioned, μελιχλωρος, ον.

To dry up, ἀποφύγ-ειν. Part. of perf. pass. ἀπεψυγμένος = cold (indifferent).

To snow, νίφ-ειν.

To cause to disappear, ἀφαίξ-ειν. —τὴν γῆν = to cover the earth.

Embassy, πρεσβεία, ας, ἡ.

I fear, δέδοικα = vereor (Perf. of δείδω, with meaning of Pres.).

Forgetfulness, λήπη, ης, ἡ.

To cause in —, to cause, ἐμποιεῖν (acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object).

Pledges, security, πιστά, τά, ('faithful things.') πιστὰ θεῶν ποιεῖσθαι τινι = to swear to any one by the gods).

<i>To shut,* κλεί-ειν.</i>	<i>To shut, lock-up, κατακλεί-ειν.</i>
<i>A summūl, a castle, ἄκρα, as, ἡ.</i>	<i>To be said, λέγ-εσθαι (dici).</i>
<i>Freedom, self-government, αὐτο- ρομία, as, ἡ.</i>	<i>A robber, ληστής, οὐ, δ.</i>
<i>To implant, ἐμφυτεύ-ειν.</i>	<i>A treaty, συνθήκη, ης, ἡ.</i>
<i>To build, found, ιδρύ-ειν.</i>	<i>Cube,—die, κύβος, ου, δ.</i>

Exercise 41.

343. a) Translate into English.

1. Σὺ ταῦτα πάντα ἔχεις, ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἔχουσι· πεπαιδευσαι γὰρ ἵκανώς. 2. Ἐτι καὶ νῦν ἤχνος τῆς τοῦ Θησέως πραότητος ἐν τοῖς ἥδεσιν Ἀθηναίων καταλέειπται. 3. Οἰνόη οὐσα ἐν μεδορίοις τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας ἐτετέλχιστο. 4. Τέτριπται τὸ φάρμακον. 5. Οἰς^b τὰ περὶ τὸν τράχηλον καὶ τοὺς κροτάφους αἱ φλέβες κατατεταμέναι εἰσί, δυσόργητοι. 6. Οἱ μελιχλωροὶ ἀπεψυγμένοι εἰσὶν. 7. Ἰχνεύομεν τοὺς λαγών, ὅταν νίφη ὁ θεὸς^c ὥστε ἡφαίσθαι τὴν γῆν. 8. Τὸ χρόνον γεγενήσθαι μετὰ τὴν πρεσβείαν πολύν,^d δέδοικα μή τινα λήθην ὑμῶν ἐμπεποιήκη. 9. Πέπαυσο. 10. Μόνον σὺ ἡμῶν πιστὰ θεῶν πεποίησο. 11. Αἱ πύλαι ἐκέκλειντο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ὅπλα ἐφαίνετο.

* Even now; even at the present day (lit. still even now). b quis-
bus. τὰ περὶ τὸν τράχ. = in the parts about the neck; a local accusative.

^c lit. when the god snows = when it snows, since the Greeks referred atmospheric phenomena to Ζεύς, as the god of the air. δοτε = so that, c. infin. d τὸ χρ. γεγενήσθαι πολύν (= the circumstance that the time has become long ==) the circumstance that much time has elapsed: this clause is the subject of the verb ἐμπεποιήκη. Ον δέδοικα μὴ — cf. K. 318. 8. * Here the Imperative of the Perfect commands the immediate performance of the things commanded.

 Remember that in ‘the house is built’ (*domus ædificata est*), ‘is built’ is the Perfect; so whenever ‘am’ with the past participle denotes a permanent state as the result of a past action.

* Perf. Pass. κέκλεισμαι and κέκλειμαι.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The earth is covered.
2. A cloud veiled and hid (*say*: having veiled' hid) the sun.
3. The soldiers have been slaughtered.
4. Two brothers have been educated by the same master.
5. The monarchy has been destroyed by the people.
6. Many temples have been built for the gods by the Athenians.
7. Let the door be shut •immediately.
8. Before action deliberate well.
9. •There is implanted in all men || a desire of self-government.
10. Let the prisoners-of-war be slain.
11. The enemy are said to be shut-up in ¹⁰ the castle.
12. The •two sons of Zenophon, Gryllus and Diodōrus, had been educated in Sparta.
13. Let the die be cast.

¹ προ-καλύπτ-ειν.

LESSON XLIII.

Contracted Verbs in áω. Pres. and Imperf. Act.

(Learn τιμάω, Pdm. 59.)

344. Contract Pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic *a*, *e*, or *o*, which are contracted with the following vowel or diphthong. Contraction takes place only in the *Present* and *Imperfect* of both Voices, because it is only in these two tenses that the characteristic vowel is followed by another vowel.

345. The contractions for verbs in *áω* are these:

<i>a</i> before an <i>e</i> -sound becomes <i>ā</i>	{	<i>i</i> being <i>subscript</i>
<i>a</i> before an <i>o</i> -sound becomes <i>ω</i>		
	{	if the <i>e</i> -sound is <i>ει</i> , <i>η</i> ; or the <i>o</i> -sound, <i>οι</i> .

Thus, <i>ae</i> = <i>ā</i>	<i>ao</i> = <i>ω</i>
<i>aη</i> = <i>ā</i>	<i>aw</i> = <i>ω</i>
<i>aeι</i> = <i>ā</i>	<i>aoι</i> = <i>φ</i>
<i>aη</i> = <i>ā</i>	<i>aoυ</i> = <i>ω</i> .

346. *Ae* and *aeι* are contracted into *η* and *γ* (instead of into *a* and *ā*), from (*ζάειν*) *ζῆν*, *to live*; (*πεινάειν*) *πεινῆν*, *to be hungry*; (*διψάειν*) *διψῆν*, *to be thirsty*; (*χράεσθαι*) *χρῆσθαι*, *to use*. These are also the regular contractions from *κνάω*, *scrape*; *σμάω*, *smear*; *ψάω*, *rub*.

347. *Contracted Verbs* have very frequently (instead of *οιμι*, *οις*, &c.) the Optative
οίην, *οίης*, *οίη* | *οίημεν*, *οίητε*, *οίησαν* | *οίητον*, *οιήτην*
οίμεν, *οίτε*, *οίεν*. | or *οῖτον*, *οίτην*

For verbs in *ao*, the *a-oi* = *φ*: so that the form becomes *φῶν*, *φῶς*, *φῇ*, &c.

348. The *Present Optative* in *οίην* (for *e-οίην*, *o-οίην*), and *φῶν* (for *a-οίην*), is the prevailing form in the *Singular*, at least for the *first* (and *second*) Persons: in the *Plural* it is *rare*; *φῆσαν* is nowhere found, *οίησαν* *hardly ever*. (Krüger.)

349. VOCABULARY 37:

To love; also, to be contented,	To sound, φεύγγ-εσθαι.
ἀγαπᾶν (= <i>έσειν</i>), with acc. or dat.	To conquer, νικᾶν (= <i>άειν</i>).
Immortal, ἀνάρτος, ov.	To pity, δλοφύρεσθαι (with acc.).
Miserably, unfortunately, ἀντίλεως.	To see, δρᾶν (see List VII).
To deceive, ἔξαρταν (= <i>έσειν</i>).	Point, height, full power, vigor, ἀκμή, ἥψ, ἥ.
To love, ἐρᾶν (with gen.).	To lighten, ἀστράπτ-ειν.
Age; especially youth or manhood, ἡλικία, as, ἡ.	To thunder, βροντᾶν (= <i>άειν</i>).
Boldly, θαρραλέως.	To do, act, δρᾶν.
Appearance, outward figure, ἰδέα,	To rush, δρυῆν.
as, ἡ.	Before, πρίν (with infin. K. 337).
	How? πῶς;

<i>To stir up together, throw into confusion, συγκυκάνειν.</i>	<i>To end, die, τελευτᾶν (=άπειν).</i>
<i>Fighting with, fellow-combatant, αρμάτης, σύμμαχος, ον.</i>	<i>Dare, venture, τολμᾶν.</i>
	<i>To be silent, σιωπᾶν.</i>

*Exercise 42.*350. a) *Translate into English.*

- * 1. Πολλάκις γνώμην ἔξαπατῶσιν ἰδέαι. 2. Μή σε νικάτω κέρδος. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρῶσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνδρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἡ σιώπα, ἡ λέγε ἀμείνονα.^b 7. Ἀνάγκη ἔστι πάντας ἄνδρωπους τελευτᾶν. 8. Νοῦς ὅρᾳ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει. 9. Θαρράλεως, ὡς στρατιῶται, ὁρμῶμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. 10. Πρὶν μὲν πεινῆν, πολλοὶ ἐσθίουσι, πρὶν δὲ διψῆν, πίνουσιν. 11. Οὐκ ἔστι τοῖς μὴ δρῶσι σύμμαχος τύχη. 12. Περικλῆς ἥστραπτεν, ἐθρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 13. Εἰδε πάντες τοὺς γονέας ἀγαπῶσιν. 14. Εἰδε ἡγαπήσαμεν τοῖς παροῦσιν. 15. Πῶς ἀν τολμῷην τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 16. Τὸ μὲν σῶμα πολλάκις καὶ πεινῇ καὶ διψῇ· ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ πῶς ἀν ἡ διψφή ἡ πεινφή; 17. Ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος καὶ ἄγηρως ζῆι διὰ παντός (sc. χρόνου). 18. Κρείττον^b τὸ μὴ ζῆιν ἔστιν, ἡ ζῆιν ἀδίλιως. 19. Ὁλοφυρόμεθα τὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶντα. 20. "Οταν ὁ αὐλός φθέγγηται, παντάπασι σιωπῶμεν.

^a πολύς.^b Note 18.

QUES.—7. Why does the enclitic *ἔστι* retain its accent here? 10. Give the tenses of *πίνειν*, List VII. 11. Account for the accent of *ζῆι*. 18. Is *οὐ* or *μή* the usual word for 'not' with an Infin.?

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Time conquers and changes all things. 2. Anger compels many men to do evil. 3. Do not keep silence, if you see any persons ill-affected towards the

• θίνει εγκύτησε . . . θίνει . . .

government. 4. Neither hear nor see what you ought not. 5. We honor those who brave-dangers for their country. 6. I trusted : I was utterly-deceived. 7. You (*pl.*) were deceiving the stranger. 9. Deceive no body.

LESSON XLIV.

Contracted Verbs in éw. Present and Imperf. Act.

351. *Ee* becomes *ει*.

eo becomes *οι*.

e is thrown away before long vowels and diphthongs.

Thus, *eη* = *η*

eη = *η*

εω = *ω*

εει = *ει*

εοι = *οι*

εου = *ου*

352. Before the Opt. in *οίην* (347), the *e* will disappear throughout; *ποι-ε-οίην* = *ποι-οίην*.

353. VOCABULARY 38.

To be dispirited, despair, ἀν-
μέν.

To neglect, ἀμελεῖν (with gen.).

To flow away, ἀπορρέειν.

To practise, ἀσκεῖν.

To want, δεῖν (=έειν, gen.); δεῖ,
there is need, it is necessary,
one must (with acc. and infin.).

To be unfortunate, δυστύχεῖν.

To sell, πωλεῖν.

To be fortunate, happy, εὐτυ-
χεῖν.

To approve, praise, ἐπαινεῖν.

To will, be willing, θέλειν, θέ-
λειν (velle).

Request, prayer, εὐχή, ης, ή.

To take trouble, to work, πονεῖν
(laborare).

To expect, presume, προσδοκᾶν.

To accomplish, τελεῖν.

Bundle or mats of reeds, rushes,
&c. ρίψ, ρίπ-ός, ή.

To do in common with any one,
help, assist, συλλαμβάνειν
(with dat.).

To work with any one, help, as-
sist, συμπονεῖν (with dat.).

To think, be sensible, φρονεῖν.

To confess, to profess, διμολογεῖν.

To be a retail trader, καπηλεύειν.

<i>Even if, even though, καν (==καὶ ἐάν).</i>	φρονεῖν.
<i>To be high-minded, proud, μέγα</i>	<i>To demand (money, &c.) πράττειν</i>

*Exercise 43.*354. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Τιμῶμεν τοὺς ἀγαθούς, ἵνα ἄμα τῷ τιμᾶν ἀσκῶμεν.
2. Ὁ πεισθεὶς ἡμῶν τῷ λόγῳ εὔτυχεῖ τε καὶ εἰς χρόνον ἅπαντα εὐτυχοῖ.
3. Ἀνὴρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, καλὸν εὐτυχῆ.
4. Συγὰν μᾶλλον, ἢ λαλεῖν πρέπει.
5. Ὁ τις ἀν ποιῆτε, νομίζετε ὄραν θεόν.
6. Φίλος φίλῳ συμπονῶν αὐτῷ πονεῖν.
7. Οἱ ἀνδρῶποι θυητοὶ μὴ φρονούντων [Note 7] ὑπὲρ θεούς.
8. Ὁ μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα φρονείτω.
9. Οὐδέποτε ἀθῦμειν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα δεῖ, τὰ βελτίω [Note 13] δὲ προσδοκᾶν ἀεί.
10. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεός συλλαμβάνει.
11. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ.
12. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὁσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει.
13. Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἥμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπήνει.
14. Εἴθε, ὁ θεός, τελοῖης μοι τὴν εὐχήν.
15. Εἴθε εὐτυχοῦτε, ὁ φίλοι.
16. Θεοῦ θέλοντος, καλὸν ἐπὶ ρίπῃς πλέοις.
17. Οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τοὺς παροῦσι πράγμασιν.
18. Φύσει ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἐθέλουσι πονεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύειν τὰ τῶν ἀμελούντων.
19. Ἔστιν οἵ τις ἀμελοῦντες τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιμελοῦνται.
20. Τὴν δικαιοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀρετὴν ἀσκεῖτε.
21. Τὰ αὐτὰ ἐποίουν, ὅτε φεύγοντες ἐδυστύχουν αὐτοῖς.

* Neut. of *θετις* (Pdm. 50): printed *θ τι* or *θ τι*, to distinguish it from *θ τι*, *that*. ^b *κακῶς πράττειν* = *to be doing ill; to be unfortunate.* ^c *διάτος* (*give the English of it*). ^d K. 331. Rem. 4.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Are we not with-reason most angry with ^{as} those who are most able ^a (*p*) not to act-unjustly. • 2. In ^{as}

such things they are poor, but you are rich. 3. Those who bring (*p*) to you kings' garments, or wrought copper or gold, sell them more artfully than those who profess (*p*) to be-retail-traders. 4. I would not praise such persons. 5. Did you not sell (*imperf.*) vegetables? 6. Reason is the remedy for the soul when it is sick (*p*). 7. We think that the man who is fortunate (*p*) is also wise. 8. Honor your parents, love your friends, obey rulers.

d δυνάμενος.

• μή is more usual than οὐ with the *infin.*

LESSON XLV.

*Contracted Verbs in ὡ. Present and Imperf. Act.*355. *Oe, oo, oov, become ov.**oη, ow, become ω.**oη (subscript), oeι, ooi, become oι (but oeι = ov in Infin.).*

356. *Oo* and *oe* are contracted into *ω* (instead of into *ov*), and *oη* into *φ* (instead of into *oī*), in ῥιγόω, ῥιγῶ, *to freeze*, Inf. ῥιγῶν and ῥιγοῦν, Part. Gen. ῥιγῶντος and ῥιγοῦντος, Subj. ῥιγῶ, Opt. ῥιγῷην, &c.

357. *On the Imperfect and the Aorist of the Indic.]* The *Imperfect Indicative* answers, not only to *our Imperf.* (with *was —*), but also to *our* (and the *Lat.*) *Perfect*. It then denotes a *continued* or *repeated* action; the *Aorist*, a *single, definite one*, stated without any *intimation* of its lasting.—It may necessarily *have a duration* even of indefinite length, but the tense does not intimate it.

358. *Infin. of the Aorist.]* The Infinitive of the *Aorist* is usually not a *præteritum*, except after *verba*

γνώμην. 4. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡλευθέρουσι τοὺς "Ελληνας. 5. Ἐπεὶ ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγξατο καὶ ἐπαιάνιζον οἱ "Ελληνες, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι ἐδέξαντο οἱ πολέμιοι ἀλλ' ἔφευγον. 6. Αἱ φιλίαι τὰ ἔθη ζητοῦσι συνεξομοιοῦν. 7. Χαλεπῶς ἀν ταῖς τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀρεταῖς ἔξισοίης τοὺς ἐπαιάνους. 8. Ζήλου, ὡ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 9. Ἡ τύχη πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὄρθοι. 10. Πλῆθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἀμαυροῦ. 11. Αἱ περὶ τι σφοδρὰ ὄρέξεις τυφλοῦσιν εἰς τὰ ἄλλα τὴν ψυχήν. 12. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλῶμεν. 13. Χρυσός ἔστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 14. Οἱ πολέμιοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδόλουν. 15. Οἱ νεανίαι τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῦν. 16. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῦν.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Strangers were not allowed to live-in Sparta.
2. The Ephori are empowered to punish whomsoever they please (297).
3. The Ephori were empowered to punish whomsoever they pleased.
4. Idleness destroys the excellence of natural-disposition, but instruction corrects its badness.
5. Emulate the good man and the sober-minded one.
6. Do not tell even to your most intimate friend what you wish to be concealed.
7. It is right to give (*παρέχειν*) to others whatever (*say*: as many things as^{as}) you expect to receive^{as} from them.
8. What is sudden and unexpected (*say*: the sudden and unexpected) enslaves the spirit.

^a ζηλοῦν = ostendere.

^b K. 318. 6.

^c λαβεῖν, Inf.

Aor. 2. from λαμβάνω. See Irr. Verbs, List IV.

LESSON XLVI.

Verbs in *aw.* *Pass.* and *Mid.* *Aorist Infin.*

361. VOCABULARY 40.

To accuse of, charge with, αἰτᾶ-
σθαι (=άεσθαι); τινά τι (as
here) is rare, except in case
of neut. pron. Also with ὅτι
=to blame—because.

Introduction, commencement, ἐσή-
γησις, εως, ἡ.

At once, ηδη.

Better, λψων (=λωτων). Note
13.

To proclaim, κηρύττειν.

To hear, listen to, ἀκροᾶσθαι
 (=άεσθαι,) with gen.

To devise, contrive, μηχανᾶσθαι
 (=άεσθαι).

*Not befitting, disgraceful, ἀει-
κῆς, ἔς.*

*One running through the whole
day, a courier, ἡμεροδρόμος,
ον, ὁ (ἡμέρα, δραμεῖν, to run).
To endeavor, to try, πειρᾶσθαι*
 (=άεσθαι).

*The buying of a horse, ἵππωνεία,
ας, ἡ (ἵππος, ὠνεῖσθαι, to buy).*

*To be raised-in-price (of corn),
to be rising, ἐπιτιμᾶσθαι.*

*To give over, λίγειν (used with
the participle).*

To acquire, κτᾶσθαι (=άεσθαι).

*Perf. κέκτημαι (I have ac-
quired=) I possess.*

Sandal, shoe, ὑπόδημα, aros, τό.

*To use, employ, χρῆσθαι (=άεσ-
θαι).*

362. For the meaning of the *Aor. Infin.* cf. 358: and for that of
the *Aor. Opt.* and the construction of clauses introduced by ὅτι, ὡς,
cf. 318, 319.

1. *He says, that he has
done it,*

λέγει, ὅτι ἐποίησε (or
φησὶ ποιῆσαι)

*He said, that he had
done it,*

εἶπεν ἢ ὅτι ποιήσειεν
(ἔλεξεν) ἢ ὅτι ἐποίησεν.
ἔφη ποιῆσαι.

2. { βούλεται κλέψαι (τι) = *vult furari (aliquid).*
φησὶ κλέψαι (τι) = *dicit se (aliquid) furatum
esse.*

3. Θαυμαστὸν τὸ πεισθῆναι τυνας, ὡς —, *it is
strange that some persons should have been persuaded
that —, &c.*

* ΈΙΣΤΗΓΓΙΓΙΣ

An infinitive or participle dependent on a *præteritum*, is considered as a *præteritum*.

Exercise 45.

363. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡτιώντο αὐτοὺς τήν τε ἐσήγησιν τοῦ παντός, καὶ ἔφασαν^a αὐτοὺς ἥδη ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι οὐ δέχονται^b τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπουδάς. 2. Σωκράτης ἀκούσας ἡτιάτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἡρώτα,^c πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν. 3. Ἐπεὶ ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν^d οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἴη.^e 4. Κύρος μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαρκος Βαθυλῶνα. 5. Όμοίως ἀμφοῦ ἀκροάσασθαι δεῖ. 6. Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν ἀκροάσασθαι δέοις (οἱ δεῖ). 7. Εἴννους^f λόγος λύπην ἴαται. 8. Περικλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡγαπᾶτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 9. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἔχρωντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 10. Οὐκ ἀεικές, έάν τις ὑπ' ἔχθρῶν ἔξαπατᾶται [Note 7]. 11. Εἴτε ὑπὸ φίλων ἔθελεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοὺς φίλους εὐεργέτει· εἴτε ὑπὸ τινος πόλεως ἐπιθυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ὀφέλει· εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης ἀξιοῦς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ θαυμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

^a Pdm. 69. ^b or δέχοιντο. ^c or ἐρωτήσειε. Observe the Imperf. ^d Pdm. 63. ^e or ἀστί, or (less commonly) ἦν. ^f εἴννους (explain its accent).

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Those who confer-benefits (*p*) never cease to be loved (*say*: continues being loved). 2. We do not obtain our friends by being treated^b well, but by treating^c them well. 3. We will first write how^k a man may be least deceived in buying-a-horse. 4. We see the corn raised-in-price in the Piræus. 5. (Why

μέγαν εἰς (two words;

have not you declared =) declare at once your opinion about what is now asked (*p*). 6. They will not give-over devising and preparing all manner of contrivances, until¹ you are willingly deceived. 7. You the injured || party do not at all accuse him, but are blaming some of yourselves. 8. These persons are devising and preparing the death of their neighbors (*say*: death to their neighbors).

ε διατελεῖν. ^b Say suffering (*πάσχοντες*), i. e. being the recipients. ⁱ εν δρῆν, c. acc. ^c ὡς ἀν (= quomodo si ita forte sit, c. subj.). ^d ἔως ἀν (c. subj.).

LESSON XLVII.

Verbs in εω. Pass. and Mid.

364. VOCABULARY 41.

To be ashamed before any one, reverence, esteem, αἰδεῖσθαι (=έσθαι), with acc.

To distrust, ἀπιστεῖν (=έειν), with dat. ἀπιστεῖσθαι, to be disbelieved.

To want, δεῖσθαι (with gen.).

The year, ἔτος, eos, τό.

Strong, powerful, λεχύρος, ἄ, ὅν.

To break into (lit. to dig through), διορύττειν.

To despise, καταφρονεῖν (with gen.). καταφρονεῖσθαι, to be despised.

Talkative, λαλος, ον.

To hate, μίσεῖν (=έειν).

To move, κινεῖν. Mid. to move oneself, to move (intrans.).

To hum, βομβεῖν (=έειν).

As, in order that, ὅπως (subj. after a principal tense; opt. after a historical tense; after verbe of care, endeavor, &c., indic. fut.

Near, πλήσιος, a, ον. Οι πλήσιον (adv.), those near, our fellow-men.

To besiege, πολιορκεῖν.

Having undivided wings, διδιπτερος, ον: τὰ διδιπτ. = insects whose wings are undivided.

To frighten, φοβεῖν (=έειν). Mid. to be frightened, to fear.

Exercise 46.

365. a) *Translate into English.*

1. "Οτε πλούσιος ἦν, ἐφοβούμην μή τίς μου τὴν οὐκίαν διορύξας καὶ τὰ χρήματα λάβοι καὶ αὐτόν τί με κακὸν ἐργάσαιτο. 2. Οἰς αἰσθησις ὑπάρχει, καὶ τὸ λυπεῖσθαι καὶ χαίρειν. 3. Παντὶ τῷ πεφυκότι κινεῖσθαι μὴ δυνα- μένῳ δ' ἀεὶ καὶ συνεχώς κινεῖσθαι μενδ' ἡδονῆς ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι καὶ ὡφέλιμον τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν. 4. Βομβοῦντα φαι- νεται τὰ ὄλόπτερα, ὅταν κινήται. 5. Αἰδοῦ τοὺς θεούς. 6. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ποιοῦ ἔταῖρον. 7. Φιλοῦντες φι- λοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 8. Τὸν ἰσχῦρὸν δεῖ πρᾶον εἶναι, δπως οἱ πλησίον αἰδῶνται μᾶλλον, ἢ φοβῶνται. 9. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 10. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι, καν ἀληθεύωσιν. 11. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 12. 'Ο μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Do not only praise the good, but also imitate them. 2. In Thymbrium there was a fountain called that of Midas. 3. Cyrus did not suffer^b the evildoers and unjust to laugh-at^a him, but punished them (= used to punish: *imperf.*) all most-unspareingly. 4. That which is held-in-estimation at any time^c is practised. 5. Some persons move whilst they are asleep (*p.*), and do many waking actions. 6. We who were then delighted (*p.*) are now grieved. 7. Troy was besieged ten years (*acc.*) by the Greeks. 8. The citizens feared lest the city should be besieged. 9. Let nobody fear death.

^a Say: 'the.' ^b ἔτην = ἔτ-ειν, sincere, takes for its augment , after the : *imperf.* εἴην, &c. ^c ἀεὶ (= semper).

LESSON XLVIII.

Contracted Verbs in ὡ. Pass. and Mid.

366. VOCABULARY 42.

<i>Strength, ἀλκή, ἥς, ἥ.</i>	<i>To part, divide, μερίζειν.</i>
<i>To make proud, γαυροῦν (=όειν).</i>	<i>Flesh, σάρξ, σαρκός, ἥ.</i>
<i>Mid. to be proud of, exult in (acc. or with ἐπί and dat.).</i>	<i>Haughty, proud, ὑπερήφανος, ον.</i>
<i>To oppose, resist, thwart, ἔγαρ- τιοῦσθαι (with dat.).</i>	<i>To bring low, to humble, ταπει- νοῦν.</i>
<i>To obscure utterly, to blot out, annihilate, ἔξαμαυροῦν.</i>	<i>To worst, subdue, subjugate, χει- ροῦσθαι.</i>
<i>Custom, manner, character, ἥδος, εος (ous) τό.</i>	<i>To convert into blood, ἔξαμα- τεῖν.</i>
	<i>To punish, ζημιοῦν.</i>

Exercise 47.

367. a) Translate into English.

1. Οὐκ ἀναμένομεν ἔως ἂν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶ-
ται.
2. Δουλούμεδα τῇ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσιν.
3. Τὸ πό τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦται ταχύ.
4. Ἡ φιλία εἰς πολλοὺς μεριζομένη ἔξαμαυροῦται.
5. Τοὺς φίλους ἐλευθερώμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἔχθροὺς χειρώμεδα.
6. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφίᾳ, μήτ' ἀλκῇ, μήτε πλούτῳ.
7. Τὸ ἥδος μᾶλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἔργων δηλοῦται.
8. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο.
9. Οὐ καλόν ἔστι, ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι.
10. Οἱ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοι εἰσὶ ζημιοῦσθαι.
11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἔδολοῦντο.
12. Πάντες κακὸν ζημιοῦντο.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The Greeks are enslaving themselves.* 2. How would a man be less punished by the state, or how would he be more honored than if he were to obey (*εἰ* with Opt. Pres.) the laws? 3. This man is doing what he pleases, and enslaving the cities of the Greeks.

4. The secreted-essence^b of the food is changed (*p*) and converted-into-blood. 5. Alas! we are enslaving ourselves. 6. They said,^c that the citizens had enslaved themselves.

^a *Oneself, themselves.* As *ipse* in Latin is often prefixed to *sibi, se,* so *αὐτός*, in Greek, to *ἔαυτ-φ-, -δν, -ούσ:* *αὐτ-φ-, -δν, -ούσ.* ^b *ἀνα-* *Συμίασις*, *ἥ*, properly, *a vapor rising, an exhalation:* probably considered here as a *subtile essence* extracted from the solid food. ^c *ἀλέγον.* *Ἄλγεια* takes mostly *θτι:* *φημι* mostly *acc. c. infin.*

LESSON XLIX.

Tempora Secunda. Second Aorist.

368. The *Second Aorist* is an Aorist formed from the *short root* (235) by augmenting it, and adding the following terminations :

<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
<i>ον</i>	<i>όμην</i>	<i>ην</i>

(*ον, ομην* being conjugated like the *Imperfects* with those terminations; *ην* like the *First Aor. Pass.*).

369. Comparatively few, and those mostly *primitive* (many of them *irregular*) verbs, form the *Second Aorist*. It is not formed from any with the derivative endings *άω, ἰω, ὀω, εἴω, αἴω, ίνω, ἄζω*: hardly from verbs whose true characteristic is a *t-sound*; nor when such an Aorist would be *identical in form* with the Imperfect (whether distinguished from it by quantity or not). Thus not *ἔγραφον*; but the pass. *ἔγραψην* is formed.

370. Very few verbs have both a *First Aorist* (as we must henceforth call it) and a *Second Aorist* in the *Active* and *Middle*. The co-existence of the two forms is less uncommon in the *Passive*. *Τρέπω* is the only verb that has *all* the possible Aorists.

371. Besides the changes given (in 235) as the necessary steps for obtaining the short root (*η* and *αι* into *a*; *ei, i* into *i*: *eu* into *u*), the *e* of *monosyllables*

roots is always changed into *a* for *liquid* verbs, and sometimes for *mute* verbs.

EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.	PASS.
βάλλω (<i>cast</i>)	ἔβαλον	ἔβαλόμην	ἔτράπην
τρέπω (<i>turn</i>)	ἔφυγον	ἔτραπόμην	ἔτριψην
φεύγω (<i>fly</i>)			ἔκλαπην
τρίβω (<i>rub</i>)			
κλέπτω (<i>steal</i>)	ἔτεμον*		
τέμνω (<i>cut</i>)			
χαίρω (<i>rejoice</i>)			ἔχάρην
πλέκω (<i>weave</i>)			ἔπλάκην
λείπω (<i>leave</i>)	ἔλιπον	[ἔλιπόμην]	[ἔλιπην]

372. The following are very common Second Aorists from *irregular* verbs.

EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.
λαμβάνω (<i>Lamb-</i>) (<i>capiro</i>)	ἔλαβον	ἔλαβόμην
λανθάνω (<i>Lanθ-</i>) (<i>lateo</i>)	ἔλασον	ἔλασόμην
μανθάνω (<i>Manth-</i>) (<i>disco</i>)	ἔμαζον	
τυγχάνω, (<i>chance ; hit</i>)	ἔτυχον	
πυνθάνομαι (<i>πευθ-</i>) (<i>inquire, learn by inquiry</i>)		ἔπυθόμην
δάκνω (<i>bite</i>)	ἔδακον	
κάμρω (<i>laboro</i>)	ἔκαμον	

Λανθάνω ποιῶν τι = *I do it unconsciously (to myself) or without being observed (by others).*

373. Some Second Aorists have *not* the short penult. Two such, of very frequent use, are ἥλθον, *veni*, and εὑρον, *inveni* (see ἔρχομαι, List VII : εὑρίσκω, List V). Εἶλον (*ēle*, &c.) is Aor. 2. from obsolete root ἐλ-, used to supply the wanting tense of αἱρέω (List VII). ἀμαρτάνω, ἥμαρτον (List III).

* Observe the *a*: it has ἔταμον once in Thuc.; the only instance in Attic prose before Aristot. (Kr.)

374. **τρέψασθαι** = *in fugam convertere* (e. g. *hostes*) : **τραπέσθαι** = *se convertere* (*to turn oneself; to go*).

375. The Moods of Aor. 2. for the *Active* and *Mid.* have the same terminations as the Present Act. and Mid. ; those for Aor. 2. *Pass.* the same as for Aor. 1. *Pass.*

But

- a) Infin. Aor. 2. *Act.* is *perispomenon* : **εἰν.**
- b) Partcp. Aor. 2. *Act.* is *oxytone* : **ών, οὐστα, δν** (*όντος, &c.*).
- c) Imperat. Aor. 2. *Mid.* is *perispomenon* : **οῦ.**
- d) Infin. Aor. 2. *Mid.* is *paroxytone* : **έσθαι.**

376. Remember that when you find a participle in **ών, δν, oxytone** (or in **όντος, ούτι, ούτα, &c. paroxytone**), you may conclude it is the participle of a Second Aor.

377. The Subj., Infin., and Partcp. of Aor. 2. Pass. are (as in Aor. 1. Pass.) **ώ** (*perispomenon*), **ήναι** (*properispomenon*), **εἰς** (cum acuto).

ἔλαβον	λαβέ*	λάβω	λάβοιμι	λαβεῖν	λαβών
ἔλαβόμην	λαβού	λάβωμαι	λαβοίμην	λαβέσθαι	λαβόμενος
ἔγραφον	γράφητι	γραφώ	γραφεῖν	γραφῆναι	γραφείς.

378. VOCABULARY 43.

To aim at, **στοχάζεσθαι** (with gen.).

To chance, to hit (gen.) **τυγχάνειν**: hence, to obtain, attain to. **τυγχάνω ποιῶν τι** = *I happen or chance to be doing it*: often but little stronger than *I am doing it*, especially **τυγχάνω δν.**

To miss (a mark, gen.), to err, sin, **διμαρτάνειν**: aor. 2. **ἡμαρτον.**

To light upon, meet (with), **ἐντυγχάνειν** (with dat.).

Defiled, impure, vile (of persons), **μιαρός, ἄ, δν.**

To make drunk, **καταμεθύσκειν.** Fut. **καταμεθύσω.**

To take up, **ἀναψεῖν** (aor. 2. **ἀνείλον**, List VII).

To grow weary, **ἀποκάμνειν** (aor. 2. **ἀπέκαμνον**): aor. (in moods) to be wearied, tired, &c. (used with partic.).

* εἰτέ, εδρέ, δλαδέ, and in Attic **λαβέ**, δέ, are *oxytone* : but in their compound forms the accent is thrown back : **ἴξελθε** · **ἀπόλαβε**.

To fling into, ἐμβάλλ-ειν.

Book, βιβλίον, ου, τό.

By night, νύκτωρ (noctu).

A windfall, lucky discovery, ἔρ-

To cut the throat (of any body),

μακον, ου, τό (supposed to be sent by Hermes).

ἀποσφάττ-ειν.

ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτήσομαι, &c. Aor. 2. ἡμαρτον, List III.

Exercise 48.

379. a) Translate into English.

1. Νῦν δὴ ἄμεινον ἀν μάθοις δ ἀρτὶ ἡρώτων.
2. "Οταν ὅπλοις δέη^a πρὸς ὅπλα χρῆσθαι, διαφέρει πάμπολυ ὁ μαθὼν τοῦ μὴ μαθόντος.
3. "Αλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τούτου.
4. Ἡσίοδος δ πουητὴς λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτη^b ἀποδανεῖν.
5. Τῶν ἀποδανόντων τὰ δοτᾶ ἀνελόντες ἔξεβαλον.
6. Πόδεν τοῦτο τὸ ἔρμαιον εὐρέτην;
7. Σύ μοι, ω̄ ξένε, μηδαμῶς ἀποκάμης χαριζόμενος.^c
8. Ταῦτα ἀκούων σφόδρα ἐχάρην.
9. Ο μιαρὸς οὗτος καταμεθύσας τὸν ξένον, ἐμβαλὼν εἰς ἄμαξαν, νύκτωρ ἔξαγαγὼν^d ἀπέσφαξε, καὶ ταῦτα ἀδικήσας ἔλαθεν ἐαυτὸν ἀδηλιώτατος γενόμενος.
10. Σχεδόν τι μοι ὥρα τραπέσθαι πρὸς τὸ λουτρόν.
11. Τίς γὰρ ἂν ποτε ῥήτωρ ἐνεδυμῆδη ἢ νομοθέτης ἡλπισεν ἀμαρτήσοθαί τινα τῶν πολιτῶν τοσαύτην ἀμαρτίαν;^e
12. Ω̄ Εὐκλεῖδη, εἰ̄ μειρακίρ τιν ἐνέτυχες ἀξίω λόγου, ἡδέως ἀν πυθοίμην.
13. Παῖ, λαβὲ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λέγε!^f
14. Οὐκ ἔχω ὅποι τράπωμαι.^g

^a δεῖ, oportet: Subj. δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον: Fut. δεήσει—δεήσοι.

^b οἱ ταῦτη = the men here, the people of this neighborhood. ^c How

are μή and its compounds used in prohibitions? (K. 318. 3.) ^d ἀπέκαμον ποιῶν τι = I am wearied (or tired) of doing it. (K. 810. 4.)

^e A Second Aorist Participle (with what is called the Attic reduplication) from ἀξ-άγω. Aor. 2. ἀξ-ήγαγον.

(to sin a sin ==) to commit a sin, K. 278. ^f ἀμαρτάνειν ἀμαρτίαν single completed action (Aor.); λέγε, continued one (Pres.).

^g = non habeo quo me vertam.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The ambassadors of the Thebans did not receive these things. 2. The money slipt-away without his knowing it.^h 3. It is a very great thing, to attain-to preservation. 4. If you (*pl.*) had done this, not one of you all would have attained-to safety.ⁱ 5. Let him pay what he has stolen (*p.*) twice over.^k 6. Did you not fling the corpse into a cart? 7. This ^{at least} is not an easy thing, to hit that mark. 8. The boy, like some mad dog, bit his companions. 9. Whence did you learn so accurately what was done (*p.*) by them? 10. I should like to learn Geometry. 11. He is said to have missed the mark.

^h *Any thing slips away from any body without his knowing it,* λα^ρδεις τινά τι διαρρέντα (neut. partcp.), from Aor. 2. δι-ερρέντης (from δια-ρρένται). Pdm. 63. ⁱ K. 260. 2. ^k *To pay any thing twice over, or restore it twofold,* ἀκτίνεις τι διπλάσιον.

LESSON L.

Second Perfect.

380. The *Second Perfect* and *Pluperfect* are formed from the *short root*; their terminations are *a*, *eiv* (the change for the other persons, and the rules for *augment* and *reduplication*, being the same as for the First Perf. and Pluperf.).—πέ-φενυ-α (*φεύγω*).

381. These tenses change the short *a*, *e*, *ι* of the root into *η*, *o*, *οι* respectively: θάλλ-ω (*θαλ-*), τεθηλα: φαύω (*φαυ-*), πέφηνα: φθείρ-ω (*φθερ-*), ἔφθορα: λείπ-ω (*λιπ-*), λέλοιπα.

382. For roots which have *ει* in the Present, *liquid* roots have *o* in Perf. 2 (because their short root has *ε*);

mute-roots *oi* (because *their* short root has *i*) : φθείρω, κτείνω, ἔφθορα, ἔκτονα ; λείπω, πεῖδω, λέλοιπα, πέποιδα.

383. Long *a* remains unchanged in πέπρᾶγα (*πράσω*) and κέκραγα (*κράζω*).

384. The partiality of the Perf. 2. for the *o*-sounds is shown in the irregular Perfects *ολδα* (novi), *I know* (Pdm. 70) ; ἔοικα, *I resemble*, or *am like* (*εἴκω*) ; ἔρρωγα, *I am torn* (*ρήγνυμι*, List IX) ; εἰωθα (*solitus sum*), *I am accustomed or wont* (*ἔδω*).

385. From verbs that have a *causative* meaning (i. e. that signify to *cause* to do any thing), the Perf. 2. has usually the *immediative* meaning (i. e. the meaning of *being caused to do*), which is an *intransitive* meaning : hence many of them have the meaning of a *new Present* (e. g. those in the last rule) with an (*immediative*) *intransitive* meaning. Thus πήγυνμι, *I fix* (i. e. *cause* a thing to remain unmoved) : πέπηγα, *I am fixed* (i. e. *am caused* to remain unmoved).—It is in this way that some Second Perfects *appear* to belong to the Middle Voice, since the (*causative*) Perf. Act. is not in use, but the Middle (in an *immediate* sense) is : thus γίγνομαι = fio ; Perf. 2. γέγονα (= I have been caused to exist), *I do exist, I am* (also as Perf. to εἰμι : κακὰ γέγονε, καὶ ἔστι, καὶ ἔσται) : μαίνομαι, *I am becoming mad* ; μέμηνα (I have been rendered mad =) *I am mad* (the verb μαίνω, *insanum facio*, being obsolete).

386. *Futurum Atticum.*] When *σω* is preceded by a short vowel, the *σ* of *Fut. Act.* and *Mid.* is sometimes left out in the Attic dialect, and the two vowels contracted, so that the terminations become *ώ*, *ούμαι* : τελέω, *Attic Future* τελώ ; *Mid.* τελούμαι.

From verbs in ἔω, ἀξω (Fut. ἔσω, ἀσω) this Fut. occurs often (not always) only in καλέω, τελέω, βιβάζω. In Mid. μαχούμαι (from μάχομαι). Ἐλῶ, ἁσ, ἁ (= ἐλάσω, from ἐλαύνω) is also the usual form: and σκεδῶ, ἁσ, ἁ, &c. (= σκεδάσω, from σκεδάνυμ, List X), probably the only Attic form.

387. When the short vowel is ε, the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the ω is circumflexed, and conjugated *as if* a contraction had taken place. Thus (*νομίσω*), νομιώ, εῖς, &c.

τελέσω—τελῶ, τελεῖς,	{	εῖ σῦμεν, εἴτε, οὐσι(ν).
νομίσω—νομιάω, νομεῖς,		εἴτον, εἴτον
βιβάσω—βιβᾶω, βιβᾶσ, βιβᾶ ώμεν, ἄτε, ώσι(ν).		
	ἄτον, ἄτον	

So in the Mid. κομίζω, κομίσομαι, Att. Fut. κομιοῦμαι, εῖ, εἶται, &c.

This form of the Fut. never occurs in the *Optative*: e. g. τελῶ, τελεῖν, τελῶν: but Opt. τελέσοιμ (K.).

388. VOCABULARY 44.

To speak with frankness, παρρήσιας-εσθαι. καλῶς παρό. to speak with an honorable frankness.

To spoil, to corrupt, to destroy, διαφεύρ-ειν.

To contend for a prize, ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

To burn (up), καταφλέγ-ειν.

To trade for profit, to make money by trade, χρηματίζεσθαι.

(To write upon =) to inscribe, to entitle, ἐπιγράφ-ειν.

To throw beyond = to exceed, surpass, ὑπερβάλλ-εσθαι.

Renown, reputation, εὐκλεία, ας, ἡ. Pugilist, boxer, πόκτης, ον, δ. To knock to pieces, to batter, συγκόπτειν.

To awaken, i. e. cause to wake, ἐγείρ-ειν: ἐγρήγορα = I am awake (an irreg. Perf. 2).

To quit, to desert, ἀπολείπ-ειν.

To leave behind, καταλείπ-ειν.

Suggestion, ὑποψήκη, ης, ἡ.

To break, ἀγγυνμ (List IX).

To break (of bones, &c.), κατάγνυμ.

Wrist, καρπός, αῦ, δ.

Exercise 49.

389. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Καλῶς ἐπαρρήσιάσατο ὁ Σόλων πρὸς Κροῖσον ὥπ' εὐτυχίας διεφθορότα, τὸ τέλος ὄρᾶν κελεύων. 2. 'Ονήτωρ βιβλίον ἔξεδωκεν ἐπιγραφόμενον. 'Εἰ χρηματεῖται ὁ σοφός.' 3. Οἱ πύκται τὰ ὡτα συγκεκομμένα εἶχον καὶ ἑαγότα. 4. 'Αριστοτέλης τὴν ἐλπίδα ἐγρηγορότος εἶπεν ἐνύπνιον. 5. Αἴδὼς καὶ Νέμεσις τὸν ἀνδρώπινον βίον ἀπολελοίπασιν. 6. Ξένφ σιγῆν κρεῦττον. ἦ κεκραγέναι. 7. Νομιοῦμεν δόμοίως ἀσεβεῶν τούς τε τὰ ψευδῆ λέγοντας περὶ τῶν θεῶν καὶ τοὺς πιστεύοντας αὐτοῖς. 8. Τῶν ποιητῶν τινες ὑποδήκασ ὡς χρὴ ξῆν ήμuin καταλελοίπασιν. 9. Λέγεται πεπομφέναι Κροῖσον εἰς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ συμμαχίας. 10. Μὴ νομίζετε τῷ Φελίππῳ τὰ πράγματα πεπηγέναι ἀδάνατα. 11. Σωκράτης, στρέψαντος 'Αντισθένους τὸ διερρώγδος^a τοῦ τρίβωνος εἰς τούμφανές.^b 'Ορῶ σου, ἔφη, διὰ τοῦ τρίβωνος τὴν κενοδοξίαν.

* Aor. 1. of ἐκ-δίδωμι, *to put forth; to publish.* b Perf. 2. of δίγνυμι, List IX. c Note 18. d δι-έβρωγα, Perf. 2. of διαδρήγνυμι. τὸ διερρώγδος = *the torn part.* δίγνυμι, List IX.
• = εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές (*lit. to the visible =*) so as to let it be seen.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. It is a benefit from the gods, that some alliance has appeared for us. || 2. They say^c that the general himself fled. 3. They said^d that the general himself had fled. 4. The boxer has his wrist broken. 5. Is the boy asleep or awake? 6. You are more like a man asleep than one awake. 7. You will not rightly deem that your prosperous affairs are fixed for you immutably (*say*: ‘as immortal’).

^f Use λέγω (ἀς or ὅτι).

LESSON LI.

Comparative and Superlative.

390. The *comparative* and *superlative* (1) from *ος* are ὅτερος, ὄτατος, or, if the preceding syllable is *short*, ὡτερος, ὡτατος [but here a *muta cum liquidā* is considered to lengthen the syllable: σφοδρός, σφοδρότερος, σφοδρότατος].—(2) from *ης*, ἐστερος, ἐστατος [σαφής, σαφέστερος, &c.].—(3) from *υς*, ὑτερος, ὑτατος [γλυκ-ύς, γλυκ-ύτερος, &c.].—(4) from *ων*, ον-έστερος, ον-έστατος (εὐδαιμων, Gen. εὐδαιμον-ος, εὐδαιμ-ον-έστερος, &c.).

391. A few in *ύς*, *ρός*, have *ιων*, *ιστος*. The *ιων* has neut. *ιον* (G. *ιονος*, &c.), and the *ι* is long in Attic Greek.—The only *regular* adjectives that take this form in Attic prose are *ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *αισχρός*, *ἐχθρός* (those in *ρός* lose the *ρ*, *αισχίων*, &c.).

For *ταχίων*, *τάχιον*, the Attics said θάσσων, θάσσου, later θάττων, θάττου.

(Eng.) Too wise to be deceived.

(Greek.) Wiser than so-as (*ἢ δοτε*) to be deceived.

392. VOCABULARY 45.

Spiritless, faint-hearted, ἀπόμονος,
ον.

Soft, maulable, ἥ, δν.

Mischievous, Kakouργος, ον.

Impetuous, προπετής, ἔς (πρόπετ-,
short root of πίπτω = πιπέτ-ω,
eado).

Thoughtful, φροντιστικός, ἥ, δν.

Spirited, courageous, θυμάδης, ες.

Savage, ἄγριος, α, ον.

*Plotting, treacherous, ἐπίβουλος,
ον.*

Compassionate, ἐλέήμων, -ονος.

Tearful, ἀρίδακρος, υ.

Envious, φιλονερός, ἄ, δν.

*Dissatisfied, repining, μεμψίμοι-
ρος, ον.*

Bitter, πικρός, ἄ, δν.

Abusive, φιλολοίδορος, ον.

*Disposed to strike, quarrelsome,
πληκτικός, ἥ, δν.*

Desponding, δύσελπτις, ιδος.

Shameless, ἀναιδής, ἔς.

Easily deceived, εὐαπάτητος, ον.

*Having a retentive memory, μνη-
μονικός, ἥ, δν.*

Sleepless, ἄγρυπνος, ον.

Timid, ὀκνηρός, ἄ, δν.

<i>Inmovable, not easily moved,</i>	<i>Panther, πάρδαλις, εως, ἥ.</i>
ἀκίνητος, ον.	Male, ἄρρεν, ἄρρεν.
<i>Ready or able to help, βοηθητικός,</i>	<i>Female, θῆλυς, εια, υ.</i>
ἥ, δν.	<i>Desponding, down-hearted, δύσ-</i>
<i>Bear, ἄρκτος, ον, ἥ.</i>	<i>υμος, ον.</i>

*Exercise 50.*393. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ἀθυμότερα τὰ θήλεα πάντα τῶν ἄρρένων πλὴν ἄρκτου καὶ παρδάλεως· τούτων δὲ ή θήλεαι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀνδρειότερα· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις γένεσι τὰ θήλεα μαλακώτερα καὶ κακουργότερα καὶ ἡττον ἀπλᾶ καὶ προπτεότερα καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν τέκνων τροφὴν φροντιστικώτερα, τὰ δ' ἄρρενα τάναντία· θυμωδέστερα γάρ καὶ ἀγριώτερα καὶ ἀπλούστερα καὶ ἡττον^a ἐπίβουλα. 2. Γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς ἐλεημονέστερον καὶ ἀρδακρυ μᾶλλον, ἔτι δὲ φθονερώτερόν τε καὶ μεμψιμοιρότερον καὶ φιλολοιδορον μᾶλλον καὶ πληκτικώτερον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ δύσθυμον μᾶλλον τὸ θῆλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος καὶ δύσελπι καὶ ἀναιδέστερον καὶ ψευδέστερον· εὐαπατητότερον δὲ καὶ μημονικώτερον· ἔτι δὲ ἀγρυπνότερον καὶ ὀκυηρότερον καὶ δλως ἀκινητότερον τὸ θῆλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος, καὶ τροφῆς ἐλάττονός^b ἔστιν· βοηθητικώτερον δὲ ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἀνδρειότερον τὸ ἄρρεν τοῦ θήλεος ἔστιν (*Aristot.*). 3. Ο βαδύτατος ὑπνος ἥδιστος ἔστιν. 4. Οὐδὲν θάττόν ἔστι τῆς ἥβης.

^a = τὰ ἐναντία, sc. ἔστι, are the opposite of all this.

^b Note 18.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

- Nothing is more bitter than compulsion. 2. He asked if the son were braver than his father. 3. Is the son wiser than his father?—[No. K. 344. 5.]
- The man is more shameless than brave. 5. This woman is very envious and dissatisfied. 6. I hate abusive persons. 7. The soldier is too brave to

fear death. 8. The man has a most immovable nature. 9. Friendship is the most delightful of all things. 10. Nothing is more disgraceful than to have one thing in one's mind and to utter another.^c

^c Say : other things—but others ; ἄλλα μὲν—ἄλλα δέ.

LESSON LII.

Verbs in μι. Τιθημι.

394. VOCABULARY 46.

I place, I appoint, I hold or set down (as) ; I make, render ; I enact, appoint, &c. (laws), τίθημι.

I put up, offer, ἀντιθημι.

I dispose (a person), διατίθημι.

I put in, instil, ἐντίθημι.

I put down, I lay (down) upon, κατατίθημι.

I change, alter, μετατίθημι.

I put or set round, περιτίθημι.

I add, προστίθημι.

I put before, lay out (for view), set out for display, προτίθημι.

Citadel, ἀκρόπολις, εώς, ἡ.

Lioness, λέαινα, ης, ἡ.

Another's, of others, ἄλλοτριος, α, ον (alienus).

Heavy, troublesome, ἀργαλέος, έα, ἔον.

One who rules, ruler, Archon (at Athens), ἀρχων, οντος, (properly, partcp. of ἀρχειν).

Head-band, diadem, διάδημα, ατος, τό.

Sweat, τοῦ, ιδρώς, ὄντος, δ.

Thyrsus (i. e. the staff of the Bacchantes, wound round with ivy and vine leaves), θύρσος, ον, δ.

Ivy, κισσός οτι κιττός, ον, δ.

Exercise 51.

[*The Act. Voice of τίθημι is to be learnt by heart.*]

395. a) Translate into English.

1. Τόδε Θαυμάζω εἰς ἐν ἀρετής καὶ σοφίας τιθησι μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν.
2. Ο πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον.
3. Πολλάκις οἱ ἀνθρώποι τοῖς ιδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια προστιθέασιν.
- 4.

Εἰς τὸ βέλτιον τίθει τὸ μέλλον. 5. Ἀντίγονος Διάνυσον πάντα^o ἐμμιμεῖτο, καὶ κιττὸν μὲν περιτίθεις τῇ κεφαλῇ ἀντὶ διαδήματος Μακεδονικοῦ, θύρσον δὲ ἀντὶ σκῆπτρου φέρων. 6. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετιθεσαν. 7. Ἐντιθέμεν τοῖς νέοις τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα. 8. Ή τύχη πάντα ἀν μετατιθείη. 9. Οὐ ράδιον τὴν φύσιν μετατιθέναι. 10. Ἀθηναῖοι χαλκῆν ποιησάμενοι λέαιναν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 11. Ράον [Note 13] ἐξ ἀγαθῶν θεῖναι κακόν, ή ἐκ κακοῦ ἀγαθόν. 12. Τὸ κακὸν οὐδεὶς χρηστὸν ἀν θείη. 13. Μετάθετε τὰς διαφοράς. 14. Ο πόλεμος πάντα μετατιθεικεν. 15. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἰδρῶτα ἐθηκαν. 16. Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποδηνοῦσι όβιολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν. 17. Ὁπως ἀν τοὺς ἄλλους πρὸς σαυτὸν διαδῆς, οὕτω καὶ σὺ πρὸς ἑκείνους ἔξεις.^a

^a θαυμάζω εἰ — = I am surprised that — : literally, I am surprised if you do it; courteously implying a doubt whether you really do it.

^b τιθέναι τι ἐν μέρει τινός = to set it down in the class or sphere of = to reckon or look upon it as —. ^c in all things or respects (neut. adj. used adverbially). ^d See ξηρα in Index.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. Zeus (*Jupiter*) places all things as^e he chooses.
2. Rulers who attempt (*p*) to enact laws, enact some^f laws properly, and some few^g not properly.
3. Let us set-down geometry as a study for the young.
4. I admire Lycurgus, him who enacted (*p*) their laws for the Lacedæmonians, and think him wise in an extreme degree.^h
5. You propose an embarrassingⁱ choice.
6. Shall we not place sweetmeats before the boys?
7. Who would not place meat and bread, not sweetmeats, before one who is excessively hungry (*p*)?
8. Do you wish me to set-down^j that you are afraid?

^e θη (ubi quo), where; how. ^f τοὺς δέ τινας —. ^g εἰς τὰ ξηρα = to the last (degree). ^h ἕπορος (ἀ, non. πόρος, trans-

itus), prop. from which there is no outlet, no means of extricating oneself, δ. ἡ. Ι βούλει σε δῶ (deliberative subj. [238] after βούλει, 2nd sing. 285); = visne?

LESSON LIII.

Verbs in μι. "Ιστημι.

396. On the meaning of the verb *ἴστημι*, the following things are to be noted: the Pres., Impf., Fut. and first Aor. Act. have a transitive meaning, *to place*; but the second Aor., Perf. and Pluperf. Act. (with the Fut. *έστηξω*, later *-ομαι*) have a reflexive or intransitive meaning, *to place oneself = to stand*: *ἔστην*, *I stood*, *ἔστηκα*, *I have placed myself = I stand*, *sto*, *έστήκειν* (or *είστήκειν*), *stabam*, *έστηξω*, *stabo* (*ἀφεστήξω*, *I shall withdraw*). The Fut. Mid. *στήσομαι* = *I will stand*; or *I will place for myself* (i. e. corresponds both to *ἔστην* and *ἔστησα*).

The forms *ἔστηκα*, (*έστήκειν*) *είστήκειν*, *ἔστην*, are used for the corresponding forms of the *Pass.* or *Mid.*; but the Aor. *Pass.* *έστάθην* is in general use, often bordering on the meaning of *ἔστην*: *ἔσταμαι*, *έστάμην* are very seldom found; the Aor. 2. *έστάμην* never.—Whether *ἔστησαν* belongs to *ἔστησα* or *ἔστην* can only be known from the context. (Kr.)

VOCABULARY 47.

I place, I raise, ίστημι.

I set, raise up, ἀνίστημι. Mid. raise myself up, stand up.

I put away, turn aside from, cause to revolt, ἀφίστημι: Aor. 2. *fell away:* Mid. *I go, stand apart.*

I place apart, separate, διίστημι.

I put into, ἐνίστημι: perf. *I am present.*

I lay down, establish, καθίστημι: *καταστῆναι = to be reduced to, to be placed in:* *καθεστηκέναι = to be established, to be.*

I place beside, παρίστημι.

Cretan, Κρητικός, ἡ, ὁν.

To draw away, ἀποστῆν (= ἀ-ειν).

To turn away, to alienate, ἀποστρέφ-ειν.

Dry, thirsty, αὐθος, η, ον.

Sacrifice, θυσία, ας, ἡ.

Marsh, pond, lake, λίμνη, ης, ἡ.

Where, πή.

Constitution, πολιτεία, ας, ἡ.

Difficulty, perplexity, embarrass-
ment, ἀπορία, ας, ἡ.

Multitude of friends, πολυφύλακα,
ας, ἡ.

That, ως.

Exercise 52.

[Go through the Act. Voice of ιστημ.]

398. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὕπω τρόπαιον ἔστησαν. 2.

* Καθέστηκέ τι ἔδος δίκαιου πάσιν ἀνθρώποις, τῶν αὐτῶν ἀδικημάτων μάλιστα ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς μάλιστα δυνα-
μένοις μὴ ἀδικεῖν. 3. Τὴν Κρητικὴν πολιτείαν λέγεται
πρώτος καταστῆσαι * Μίνως. 4. Η πολυφύλα διστη-
σι καὶ ἀποστᾶ καὶ ἀποστρέφει. 5. Εἴ τις θυσίαν
προσφέρων εἴνονυν τουτίζει τὸν θεὸν καθιστάναι, φρένας
κούφας ἔχει. 6. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιο-
σύνης ἀφίστη. 7. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν
ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 8. Ο Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὖς εἰστήκει.
9. Τὸ μὲν τοῦ χρόνου^a γεγονός, τὸ δὲ ἐνεστώς^b ἔστι, τὸ
δὲ μέλλον. 10. Οι Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέ-
στησαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀδηναίων. 11. Οι Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν
Ἀδηναίων ἀπέστησαν. 12. Παράστα τοῖς ἀτυχέσι. 13. Πῆ στῷ;^c πῆ βῳ; 14. Οι Ἀδηναῖοι τοῖς Νάξιοις
ἀποστᾶσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπολέμησαν.

^a for the same faults.

^b K. 284. 8. 6.

^c What

force has the Aor. Infin. after a verbum dicendi?

^d τὸ μὲν . . .

τὸ δὲ, one part . . . another, &c.

^e ἐνεστός = præsens, Perf.

partcp. syncopated, Pdm. 63. γεγονός (= quod fuit, præteritum),

Perf. partcp. neut. from γέγονα, Perf. of γίγνομαι.

^f The deliberative subjunctive, 288. ^g βῳ is subj. of βαίνω, Pdm. 66.

τὸ μὲν τοῦτο γίγνεται πρῶτον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ δὲ τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ μὲν τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ δὲ τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ μὲν τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ δὲ τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ μὲν τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

τὸ δὲ τοῦτο γίγνεται πλέον τοῦτο γίγνεται,

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The bad reduce you to a total-want^s of friends.
2. Lycurgus established the •national truces •as a common benefit. 3. Lycurgus did not attempt to establish his laws before he had made the most powerful •men in the state^h •to be of-one-mind. 4. After this man Alcamēnes received the supreme power,ⁱ after whom Alcander, a moderate man, was at the head of affairs.^k 5. The cities place the images of their benefactors in the temples. 6. Make^j your own temperance an example to others. 7. Change what is not rightly established.^m 8. Conon raised the walls of Athens (*say*: of the Athenians).

^s ἔρημα. ^h *Say*: the most powerful of those in the state.

ⁱ τὰ πράγματα, *affairs* = the management of (state) affairs.

^k *To be at the head of affairs*, προστήναι. ^l καθίστημι.

^m *Say*: the things not rightly established; and use *perf. partcp.* of the syncopated form from καθίστημι, Pdm. 65.

LESSON LIV.

*Διδωμι. Act. Acc. from impure Nouns in *is*.*

399. *Acc. of Third Decl. in *v.*]* This Acc. belongs to the terminations *is*, *vs*, *av̄s*, *ov̄s*. We have seen that *pure nouns* (i. e. those with a *vowel* before the termination of the cases) all take this Acc.—For *impure nouns* (those whose root ends in a *consonant*) the following rule *generally* holds good for Attic prose.

a) Acc. is *never v* if the final syllable of the (impure) root is accented: *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπίδος*, *shield*; acc. *ἀσπίδα*.

*Play the illness, ending in T, δ, or θ,
commonly rejects the final mute and
takes v in the accusative.*

b) Acc. is never *v* for a *monosyllable* root: πούς, ποδός, *foot*; acc. πόδα.

c) If a *hypermonosyllable impure* root is *not accented on the final syllable*, the acc. is usually *v*.—This applies principally to ἔρις, ἔριδ-ος, *strife*; acc. ἔριν: χάρις, χάριτ-ος, *gratia*; acc. χάριν (but Χάριτα = one of the *Graces*).

400. VOCABULARY 48.

I give, grant, δίδωμι.

I give back, repay, ἀποδίδωμι:

Mid. *I sell.*

I give any one a share of any thing, μεταδίδωμι τινὶ τινος.

I betray, προδίδωμι (prodo).

Salt, ἄλσ, ἄλσ, ὁ. (Note 9.)

Firm, sure, lasting, ἐμπεδος, ον.

I forget, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

Immediately, εὐθύνε.

Happy, blessed, μάκαρ, αρος.

Thoroughly bad, πάγκακος, ον.

Again, on the contrary, παλιν.

I am in want, χρήζω (with gen.).

To fallen, πταιν-ειν.

Favor, grace, χάρις, χάριτ-ος, ἡ.

χάριν ἀποδίδοναι (= gratiam reddere), to make a return.

Exercise 53.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δίδωμι.]

401. a) Translate into English.

- Πιανει μάλιστα τὸ πρόβατον τὸ πότον· διὸ καὶ τοῦ Θέρους διδόασιν ἄλας· διὰ τέ πέντε ἡμερῶν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐδὲ διδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. Χάριν λαβὼν μέμνησο· καὶ δοὺς ἐπιλαδοῦ. 4. Λαβὼν ἀπόδος, καὶ λήψῃ πάλιν. 5. Ὡ μάκαρες Θεοί, δότε μοι διλθον καὶ δόξαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν. 6. Ὁ πλοῦτος, διν ἀν δῶσι Θεοί, ἐμπεδός ἐστιν. 7. Ἄ ἡ φύσις δέδωκε, ταῦτ' ἔχει μόνα ὁ ἄνθρωπος. 8. Ὡν σοι Θεὸς ἔδωκε, τούτων χρήζουσι δίδου. 9. Θεός μοι δοΐη φίλους πιστούς. 10. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμοῖς προῦδιδοσαν. 12. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς καίρει τοὺς πένησι χρημάτων μεταδιδούς. 13. Δεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὅ τι ἀν ὁ Θεὸς διδῷ.

14. Ὡς ἀν μέλλῃ τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγυστης^ε
ζημίας ἄξιος ἔστιν. 15. Οἱ θεοὶ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ
διδοῖσεν. 16. Φίλος φίλου οὐ προδώσει. 17. Εὖ παθόν-
τες^κ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τοιαύτην χάριν ἀπέδοσαν.

- Note 9. b Aor. 2. partcp. fr. λαμβάνω, List IV.
- μέμνημαι (*I have recollectecd* =) I remember. d Aor. 2. Imper.
fr. ἐπι-λανθάν-ομαι, List IV. • Attraction. f πρέπειν, c.
dat. e Note 18. b Aor. 2. partcp. fr. πάσχω, List VII.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

- 1. The gods give all things. 2. Give immediately to a poor man. 3. Endeavor (*pl.*) to give each man¹ his due² accurately. 4. He repaid the money. 5. If you give him money, he will make you also wise. 6. If any one were to give¹ him money, he would make him also wise. 7. If you had given him money, he would have made you also wise. 8. The earth, giving us food, is seen to be a kind of mother. 9. Give me my shield. 10. Give (*pl.*) me an example of this kind³ of thing. 11. The gods have given (*Aor.*) this⁴ as a privilege⁵ to⁶ but a few that are easily-counted.⁷

¹ εἰς ἕκαστος, lit. 'each one man.' ² τὸ προσῆκον (partcp. of προσῆκειν, *to come to him* =) to belong to him. ¹ K. 260. 2.

³ Use οὗτος, without prefixing the article to γέρας.
² εὐαριθμήτοις δῆ τισιν (δῆ adds emphasis to the superlative).

LESSON LV.

Verbs in ὑμι. Δείκνυμε.

402. VOCABULARY 49.

I show, δείκνυμι.

*I show, represent, explain, declare
any one as any thing; hence,*

I appoint, ἀποδείκνυμι (with

*two accus.): Mid. show of myself, express, declare, display,
render.*

Not to be seen, ἀβέατος, ov.

<i>Justly, fairly, δικαίως.</i>	<i>I swear, ὁμνῦμι.</i>
<i>Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, εἰκῇ.</i>	<i>An oath, δρκος, οὐ, δ.</i>
<i>To remain with, abide by, ἐμμένειν (with dat.).</i>	<i>In every way, throughout, wholly, πάντως.</i>
<i>Within, ἐντός (with gen.).</i>	<i>To order, παραγγέλλειν.</i>
<i>To cause to swear, administer an oath to, ἔξορκοῦν (=σειν).</i>	<i>Modelling (art), sculpture, πλαστική (τεχνή, underst.).</i>
<i>Forsworn, perjured, false, ἐπίορκος, οὐ.</i>	<i>I strengthen, ρώννυμι.</i>
<i>I swear by, ἐπόμνυμ (with acc.).</i>	<i>Rarely, seldom, σπανίως.</i>
<i>Moderate, μέτριος, α, οὐ. (Attic, -ος, -ον.)</i>	<i>A decree, a resolution, ψήφισμα, ατος, τό.</i>
<i>Never, μήποτε.</i>	<i>I lie (jaceo), I am enacted (of laws), κείμαι.</i>
<i>An imitator, μιμητής, οὖ, δ.</i>	

Exercise 54.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δείκνυμι.]

403. a) Translate into English.

1. Νόμος δὴ κείσθω δικαστὴν ὁμνύναι δικάζειν μελλοντα.
2. "Ορκον φεύγε, κὰν δικαίως ὁμνύης.
3. Μή τι δεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπόμνυ.
4. Ο οἶνος μέτριος ληφθεὶς ρώννυσιν.
5. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι τοὺς μαθητὰς μιμητὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀποδεικνύασιν.
6. Πυθαγόρας παρήγγειλε τοὺς μανδάνουσι, σπανίως μὲν ὁμνύναι, χρησαμένους δὲ τοὺς δρκοὺς πάντως ἐμμένειν.
7. Ή πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἴδη τῶν δεῶν, τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίστε καὶ τῶν δηρῶν.
8. Άινδρὸς νοῦν οἶνος ἔδειξεν.*
9. Φρύγες δρκοὺς οὐ χρώνται οὔτ' ὁμνύντες, οὔτ' ἄλλους ἔξορκούντες.
10. Όλιγοις δείκνυ τὰ ἐντὸς φρενῶν.
11. Οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδεικνύσαν.
12. Μήποτε εἰκῇ ὁμνύοιτε.
13. Ο βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτὸν νιὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδέειχεν.

* The Aor. is often used in making general assertions founded on experience. We should use the Present.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. If you fear (pl.) the gods, you will not ever swear a false oath.
2. He is said to have sworn a *Do not swear by the gods in a false oath to anything.*

false oath. 3. We are swearing false oaths. 4. Let us endeavor both to investigate and to prove why in the world^b such persons are unfortunate. 5. They appointed Alcibiades general, with four others. 6. Even though^c you should not swear, all will trust you. 7. Such a man will swear false oaths. 8. My (*say*: the) tongue hath sworn, but my mind^c is unsworn.

^b τι ποτε (= quid tandem).

^c καὶ = καὶ οὖτε (c. subj.).

LESSON LVI.

THESSALY. Pass. and Mid.

404. VOCABULARY 50.

I put away, ἀποτίθημι: Mid. lay aside, take off (from myself).

I put in order, manage; with an adv. put into a disposition, διατίθημι. Pass. to be affected by. κακῶς (ἀπλίως, &c.), to be miserably indisposed, distressed, &c.

I add, put upon, ἐπιτίθημι. Mid. put on (oneself); with dat., attack, set upon.

I lay down, κατατίθημι. Mid. lay down for oneself, to deposit (money in any body's hands), to lay by or up.

I place by or near, παρατίθημι; τὰ παρατίθέμενα (ea quae ap-

ponantur), the dishes placed on the table.

Celtiberian, Κελτίβηρ, -ηρος, δ. Self-control, continence, ἔγκράτεια, as, ἡ.

Travelling-money, provisions (for the way), ἐφόδιον, ου, τό (victaticum).

Foundation, θεμέλιον, ου, τό.

Helmet, κράνος, εος, τό.

Cretan, Κρής, Κρητός.

Crest, λόφος, ου, δ.

To legislate, to make laws, νομοθετεῖν.

Purple, φουνίκεος, έα, εον (contract. οῦς, ἡ, οῦν).

Exercise 55.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of τίθημι.]

405. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Προσήκειν ἔγωγε νομίζω, δταν μὲν νομοθετῶμεν, τοῦδ' ἡμᾶς σκοπεῖν, δπως καλῶς ἔχοντας καὶ συμφέροντας νόμους τῇ πόλει θησόμενα, ἐπειδὰν δὲ νομοθετήσωμεν, τοὺς νόμοις τοῖς κειμένοις πείθεσθαι. 2. Οἱ Κρῆτες ἄρχονται τῶν παρατιθεμένων ἀπὸ τῶν ξένων· μετὰ δὲ τοὺς ξένους τῷ ἄρχοντι διδόσαι τέσσαρας μοίρας. 3. Οἱ Κελτίθηρες περὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς κράνη χαλκᾶ περιτίθενται φοινικοῖς ἡσκημένα^a λόφοις. 4. Οὐδένα θησαυρὸν παυσὶ καταδήσῃ ἀμείνω^b αἰδοῦς. 5. Τίς ἀν ἐκὼν φίλον ἄφρονα θοῖτο; 6. Ξενοφῶντι θύοντι ὥκε τις ἐκ Μαυτινελας ἄγγελος λέγων, τὸν οἰὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν Γρύλλον τεθνάναι^c κάκενος ἀπέθετο μὲν τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ θύων· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκένο, δτι νικῶν^d τεθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 7. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔφυγεν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρώξυνεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς Αθηναίοις. 8. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτίθῶνται.

^a ἀσκεῦ (= ἔ-ειν), *to work curiously; adorn; ornament.* ^b Note
18. ^c Pdm. 65. ^d νικῆν = *victor sum.*

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The citizens attack the enemy. 2. They had feared that the enemy would attack the city. 3. The boys put-on their garlands. 4. Do you wish that I should set-upon^e the man? 5. They are afraid that the Lacedæmonians will attack them if they divide their forces.^f 6. We call the sign of a sound that is affixed^g to it its name. 7. Place very great gates to your ears. 8. Then at once (*τότε ἥδη*) we will attack the enemy. 9. The judge was reduced to a sad

condition^a by the disease. 10. They had been grievously indisposed both in body and soul.

- * K. 259. 1. ^a *To divide their forces, γίγνεσθαι δίχα.*
 * *To be affixed to —, ἐπιτεθῆναι.* ^b *To be reduced to a sad condition, ἀδλιότατα διατεθῆναι.*
-

LESSON LVII.

"Ιστημι, &c. Passive and Mid. Voices.

406. VOCABULARY 51.

I know, I understand, ἐπίσταμαι (with pass. aor.).

I put together, συνίστημι: Mid. assemble, unite, bring together.

To keep awake, to spend a sleepless night, to forego sleep, ἀγρυπνέω (=έσει).

Worth mentioning, noticeable, memorable, ἀξιώλογος, ον.

Second, δεύτερος, α, ον.

To be able, can, δύναμαι (with pass. aor.); with πολλά, οὐδέν,

&c. = *I have power (like multum, nihil, &c., valere).*

Foolish, μωρός, ἄ, ον : δ μωρός, the fool.

Drunkenness, μέζη, ης, ἡ.

Belonging to ships, nautical, ναυτικός, ή, ον : ναυτική δύναμις, naval power.

The rule of a few, oligarchy, δημαρχία, ας, ή.

First, πρώτος, η, ον.

To fill, πληροῦν (=δεω).

Exercise 56.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of ιστημι.]

407. a) Translate into English.

1. Αἱ ἐν Δακεδαιμόνι γυναῖκες^a τρέφουσι τὰ τέκνα ώστε μηδέποτε πληροῦν, ἵνα ἐδίξωνται δύνασθαι πεινῆν.^b
2. Οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι ἐδίξουσι τὸν παῖδας κλέπτειν καὶ τὸν ἀλόντα^c κολάζουσι πληγαῖς, ἵν’ ἐκ τούτου πονεῖν καὶ ἀγρυπνεῖν δύνωνται ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις.
3. Ὁ πλοῦτος πολλὰ δύναται.
4. Τίς δὲ μωρὸς δύναιτο ἐν οἴνῳ σιωπᾶν;
5. Ἀνὴρ δίκαιος ἔστιν, δόστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος

μὴ βούλεται. 6. Πράττε μηδὲν ὡν μὴ ἐπίστασαι.
 7. Ἀριστόν ἔστι πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλά. 8. Ζῷμεν·
 οὐχ ὡς ἔθελομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνάμεθα. 9. Πρὸ μὲντης
 ἀνίστασο. 10. Τί συμφέρει ἐνίοις πλούτεν, ὅταν μὴ
 ἐπίστωνται τῷ πλούτῳ χρῆσθαι;^b 11. Καταλυθέντος
 τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου, ὀλυγαρχῶν ἐν ταῖς πλεύ-
 σταις πόλεσι καθίσταντο. 12. Οἱ πολέμιοι οὐκ ἀποστή-
 σονται, πρὶν ἀν ἔλωσι^a τὴν πόλιν

^a See 346. ^b How is πεντά contracted? how γέω? how
 χρέ-εσθαι? 346.

• ἀλούς, -όντος, Aor. 2. partcp. from ἀλ-
 σκεσθαι. Pdm. 64. ^c αἴρεται, List VII.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Men have much power through wealth.
2. Rise-up (*pl.*) before intoxication.
3. The enemy were not able to take the city.
4. Of what use is it to you to be rich, if you do not know-how to employ riches?
5. Did the good men understand this virtue?
6. About such •matters you know better than they.
7. Who could better know-how to count?
8. Thus you also would understand music.
9. No man is able to know all things.
10. I should not be able to contradict you.
11. I shall not be able to learn such •subjects.

• ἐπίστασθαι περὶ μουσικῆς.

LESSON LVIII.

Διδώμει. Pass. and Mid.

408. VOCABULARY 52.

I give at the same time, συνεπι-	An army, στρατός, οὐ, δ.
δίδωμι: Mid. I give myself up	Option, choice, αἴρεσις, εσθ., ἡ.
with others to a thing.	Gladly, readily, ἀσμένος, η, οὐ
Exchange, recompense, return,	(libens = libenter).
ἀμοιβή, ἡς, ἡ.	

Exercise 57.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of δίδωμι.]

409. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Τῷ εὐποιοῦντι πολλάκις καὶ ἀποδίδοται ἀμοιβή.
2. Πατρίδες πολλάκις δὰ κέρδος προύδδησαν. 3. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 4. Ὡς μέγα τὸ μικρόν ἔστιν ἐν καιρῷ δοθέν. 5. "Οτε εἶλε τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος, ἀπέδοτο τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας. 6. Όμοιως αἰσχρόν, ἀκούσαντα χρήσιμον λόγον μὴ μανθάνειν, καὶ διδόμενόν τι ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τῶν φίλων μὴ λαμβάνειν. 7. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδώται. 8. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδιδοῖο. 9. Ο στρατὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ προύδδητο. 10. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. I gladly receive the things given me by (παρά, K. 297) my friends.
2. The property was restored.
3. They sold eight-hundred of the Corcyreans, who were slaves.
4. Pay was given to the others according to this same proportion.
5. They learnt that the island was given to the Corinthians.
6. If a choice were given, which of these two things would you choose? ^b
7. They think that if peace is offered (p), the Athenians will receive it gladly.

* αἰσθάνομαι, List III; with *particp.* K. 810. 4.
Mid. of αἴρεω, List VII.

^b Use *Aor.*

* *vid. to b. i.*

LESSON LIX.

Δείκνυμαι.

410. VOCABULARY 53.

<i>I show, ἐνδείκνυμι</i> : Mid. <i>I show any thing of myself.</i>	<i>Freedom in speaking, frankness, παρρήσια, as, ἡ.</i>
<i>I show braggingly, make a boastful display of, ἐπιδείκνυμι</i> : Mid. <i>I show any thing of myself boastfully, show off.</i>	<i>I ruin at the same time, συνάπολλυμι</i> : Mid. <i>I go to ruin at the same time, I am ruined with (some one else).</i>
<i>Truly, in reality, ἀληθῶς.</i>	<i>Dress, ἐσθῆτος, ἐσθῆτος, ἡ.</i>
<i>I put on, dress in, ἀμφιέννυμι.</i>	<i>Garment, ἱμάτιον, οὐ, τό.</i>
<i>I ruin, ἀπόλλυμι</i> : Mid. <i>I am ruined or lost, I perish.</i>	<i>To dwell, οἰκεῖν (=έειν). οἰκεῖν σποράδην (to live dispersedly=), to live some here and some there.</i>
<i>I mix, κεράννυμι.</i>	
<i>I quench, extinguish, σβέννυμι.</i>	

Exercise 58.

411. a) Translate into English.

1. *Oι τοιοῦτοι ἀρετὴν ἀντὶ ιματίων ἀμφιέσονται.* 2. *Τὸ ἀπαλλάττεοθαι τῆς οὐσίας ἄρα** *οὐκ ἀπόλλυσθαι καλεῖς;* 3. *Οὕτως ἡ ψυχὴ ἀν γίγνουστό τε καὶ ἀπόλλυοτο.* 4. *Oι ἀνδρωποι, οἰκοῦντες σποράδην, ἀπώλλυντο ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων, διὰ τὸ πανταχῇ ἀσθενέστεροι αὐτῶν εἶναι.* 5. *Ἄνδρὸς δικαίου καρπὸς οὐκ ἀπόλλυται.* 6. *Αἱ γυναῖκες χαίρουσιν ἀμφιεννύμεναι καλὰς ἐσθῆτας.* 7. *Oι ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν.* 8. *Ο οἶνος, ἐὰν ὕδατι κεραννήγαι, τὸ σῶμα ῥώννυσιν.* 9. *Ἡ ὁργὴ εὔθὺς σβεινύοιτο.* 10. *Ἄει ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἀρετὴν καὶ σωφροσύνην ἐνδείκνυσσο.* 11. *Oι Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἀμφιέννυντο.* 12. *Ο ῥήτωρ τὴν γνώμην μετὰ παρρήσιας ἀπεδείξατο.* 13. *Ἀλκιβιάδης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.*

* K. 844. 5.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The soul never perishes. 2. He was in fear about himself, and his children and his wife, lest they should be destroyed by their slaves. 3. The tale was lost. 4. The woman puts-on a certain expensive attire. 5. The sophist is displaying his wisdom to his admirers. 6. You have now beheld this man showing-off.

ἢ ἐν φόβῳ γενέσθαι. See γῆγομαι, in Index.

LESSON LX.

The Verbs ημι, εἰμι, and εἰμι.

412. VOCABULARY 54.

I am away, absent, ἀπειμι. Pres.

usually = *I will go away.*

I go away, ἀπειμι.

I satisfy myself, ἀρκέομαι (with dat.).

I let go, give up, neglect, ἀφίημι.

That which is owed, duty, δέους (δεῖ), τό.

Namely, δῆτεν (scilicet).

I go or come into, εἰσειμι.

To drive into the net or snare, ἐμ-βροχίζειν.

I let or send out, ἐξέιμι : of rivers, ἐξιέναι = to discharge itself.

I send up to, ἐφίημι : Mid. (with gen.), I send myself or thoughts after any thing = I desire.

Afterwards, then, ἔπειτα.

I let down, lay down, καθίημι.

Goat, κάπρος, ου, δ.

Strong, καρτερός, ἄ, δν.

Cry, κραυγή, ἥσ, ἥ.

Stone, λίθος, ου, δ.

I let go, I give up, μεῖημι.

To remain, μένειν.

To prepare, παρασκευάζειν : Mid. prepare oneself.

I let pass, loose, παρίημι.

Ostener, πλεονάκις.

I go to, approach, πρόσειμι.

Mouth, στόμα, ατος, τό.

To help, τιμωρεῖν : Mid. revenge oneself on (with acc.).

Evident, known, φανερός, ἄ, δν.

Snow, χιών, χιόνες, ἥ.

Exercise 59.

413. a) Translate into English.

- * 1. Σάμον τὸ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔργμην οὐσαν̄ γεγεται κατέχειν πλῆθος θηρίων μεγάλην φωνὴν ἀφιέντων. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὑπνον μεθιάσι τὰ δέοντα πράττειν. 3. Ἀφεὶς τὰ φανερὰ μὴ δίωκε τὰ ἀφανῆ. 4. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐφίενται πλούτου. 5. Ἡρακλῆς τὸν Ἐρυμάνθιον κάπρον διώξας μετὰ κραυγῆς εἰς χιώνα πολλὴν παρειμένον ἐνεβρόχισεν. 6. Ο Νεῦλος ἐξήστιν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ἐπτὰ στόμασιν. 7. Ἀπτα^b ἐπειτ' ἔσται, ταῦτα θεοῖς μέλει. 8. Εἰ θητὸς εἰ, βέλτιστε^c θητὰ καὶ φρόνει. 9. Μέμνησο^d νέος ὡν, ὡς γέρων ἔση ποτέ. 10. Δίκαιος ἵσθι, ἵνα καὶ δικαίων τύχῃς.^e 11. Βλασπερούστης, οὐδὲν ἴσχυει νόμος. 12. Εὐδαιμων εἴην καὶ θεοῖς φίλος. 13. Ἀλέξανδρος εἶπεν·^f εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν, Διογένης ἀν ἦν. 14. Ἀγάπα τοῖς παροῦσι, τῶν ἀπόντων οὐκ ἐφιέμενος. 15. Καὶ νεότης καὶ γῆρας ἄμφω καλὰ ἔστον. 16. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι εὐδαιμονεῶν δύνανται, καν πένητες ὁσιν. 17. Ἀλήθειά σοι παρέστω. 18. Ιωμεν, ὡ φίλοι. 19. Φεῦγε διχοστασίας καὶ ἔριω, πολέμου προσιόντος. 20. Ἐπεὶ ἡ Μανδάνη παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα, ὁ Ἀστυάγης ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Κύρον·^g Ω παῖ, ἦν μένης παρ' ἐμοὶ, πρῶτον μέν, ὅταν βούλῃ εἰσιέναι ὡς ἐμέ, ἐπὶ σοὶ ἔσται,^h καὶ χάριν σοι μᾶλλον ἔξω, δσῳ ἀν πλεονάκις εἰσῆς ὡς ἐμέ. 21. Ἐπειτα δὲ ἵπποις τοῖς ἐμοῖς χρήσῃ, καὶ, ὅταν ἀπίης, ἔχων ἄπει οὖς ἀν αὐτὸς ἐθέλῃς ἵππους.

^a τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς = originally.^b Pdm. 50.^c Note18. ^d Μέμνημαι (= memini), I remember.^e List IV.

Gen. K. 273. 3. b.

^f List VII.

any body's power; to depend on him.

^g εἰναι ἐπι τῳ, to be in

* To sometimes forms an adverbial phrase with prepositions followed by nominative cases.

Ernest, p. 344 (old ed.)

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Men utter indeed the same voice, but not the same language.
2. We ought to be satisfied with what we have (*say*: with present things).
3. Not every one who wishes (*p*) will enter into this abode.
4. The chorus of the Muses will most probably come-in first.
5. We went in to^{as} Socrates.
6. It would not become me to come before^{to} you, framing studied speeches.^a
7. There are two forms of government.
8. O Greeks, ye are always children.
9. You and I (*say*: I and you) are not poets.
10. Do not be harsh towards^{as} us.
11. Know well,ⁱ that this will be so (*say*: will have itself so).
12. They were not one person, but two.
13. Such a person would not be able to employ his wealth.
14. Come now,^k readⁱ me the decree.
15. Let us go back-again to the beginning.
16. It is right (*δεῖ*) that this man, looking at^j one object, should ever shoot all his arrows at^j it.

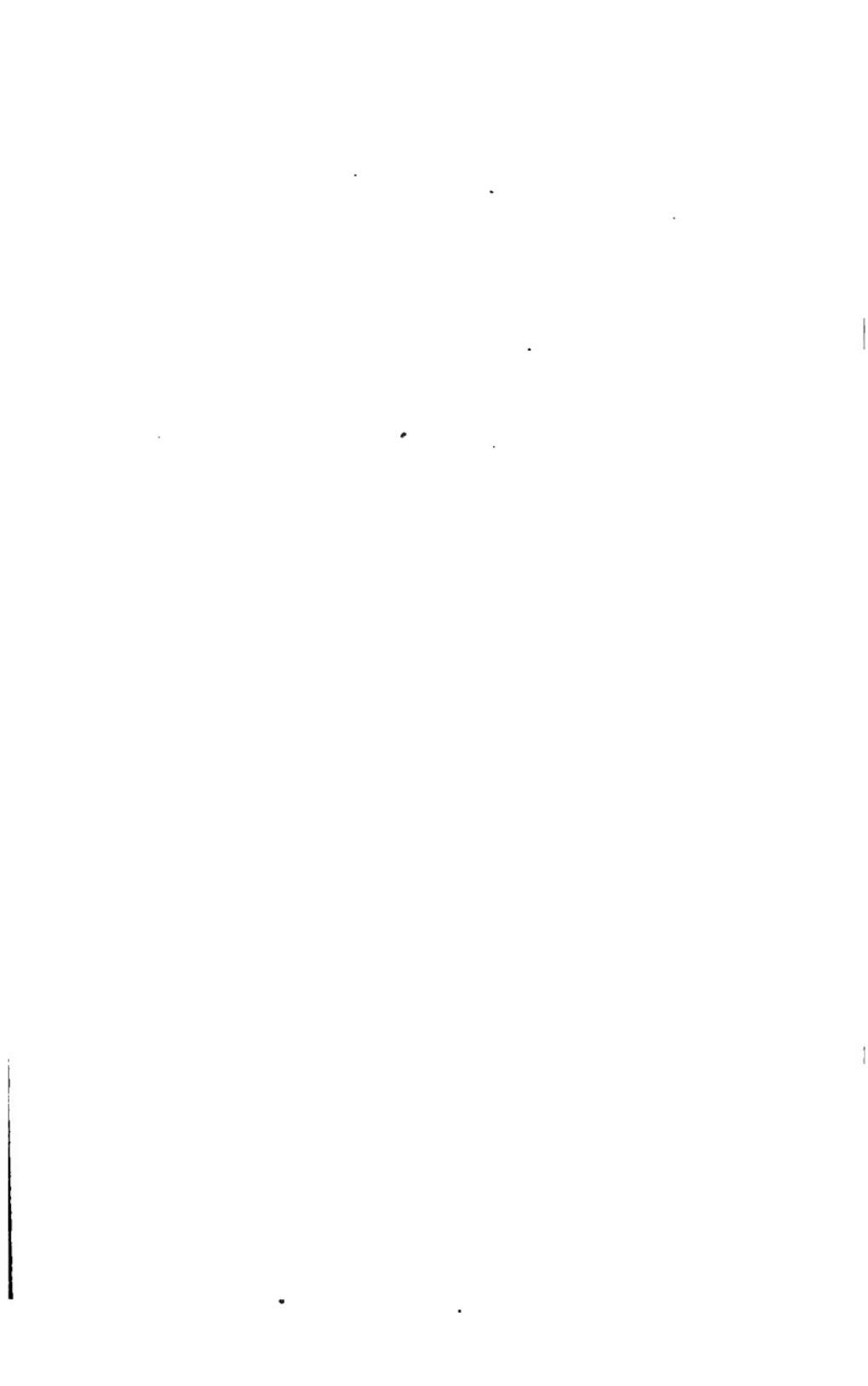
^a To frame studied speeches, πλάττειν λόγους.

ⁱ Pdm. 70,

Note 7. ^k δέ: for come use imper. of εἰμι.

^l Imper

Aor. of ἀναγγινάσκω. See Εγρω in Pdm. 63.



NOTES.

On the Division of Syllables.

1. Beside what is stated in 38, 39, it may be remarked that when *two* or *three* consonants come together, they are usually considered to belong to the following *syllable*, if they are so *easily pronounceable* that they can begin a word (e. g. ἀ-μνος, ἀ-κμή, δε-σμός, ζ-στροφα).

Sometimes a *mute* before μ or ν is connected with the following syllable, even though no word begins with that combination, provided any word begins with *another mute* of the same organ and μ or ν .

Thus φά-τη (no word begins with $\tau\mu$, but some do with $\Sigma\nu$).
So δη-γμός, δά-φνις, because words begin with κμ, πν.

Three consonants are connected with the following syllable when the *first pair* and the *second pair* can each begin a word (έ-σθλός, έ-χθρός; since words begin with χΞ, Ξρ.) (So &-σθμα: since words begin with τμ, though not with Σμ.) Kr.

According to these rules, φαιδρός is divided into the syllables φαι-δρός, not φαιδ-ρός. ψήφισμα into ψήφι-σμα.

2. *Lesson 3.]*—The accent of a verb is, as a *general rule*, as far back (i. e. as near the *root*) as possible. Hence (a) in verbs when a *long termination* is exchanged for a *short one*, an *acute on the penult* is thrown to the *antepenult* (if the verb is *hyperdissyllable*): τύπτω, τύπτετε.

b) If the *penult*, being the *tone-syllable*, has a *long vowel* or *diphthong*, and the verb is *dissyllable*, the *acute* will pass into *circumflex* when the final becomes short: φεύγω, φεῦγε (but κελεύω, κέλευε).

[For the general rules for the accentuation of verbs, see Pdms. 56, 57.]

3. *Lesson 11, (95).]*—*a*, G. *as*, is *always long* from an *oxytone* or *paroxytone* (if a *hyperdissyllable*).

But *a*, G. *as*, is *short* in

1) Polysyllable feminine names or appellatives: ψάλτρια, Ἐρέτρια.

2) -ρα is short if the penult has υ or any diphthong but αυ· γέφυρα, μοίρα, also in Τάναγρα (by 1).

- 3) In polysyllables in εια, οια, it is *short*, except in (a) *abstract substantives* from verbs in εύω, and (β) *dissyllables* in εια. ἀνοια, ἀλήθεια (from adj. ἀληθής), ὁφέλεια (from ὁφέλειν) : but δουλεία (from δουλεύειν).
 βασιλεία = queen (from βασιλεύειν).
 βασιλεία = reign (from βασιλεύειν, to reign).

4. From *ADJECTIVES* in ος, the α is long in Nom. Sing. So πλέα, fem. of πλέως. From *Adjectives and Participles* in ας, υς, εις, ους, ως, ων, it is *short*. Hence the former are paroxytone: the latter proparoxytone or properisponemon.

N. B. Acc. and Voc. singular follow the *Norm.*

5. A *muta cum liquidā* does not lengthen a *short vowel* [i. e. does not make a syllable long by *position*], unless it be a middle mute (β, γ, δ) before λ, μ, ν.

Hence ἄτεκνος, ἀπέπλος, ἄκμή, βότρυς: but βιβλος, εῦδμος, πέπληγμα.

6.

Usual Contractions.

	A	E H	O Ω	I Υ
A	aa = ā aai = ā	aε = a: aei = ā aη = a: aŋ = ā	ao = ω: aoi = φ aoυ = ω: aω = ω	āi = ai: āi = ā āu = āv: āv = āv
E	ea = η; sis. āee = ει, η: eeι = ει eai = η, ει eas = εις	eη = ει, ης eει = εις, ης	eo = ου, εοι = οι eu = ου	εī = ει εū = ευ
O	oa = ω, sis. āoe = ου oει = ου, οι oη = ω, η oai = ai	oη = ει, η oει = ει, οι	oo = ου ooι = οι ooυ = ου oω = ω: oφ = φ	οī = οι
H	ηαι = η	ηε = η ηει = η		ηī = η ηū = ηυ
Ω	ωα = ω		ωο = ω,	ωī = φ
I	ιας = īs	ιες = īs		u = ī
Υ	υας = ūs	υες = ūs		

From this table it appears generally,

a) That in the collision of A and E sounds, the vowel which precedes the other, remains predominant in the contracted syllable, although its shape may be modified : λείπεαι, λείπη or λείπει : τίμας, τίμα : πώλεας, πώλεις : except in *ea*, which, in the first two declensions, is contracted into *a* : δστέα, δστά : βορρέας, βορρᾶς.

b) That, where an O sound appears, it maintains itself, in contraction, against all A and E sounds, ούε, νοῦ : δστέον, δστοῦν : βόας, βοῦς : τιμάοιμι, τιμῷμι : φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι : except that, in adjectives, οη becomes η : ἀπλόη, ἀπλῆ, and οα sometimes α : ἀπλόα, ἀπλᾶ : also ἀπλόαι, ἀπλαῖ (*Thiersch*).

7. There are some *words*, *cases*, and *moods* that must be carefully distinguished, because they *look like* what they are not. The following are a few instances of the kind that occur in these lessons.

a) -ους, as *nom.* or *acc.* pl. pf a comparative in ὁν, e. g. μείζονς = μείζ-ονες, μείζ-ονας.

-ω, acc. sing. or nom. pl. of ditto.

b) ὄντων, 3rd plur. of Imperative Present, which looks like gen. plur. of *Pres. Partcp. Act.*

ὄντων = αόντων, 3rd pl. Imper. Present from verb in ᾤω (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partcp. Act.*).
ούντων = ε-όντων, 3rd pl. Imperat. Pres. from verb in ἔω (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partcp. Act.*).

c) ἄται, 3rd sing. of the *Pres. Indic.* or *Subj.* (Pass. or Mid.) from ᾤω.

d) "Ισθι (from οἶδα) 'know,' and Ισθι, 'be.'

Euphonic Rules.

8. When two consonants come together in the formation of words, the former is often changed for the sake of easier pronunciation.

The principal changes of this kind are the following :*

* These changes may be exhibited in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table often is :

	τ	δ	ζ	σ	μ
πτ	βδ	φζ	ψ	μμ	
κτ	γδ	χζ	ξ	γμ	
στ	— ¹	σζ	σ	σμ	

¹ This combination does not occur.

- Any *p*-sound with *r* becomes *πτ̄*.
 Any *p*-sound with *δ* becomes *βδ̄*.
 Any *p*-sound with *ʒ* becomes *ɸʒ̄*.
 Any *p*-sound with *s* becomes *ψ̄*.
 Any *p*-sound with *μ* becomes *μμ̄*.
 Any *k*-sound with *r* becomes *κτ̄*.
 Any *k*-sound with *δ* becomes *γδ̄*.
 Any *k*-sound with *ʒ* becomes *χʒ̄*.
 Any *k*-sound with *s* becomes *ξ̄*.
 Any *k*-sound with *μ* becomes *γμ̄*.
 Any *t*-sound with *r* becomes *στ̄*.
 Any *t*-sound with *δ* (*this combination does not occur*).
 Any *t*-sound with *ʒ* becomes *σʒ̄*.
 Any *t*-sound with *σ* becomes *σ* (i. e. the *t*-sound is thrown away).
 Any *t*-sound with *μ* becomes *σμ̄*.

II This table shows : (1) that a *p* or *k*-sound before a *t*-sound must be of the *same order of breathing* as the *t*-sound :* (2) that a *t*-sound before *s* is thrown away.

Obs. 'Εκ, 'out of,' in compound words retains its *κ*: thus, ἐκδίδωμι, ἐκ-ζέω, not ἐγ-δίδωμι, &c.

(Examples.)

τέτριθται	=	τέτριπται.	λέλεγται	=	λέλεκται.
ჸστραφται	=	ჸστραπται.	βέβρεχται	=	βέβρεκται.
ῥάπδος	=	ῥάβδος.	ծκδοσ	=	ծցծօս.
ἐπιγράφδην	=	ἐπιγράβδην.	πλέկδην	=	πլեցծն.
ἐτύπῳην	=	ἐτύփῳην.	ἐπλέκῳην	=	էպլեչչն.
τριβζήσօμαι	=	τριփչήσօմαι.	լեչիշօմաւ	=	լեչիշօմաւ.
ἐπείչչην	=	ἐպեίչչην.	անտօս	=	անսօս
՚հրեիծն	=	՚հրեիծն.	՚քրեիծօս	=	՚քրեիծօս.
λεիսօս	=	λεիψօ.	πεինօս	=	πեինօս.
τρիթօս	=	τρիփօ.	տետրիթմաւ	=	տետրմմաւ.
γրάփօս	=	γրάψօ.	տետրիթմաւ	=	տետրմմաւ.
πլեկօս	=	πլեչօ.	ցերափմաւ	=	ցերապմաւ.

* That is, the first becomes a *smooth mute*, if the second is a *smooth mute*; a *middle* or *aspirate*, respectively, if the second is a *middle* or *aspirate*.

λέγοσθ	= λέξω.	πέπλεκματ	= πέπλεγματ.
βρέχοσθ	= βρέξω.	βέβρεχματ	= βέβρεγματ.

N before a P-sound (or ψ) becomes μ.

N before a K-sound (or ξ) becomes γ.

N before a T-sound remains unaltered.

N before a liquid is changed into that liquid.

N is usually* dropt before ζ, before σ in inflexion,† and in those compound words in which another consonant follows σ.

(Examples.)

ἐν-πειρία	= ἐμπειρία.	συν-ξέω	= συγξέω.
ἐν-βάλλω	= ἐμβάλλω.	συν-λογίζω	= συλλογίζω.
ἐν-φρων	= ἐμφρων.	συν-μετρία	= συμμετρία.
ἐν-ψύχος	= ἐμψύχος.	συν-ζυγία	= συζυγία.
συν-καλέω	= συγκαλέω.	δάιμον-σι	= δαιμοσί.
συν-γιγνώσκω	= συγγιγνώσκω.	σύν-στημα	= σύστημα.
σύν-χρονος	= σύγχρονος.		

But: συντείνω, συνδέω, συνθέω.

Exceptions. The enclitics; as: ὅντερ, τόνγε.

ἐν before ρ; as: ἐνρίπτω.

When a T-sound and ν together are ejected before σ, the remaining vowel, if short, is changed into a diphthong (ε into ει, and ο into ου); if doubtful, it is lengthened. The long vowels (η, ω) are left unchanged. Thus:

τυφ्नέ(ντ)σι	becomes τυφνεῖσι.	τύψα(ντ)σι	becomes τύψασι.
σπέ(νθ)σω	becomes σπείσω.	γύγα(ντ)σι	becomes γύγασι.
λέο(ντ)σι	becomes λέουσι.	δείκνυ(ντ)σι	becomes δείκνυσι.
τύπτο(ντ)σι	becomes τύπτουσι.	τύπτω(ντ)σι	becomes τύπτωσι.

When the same aspirate would regularly be doubled, the former is changed into the kindred *smooth*: as Σαπφώ (not Σαφφώ). Βάκχος (not Βάχχος). Ἄττις (not Ἄττις).‡

* *Exceptions.* Ἐν, as; ἐνσπείρω, ἐνζεύγνυμι: πάλιν, as; παλίνσκιος: some forms of inflexion and derivation in σαι and σις, as; πέφανσαι, fr. φαίνω: and some few substantives in νις and ννις. The ν in σιν becomes σ in composition before σ followed by a vowel; as: συσσάξω, instead of συνσάξω.

† That is, in the *declensions* and *conjugations*.

‡ Even the *middle* mutes (β, γ, δ) are very seldom doubled, with

Of two aspirates in two *consecutive* syllables, the former is often changed into its kindred *smooth*.

This rule applies principally to roots beginning with Σ and ending with some other aspirate. The initial aspirate reappears, when, in the formation of cases or tenses, the *final aspirate* is changed.

Thus the roots $\Sigma\rho\epsilon\phi$, $\Sigma\rho\iota\chi$, become $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi$: but when the ϕ , for instance, is changed into ψ or μ , the reason for getting rid of Σ no longer remains, and Σ will reappear: $\Sigma\rho\epsilon\psi$, $\Sigma\rho\epsilon\mu$. So $\tau\rho\iota\chi\text{-}\delta$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\text{-}i$, but $\Sigma\rho\iota\xi$, $\Sigma\rho\iota\xi\text{-}i$.

In the Imperative of the 1st Aor. Pass. the *last* aspirate is changed in the 2nd pers. sing.: e. g. $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\tau\iota$ (not $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\Sigma\iota$): $\kappa\rho\phi\eta\tau\iota$ (not $\kappa\rho\phi\eta\Sigma\iota$).

Irregular Substantives.

9. Σ R. means root (from which the word is declined *regularly*).

$\dot{\alpha}\eta\delta\omega\nu$, ($\dot{\eta}$), *nightingale*. G. $\dot{\alpha}\eta\delta\omega\nu$ s (*for* $\dot{\alpha}\eta\delta\omega\nu\sigma$). V. $\dot{\alpha}\eta\delta\omega\bar{\iota}$.

$\dot{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$, $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\o}\varsigma$ (δ), *salt*. Pl. usually of $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$, $\dot{\alpha}\nu$, &c.

$\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ($\dot{\eta}$), *threshing-floor*: mostly after Attic 2nd Decl. (with acc. $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega$); $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu\sigma$, &c. later.

$\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha\xi$, $\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha\xi\text{-}\sigma$, *king*. V. $\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ (*but only when a god is invoked*).

" $\dot{\alpha}\pi\bar{\o}\lambda\omega\nu$, $\omega\theta\sigma$, *Apollo*. Acc. " $\dot{\alpha}\pi\bar{\o}\lambda\omega$. V. " $\dot{\alpha}\pi\bar{\o}\lambda\omega\nu$.

" $\dot{\alpha}\rho\eta\varsigma$ (*Mars*). G. " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$: in the poets (for the sake of the metre), " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\omega$, " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\iota$, " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\eta$ and " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu$. V. " $\dot{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$.

$\dot{\alpha}\sigma\tau\bar{\iota}\rho$, *star*. Dat. pl. $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\tau\bar{\iota}\rho\sigma\iota$, but not syncopated in other cases.

$\gamma\bar{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$ ($\tau\delta$), *milk*. R. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\alpha}\kappa\tau$. (Dat. pl. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\alpha}\xi\varsigma$, *Plat.*)

$\gamma\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\theta\sigma$, &c. (δ), *laughter*. Acc. $\gamma\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\sigma\varsigma$, and, in poets and Lucian, $\gamma\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$.

$\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\sigma$ ($\tau\delta$), *knee*. R. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\sigma\bar{\iota}$.

$\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\iota$, *woman*, *wife*. R. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\cdot\ast$. V. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$.

$\delta\bar{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\delta}\rho\sigma\nu$, *tree*. Regular: but in D. pl. (usually) $\delta\bar{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\delta}\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

$\delta\bar{\epsilon}\rho\sigma$ ($\tau\delta$), *spear*. R. $\delta\bar{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\bar{\iota}$. Thuc, has old D. $\delta\bar{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\iota}$.

$\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\varsigma$ (δ), *eel*. G. $\text{-}\omega\sigma$, &c.; but in dual and pl. like $\pi\bar{\eta}\chi\bar{\varsigma}\sigma$.

the exception of $\gamma\gamma$ (of which the first $\gamma = ng$). Of the *smooth* mutes, π and κ are but *seldom* doubled ($\pi\pi\omega\varsigma$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\kappa\kappa\sigma$): τ *frequently*; as are also σ and the *liquids*.

* With accent on the ult. of G. and D. $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\delta$, $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\bar{\iota}$, $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\bar{\omega}\sigma$, $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}$ (*Aesch. Chrysph.* 302), &c., but $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\bar{\alpha}$, $\gamma\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\bar{\epsilon}\varsigma$, &c.

εἰκών, ὄντος (ἡ), *image*. G. εἰκόνε. Acc. εἰκώ (mostly Ion. and poet.). Acc. pl. εἰκόνε (Observe the accent).

Ζεύς, *Jupiter*. Δι-ός, Διᾶ, Δία. V. Ζεῦ. [Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα, poet.]. ήρως, ως, *hero*. Acc. ήρωα, and also ηρω. In poets τῷ ηρῷ, and οἱ, τοὺς ηρῶς (the last also Luc.).

Θαλῆς, *Thales*. Θάλεω, Θαλῆ, Θαλῆν. In later writers also Θαλοῦ, and Θαλῆτος, -τι, &c.

Σπίξ (ἡ), *hair*. G. τριχός, &c. D. pl. Σπιξῖ(ν). [R. Σπιχ.]

κάρα (τό), *head*. G. κρατός. D. κρατί and κάρα. A. τὸ κάρα, and (Trag.) τὸν and τὸ κράτα. Acc. pl. τοὺς κράτας (Eur.).

κλεῖς (ἡ), *key*. κλειδός, κλειδί, κλείδα and more commonly κλεῖν. Plur. κλεῖδες. Acc. κλεῖς, later κλεῖδας. [Eur. κλῆδα, -das from old Att. κλήσ.]

κυκέων (ό), *mess; porridge*. Acc. κυκεῶ, for κυκεῶντα.

κύων, *dog*. R. κῦν. V. κύον.

λᾶς, λᾶσ (ό), *stone*. λᾶος (in Soph. λάου), λᾶī, λᾶαν and λᾶν (λᾶα, Callim.). Pl. λᾶες, λάων, λάεσσιν and λάεσιν.

λίπα, prob. acc. from obsol. τὸ λίπα; found with ἀλείφειν, as acc. cognata significationis.

μάρτυς, *witness*. μάρτυρ-ος, i. Acc. α and (less commonly) μάρτυν.

D. pl. μάρτυσι(ν). [Μάρτυρ nom. ΑΞol. and late.]

ναῦς (ἡ), *ship*. The Attic forms are: νεώς, νηΐ, ναῦν | (νέε ?), νεοῖν | νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς. [G. νηός, &c. Att. poets and later prose.]

Οἰδίπος, *Oedipus*. Οἰδίποδος and Οἰδίπον. D. Οἰδίποδι. Acc. Οἰδίποδα and Οἰδίποντι. V. Οἰδίπον.

ὄρνις (ό, ἡ), *bird*, ὄρνεζος, &c. Acc. ὄρνιζα, less commonly ὄρνιν.

Pl. reg. also (more poetical) ὄρνεις, ὄρνεων. D. ὄρνιτοι(ν), only Acc. ὄρνεας, or ὄρνης. [On the quantity of the ι see Liddell and Scott.]

οὖς (τό), *ear*. R. ὠτ. [G. plur. ὠτων.]

Πηνύξ (ἡ), *the Pnyx*. G. Πηκυός, &c. with transposition of the consonants.

Ποσειδῶν, *Neptune*. Acc. Ποσειδῶ. V. Πόσειδον.

σκάρη (τό), *filth*. R. σκατ. Hence G. σκατός, &c.

ὑδωρ (τό), *water*. R. ὕδατ.

χείρ (ἡ), *hand*. χειρός, &c. but G. and D. Dual, χεροῖν, Dat. Pl. χεροῖ.

χελιδῶν (ἡ), *swallow*. χελιδόνος, but D. χελιδοῦ.

νίος, *son*. G. νιοῦ, reg., but also the following cases from νιεύς:

νιέος, νιεῖ. Du. νιέε, νιέοιν. Pl. νιεῖς, νιέων, νιέσι(ν), νιεῖς.

Thucydides, Plato, and the orators prefer these forms.

On the place of ἀν.

10. As *ἀν* represents the *predicate* as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι *ἀν*, ἔλεγον *ἀν*; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. καὶ οὐκ οἴει ἀσχημον ἀν φανεῖσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πρᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as modify the whole meaning of the sentence, viz. to negative verbs and interrogatives : οὐκ *ἀν*, οὐδὲ *ἀν*, οὐπτορ' *ἀν*, οὐδέποτ' *ἀν*, &c.—τις *ἀν*, τι *ἀν*, τι δὲ *ἀν*, τι δῆτ' *ἀν*, πῶς *ἀν*, πῶς γὰρ *ἀν*, δηρ' *ἀν*, &c.;—also to adverbs of place, time, manner, and other adverbs, which in various ways modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly : ἐνταῦθα *ἀν*, τότ' *ἀν*, εἰκότως *ἀν*, ἵστως *ἀν*, τάχ' *ἀν*, μάλιστ' *ἀν*, ἡκιοτ' *ἀν*, βραδίως *ἀν*, ἡδέως *ἀν*, &c.; to εἰ, ἐπειδή, ὅτε, ὅποτε, ὃς with Subj. (hence εἴαν [ην, ἀν,] ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, ὅποταν—ὅς *ἀν*=quicunque; si quis).

*Crasis.**

11. Both *Crasis* and *Elision* are marked, as the soft breathing is, by a comma over the syllable.

When two words, one of which ends and the other begins with a vowel, come together, it often happens that these vowels are changed into one *long vowel-sound*. This union is called *Crasis*, and the sign of it *Corōnis*. The Corōnis is placed above the vowel-sound formed by *Crasis*; and when this is a diphthong, above the second vowel; but it is omitted when the word begins with the vowel-sound formed by *Crasis*; as: τὸ ὄνομα = τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἀγαθά = τὰγαθά, ὁ οἶνος = φίνος.

When the combination formed by *crasis* is a *dissyllable* or *trochaic word* (^), some grammarians still *retain the accent* of the second word; others change the *acute* into the *circumflex*. Thus, when the second word is *paroxytone*, some write τοῦπος, τᾶλλα, τάργα (for τὸ ἔπος, τὰ δῆλλα, τὰ ἔργα): others, τοῦπος, τᾶλλα, τάργα. The change into the circumflex is founded on the authority of the best MSS. It is, however, against the principle, that in contractions the circumflex arises only when the first of the contracted syllables has the *acute*, the second the *grave*.

If of the *two* vowel-sounds that are blended into one sound by *Crasis*, the latter is a *diphthong* that contains *ι*, the *ι* is written under

* Κρᾶσις means a *mixing* or *blending*. Κραυγή, any thing curved; hence, a little curved mark with the pen.

(*e subscript*) : it is *not* underwritten, when only the former is such a diphthong. Thus : *καὶ εἴτα* = *κάτα* ; but *καὶ ἔπειτα* = *κάπειτα*.

*Elision** consists in simply throwing away a short vowel at the end of a word before another beginning with a vowel. The sign of this is called *Apostrophe* ;* e. g. *ἀπὸ οἴκου* = *ἀπ' οἴκου*.

If the elision causes a smooth mute to precede an aspirate, the smooth mute must be changed into the aspirate. Thus, not *ἀπ' οδ*, but *ἀφ' οὐ* ; not *ἀντ' ἅν*, but *ἀντ' ἄν*.—So in *Crasis* ; a smooth mute before an aspirated vowel is changed into the aspirate mute of the same organ : *τὰ ἔπειτα* = *τάπειτα*.

Correlative Adjectives and Adverbs.

12. Correlative words are those which express a mutual relation (*correlation*) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form.

(a) Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relat. and Depend. Interrog.
<i>πόσος, -η, -ον</i> ; <i>how great ?</i> <i>how much ?</i> <i>quantus ?</i>	<i>ποσός, -ή, -όν,</i> <i>of some size</i> <i>or number,</i> <i>aliquantus</i>	<i>τόσος, -η, -ον,</i> <i>so great, so</i> <i>much, tantus</i> <i>τοσόσδε, τοσήδε,</i> <i>τοσόνδε</i> <i>τοσούτος, -άυτη,</i> <i>-ούτο(ν)</i>	<i>ὅσος, -η, -ον,</i> and <i>ὅπσος, -η, -ον, †</i> <i>quantus</i>
<i>ποῖος, -ά, -ον</i> ; <i>of what kind ?</i> <i>qualis ?</i>	<i>ποιός, -ά, -όν,</i> <i>of some kind</i>	<i>τοῖος, -ά, -ον, †</i> <i>of such a kind,</i> <i>talis</i> <i>τοιόσδε, τοιάδε,</i> <i>τοιόνδε</i> <i>τοιούτος, -άυτη,</i> <i>-ούτο(ν)</i>	<i>οῖος, -ά, -ον,</i> and <i>ὅποῖος, -ά, -ον,</i> <i>qualis</i>
<i>πηλίκος, -η, ον</i> ; <i>how great ?</i> <i>how old ?</i>	wanting	<i>πηλίκος, -ον, so</i> <i>great, so old</i> <i>πηλικόσδε, -ήδε,</i> <i>-όνδε</i> <i>πηλικούτος, -άυτη,</i> <i>-ούτο(ν)</i>	<i>ἡλίκος, -η, -ον,</i> and <i>ὅπηλίκος, -η, -ον,</i> <i>how great, how</i> <i>old</i>

* *Elisio* (Lat.), *a squeezing out*. 'Αποστροφή means *a turning away*.

† Except in the combinations *τοῖος καὶ (ἢ) τοῖος* · *τόσος καὶ τόσος* · *ὅσῳ — τόσῳ* (= *quo eo*, *rare*), and *ἐκ τόσου*, these forms were superseded by the compound forms : *τοιόσδε*, &c.

‡ The forms beginning with *ἀπ-* are regularly the dependent interrogatives.

(b) Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrog.
<i>ποῦ; where?</i> ubi?	<i>πού, somewhere, alicubi</i>	wanting [ένταῦθα, ἐνθάδε, here: ἐκεῖ, there]	<i>οὐ, where,</i> ubi	<i>ὅπου, where,</i> ubi
<i>πόθεν; whence?</i> unde?	<i>ποθέν, from some place, alicunde</i>	wanting [ένθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, hence: ἐκεῖθεν, thence]	<i>ὅθεν, whence,</i> unde	<i>ὅπόθεν,</i> whence, unde
<i>ποῖ; whither?</i> quo?	<i>ποί, to some place, aliquo</i>	wanting [έκεισθε, thither: sīs. ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθάδε = hither]	<i>οἷ, whither,</i> quo	<i>ὅποι, whither,</i> quo
<i>πότε; when?</i> quando?	<i>πότε, sometime, aliquando</i>	<i>τότε, then, tum</i>	<i>ὅτε, when,</i> quum	<i>ὅπότε, when,</i> quando
<i>πηγίκα; quo temporis puncto?</i> quotā horā?	wanting	<i>τηγίκα, hoc κάδε } ipso τηγίκα, tem- } tempore καῦτα }</i>	<i>ἡγίκα, when,</i> quo ipso tempore	<i>ὅπηγίκα,</i> when, quo ipso tempore
<i>πῶς; how?</i>	<i>πώς, some how</i>	<i>οὗτω(s), θόδε,</i> <i>so</i>	<i>ώς, how</i>	<i>ὅπως, how</i>
<i>πῇ; whither?</i> [also where?] how?	<i>πή, to some place, some how</i>	<i>τῇδε } hither ταύτῃ } or here</i>	<i>ἥ, where,</i> whither	<i>ὅπῃ, where,</i> whither.

Irregular Comparison.

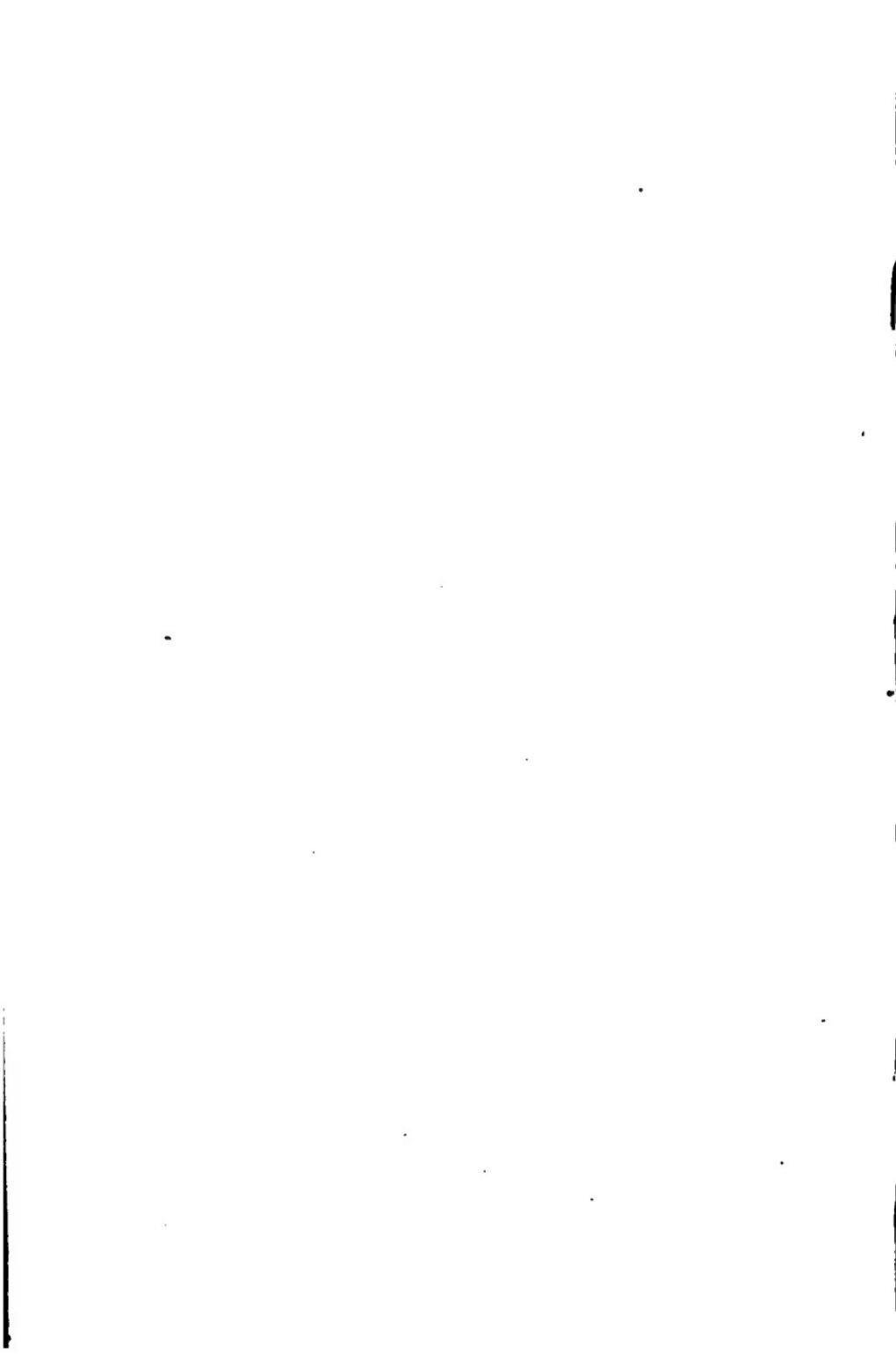
13. These comparatives and superlatives really belong to some obsolete positive, but are conveniently arranged under some extant positive with which they agree in meaning.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. <i>ἀγαθός, good</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμείνων, neut. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ἀμείνων}} \\ \text{βελτίων} \\ \text{κρείσσων, Att. } \overset{\circ}{\text{κρείτ-}} \tauων^* \\ \text{λόφων (for λωίων)} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄριστος.} \\ \text{βελτιστος.} \\ \text{κράτιστος.} \\ \text{λώστος.} \end{array} \right.$
2. <i>κακός, bad</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{κακίων} \\ \text{χείρων} \\ \text{ητσσων, Att. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ηττων}} \text{ (inferior).} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{κάκιστος.} \\ \text{χείριστος.} \end{array} \right.$

* The forms in -σσων occur in the earlier Attic writers.

3. καλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	καλλιστος.
4. ἀλγειός, <i>painful</i>	{ ἀλγεινότερος ἀλγίων	{ ἀλγεινότατος. ἀλγιστος.
5. μακρός, <i>long</i>	μακρότερος	μακρότατος and μήκι-
6. μικρός, <i>small</i>	{ μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος. [στος.
7. δλίγος, <i>little</i>	ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων*	ἐλάχιστος.
8. μέγας, <i>great</i>	μείζων	μέγιστος.
9. πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων οг πλέων	πλείστος.
10. ράδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥάων	ῥάστος.
11. πέπων, <i>ripe</i>	πεπαιτέρος	πεπαιτάτος.
12. πίων, <i>fat</i>	πιώτερος	πιότατος.

* The form in -σσων occurs in the earlier Attic writers.



P A R A D I G M S.

For the convenience of the pupil and for easy reference, the various Paradigms given at intervals (as well as the others required for use) are here collected together.

1. *The Article.*

Singular.	Plural.			Dual.	
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. δ	ἡ	τό	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A. τόν	τηγν	τό	A. τούς	τάς	τά

a) In the dual the feminine is more commonly τώ, τού, than τά, τῶν. Τά (as fem. dual) is very uncommon.

2. *Terminations of the Three Declensions.*

Sing.	I.	II.	III.
Nom.	<i>fem.</i> η, ἄ, ᾳ, <hr/> η̄s or as	<i>mas.</i> η̄s, ᾳs, <hr/> ov	<i>m.f.</i> οἱ, neut. οἱ <hr/> οὐ
Gen.			various
Dat.	η or η̄	φ	οἱ (ωἱ)
Acc.	η̄ or ᾱ	οἱ, neut. οἱ ε, neut. οἱ	α or ν { neut. as — nom.
Voc.	η or α		
Plur.			
N. V.	ᾱs	οἱ, neut. ᾳ	ἄs, neut. ᾳ
Gen.	ῶν (circumflexed)	ων	ῶν
Dat.	ᾱs	οἱs	σιν or σι
Acc.	ἄs	οἱs, neut. ᾳ	ἄs, neut. α
Dual.			
N.A.V.	ἄ	ω	ε
G. D.	ᾱw	οἱw	οὐw

In the second declension, and in masculine nouns of the first, the original termination of the gen. sing. was ο (the final letter of the roots being α, ο, respectively); α-ο and ο-ο being contracted into ον. The termination of the dative singular is ε in all the declensions, but in the first two it is subscript.

In the formation of the dative plural the T-sounds and ν are rejected: and

αὐτοῖς εὐτοῖς οὐτοῖς υὐτοῖς
become ἄτοι εἰτοι οὐτοι ὄτοι.

3. First Declension.

	victory.	attempt.	Muse.	citizen.	young man.
Sing. Nom.	νίκη	πεῖρα	Μούσα	πολίτης (ι)	νεανίδς
Gen.	νίκης	πείρας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
Dat.	νίκη	πείρᾳ	Μούσῃ	πολίτῃ	νεανίᾳ
Acc.	νίκην	πείραν	Μούσαν	πολίτην	νεανίδν
Voc.	νίκη	πείρα	Μούσα	πολίτῃ	νεανίδ
Plur. Nom.	νίκαι	πεῖραι	Μούσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Gen.	νικῶν	πειρῶν	Μουσῶν	πολιτῶν	νεανῶν
Dat.	νίκαις	πείραις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
Acc.	νίκας	πείρας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίας
Voc.	νίκαι	πεῖραι	Μούσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Dual. N.A.V.	νικᾶ	πείρᾳ	Μούσᾶ	πολίτῃ	νεανίδ
G. D.	νίκαιν	πείραιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν

4. Second Declension.

	word.	island.	way.	garment.
Sing. N.	λόγος	ηῆσος	όδός	ἱμάτιον
G.	λόγου	ηῆσου	όδοῦ	ἱμάτιον
D.	λόγῳ	ηῆσφ	όδῷ	ἱμάτιφ
A.	λόγον	ηῆσον	όδον	ἱμάτιον
V.	λόγε	ηῆσε	όδέ	ἱμάτιον
Plur. N.	λόγοι	ηῆσοι	όδοι	ἱμάτια
G.	λόγων	ηῆσων	όδῶν	ἱμάτίων
D.	λόγοις	ηῆσοις	όδοῖς	ἱμάτιοις
A.	λόγοντος	ηῆσυν	όδούς	ἱμάτια
V.	λόγοι	ηῆσοι	όδοι	ἱμάτια
Dual. N.A.V.	λόγω	ηῆσω	όδώ	ἱμάτιο
G. D.	λόγοιν	ηῆσοιν	όδοῖν	ἱμάτιοιν

The Vocative of words in ος sometimes ends in ος; as: ἡ φίλε and ἡ φίλος; always ἡ θεός.

5. (Adjectives in ος.)

	(good.)			(hateful, hostile.)		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Sing.						
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρός	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
Gen.	ἀγαθού	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἐχθροῦ	ἐχθρᾶς	ἐχθροῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρᾷ	ἐχθρῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθῆν	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθράν	ἐχθρόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρέ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
Plur.						
Nom. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	ἐχθροί	ἐχθραί	ἐχθρά
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἐχθροῖς	ἐχθραῖς	ἐχθροῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	ἐχθρούς	ἐχθράς	ἐχθρά
Dual.						
N. A. V.	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθώ	ἐχθρώ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρώ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἐχθροῖν	ἐχθραῖν	ἐχθροῖν

6. Contraction of the Second Declension.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	voyage.	voyage round.	bone.
S. N.	πλόος = πλοός	περίπλοος = περίπλους	δστέον = δστοῦν.
G.	πλοῦ	περίπλου	δστοῦ
D.	πλῷ	περίπλῳ	δστῷ
A.	πλοῦν	περίπλουν	δστοῦν
V.	πλοῦ	περίπλου	δστοῦ
P. N.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	δστᾶ
G.	πλῶν	περίπλων	δστῶν
D.	πλοῖς	περίπλοις	δστοῖς
A.	πλοῦς	περίπλους	δστᾶ
V.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	δστᾶ
D. N. A. V.	πλώ	περίπλω	δστῶ
G. D.	πλοῖν	περίπλοιν	δστοῦν

7. Adjectives in (eos, oos =) ους.

	(a)	(b)	
S.	{ (χρύσε-ος χρυσέ-α χρύσε-ον) χρυσοῦς χρυσῆς χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦ χρυσῆς χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσῆς χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν χρυσῆν χρυσοῦν	{ ἀπλό-ος ἀπλό-η ἀπλοῦς ἀπλῆς ἀπλοῦ ψηφίσης ἀπλοῦς ἀπλῆς ἀπλοῦν ψηφίσην	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῆς ἀπλοῦν
P.	χρυσοῖς χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν (m. f. n.) χρυσαῖς χρυσοῖς χρυσαῖς χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖς ἀπλῶν (m. f. n.) ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶς ἀπλᾶ
D.	χρυσῷ χρυσᾶ χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν χρυσαῖν χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ ἀπλοῖν

(The fem. έα = ā, when a vowel or ρ precedes : (ἀργύρεος =) ἀργυρούς, ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυροῦν.)

8. Attic (Second) Declension.

Lesson 18.]	(a)	(b)	(c)
	people.	rope.	dining-room.
Sing. N.	δ λεώς	ἡ κάλως	τὸ ἀνάγεων
G.	λεώ	κάλω	ἀνάγεω
D.	λεῷ	κάλῳ	ἀνάγεῳ
A.	λεών	κάλων	ἀνάγεων
V.	λεώς	κάλως	ἀνάγεων
Pl. N.	λεῷ	κάλῳ	ἀνάγεω
G.	λεών	κάλων	ἀνάγεων
D.	λεῷς	κάλῳς	ἀνάγεψ
A.	λεώς	κάλως	ἀνάγεω
V.	λεῷ	κάλῳ	ἀνάγεω
Dual. N. A. V.	λεώ	κάλω	ἀνάγεω
G. D.	λεῷν	κάλῳν	ἀνάγεψ

9. *Adjective in εως (m. f.), εων (n.).*

Sing.			Plur.
	m. f.	n.	
N.	Δεως	Δεων	Δεφ
G.	Δεω	Δεω	Δεων
D.	Δεφ	Δεφ	Δεφς
A.	Δεων	Δεων	Δεως
V.	Δεως	Δεων	Δεφ
Dual. N. A. V. Δεω			G. D. Δεφν

10. *Third Declension.* | Roots, κορακ, παιδ, Σω, πράγματ, Σηρ,
αίων, δαιμον, λεοντ, γιγαντ

Sing.	δ (raven)	δ, ἡ (child)	δ (jackal)	τὸ (thing)
N.	κόραξ	παῖς	Σώες	πράγμα
G.	κόρακος	παιδός	Σώδες	πράγματος
D.	κόρακι	παιδί	Σώι	πράγματι
A.	κόρακα	παιδά	Σώα	πράγμα
V.	κόραξ	πᾶ	Σώες	πράγματα
Plur.				
N.	κόρακες	παῖδες	Σῶες	πράγματα
G.	κοράκων	παῖδων	Σώων	πραγμάτων
D.	κόραξι(ν) ^a	πασι(ν) ^b	Σωσι(ν) ^c	πράγμασι(ν) ^d
A.	κόρακας	παῖδας	Σῶας	πράγματα
V.	κόρακες	παῖδες	Σῶες	πράγματα
Dual.				
N. A. V.	κόρακε	παῖδε	Σῶε	πράγματε
G. D.	κοράκοιν	παῖδοιν	Σώοιν	πραγμάτοιν.

* = κόρακ-σι(ν). b = παιδ-σιν. c = πράγματ-σιν.

Sing.	δ (animal)	δ (age)	δ, ἡ, (divinity)	δ (lion)	δ (giant)
N.	Σῆρο	αἶών	δαιμων	λέων	γίγαντ
G.	Σηρός	αἰώνος	δαιμονος	λέοντος	γίγαντος
D.	Σηρί	αἰώνι	δαιμονι	λέοντι	γίγαντι
A.	Σῆρα	αἰώνα	δαιμονα	λέοντα	γίγαντα
V.	Σῆρ	αἰών	δαιμον	λέον	γίγαν
Plur.					
N.	Σῆρες	αἰώνες	δαιμονες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	Σηρῶν	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λεόντων	γίγάντων
D.	Σηρσι(ν)	αἰώνι(ν) ^d	δαιμοσι(ν) ^e	λέουσι(ν) ^f	γίγαδσι(ν) ^g
A.	Σῆρας	αἰώνας	δαιμονας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	Σῆρες	αἰώνες	δαιμονες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
Dual.					
N. A. V.	Σῆρε	αἰώνε	δαιμονε	λέοντε	γίγαντε
G. D.	Σηροῖν	αἰώνοιν	δαιμόνοιν	λεόντοιν	γίγαντοιν

* = αἰών-σι(ν). e = δαιμον-σι(ν). f = λέοντ-σι(ν).

g = γίγαντ-σι(ν).

Comparative in *ων*.

11.

(Root εὐδαιμον.)

	m. f.	n.
N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον
G.	εὐδαίμονος	
D.	εὐδαίμονι	
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον
V.	εὐδαιμον	

Singular.

m. f.	n.
μείζων	μείζον
	μείζονος
	μείζονι
μείζονα or μείζω	μείζον
	μείζον

12.

N.V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα
G.	εὐδαίμονων	
D.	εὐδαίμοσι(ν)	
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα
N.A.V.	εὐδαίμονε	
G.D.	εὐδαίμονοιν	

Plural.

{ μείζονες	{ μείζωνα
{ μείζους	{ μείζω
	μειζόνων
	μειζόσι(ν)
{ μείζονας	{ μείζωνα
{ μείζους	{ μείζω

Dual.

μείζονε
μειζόνων

13.

(Root μελαν.)

N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλλαν
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλανα
V.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν

Singular.

(Root χαριεντ.)

χαρίεις	χαρίεστα	χαρίεν
χαρίεντος	χαριέστης	χαρίεντος
χαρίεντι	χαριέστη	χαρίεντη
χαρίεντα	χαριέστα	χαρίεντα
χαρίεν	χαριέστα	χαρίεν

Plural.

N.V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
G.	μέλάνων	μελαινῶν	μέλάνων
D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα

Dual.

N.A.V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G.D.	μέλάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μέλάνοιν

15.

Singular.

(Root πάντ.)

Plural.

N.V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν

Dual. N.A.V. πάντε
G.D. πάντοινπάγα
πάσαινπάνται
πάντοιν

* Obs. dat. χαρίεντι, not χαριέστει.

16. Participle of Pres. Act. (Root λειποντ.)

Sing.	N.V.	λείπων	λείπουσα	λείπον
	G.	λείποντος	λειπούσης	λείποντος
	D.	λείποντι	λειπούσῃ	λείποντι
	A.	λείποντα	λειπούσαν	λείπον
Plural.	N.V.	λείποντες	λειπούσαι	λείποντα
	G.	λειπόντων	λειπούσῶν	λειπόντων
	D.	λείπονται(ν)	λειπούσαις	λείπονται(ν)
	A.	λείποντας	λειπούσας	λείποντα
Dual.	N.A.V.	λείποντε	λειπούσα	λείποντε
	G.D.	λειπόντοιν	λειπούσαιν	λειπόντοιν

17. Participle of Aor. 1. Act. (Root λειψαντ.)

Sing.	N.V.	λείψας	λειψάσα	λείψαν
	G.	λειψαντος	λειψάσης	λειψαντος
	D.	λειψαντι	λειψάσῃ	λειψαντι
	A.	λειψαντα	λειψασαν	λειψαν
Plural.	N.V.	λειψαντες	λειψασαι	λειψαντα
	G.	λειψάντων	λειψασῶν	λειψάντων
	D.	λειψάσι(ν)	λειψάσας	λειψάσι(ν)
	A.	λειψαντας	λειψάσας	λειψαντα
Dual.	N.A.V.	λειψαντε	λειψάσα	λειψαντε
	G.D.	λειψάντοιν	λειψάσαιν	λειψάντοιν

18. (a) Sing.

N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλῆν	πολύν
V.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

Plural.

N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλών	πολλῶν	πολλῶν

etc. regular.

(b) Sing.

μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα

Plural.

μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων

etc. regular.

19.

(a) father.

(b) mother.

(c) daughter.

(d) man.

Sing.	N.	δ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	δ ἀνήρ
	G.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀν-δρός
	D.	πατρὶ	μητρὶ	θυγατρὶ	ἀν-δ-ρὶ
	A.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα
	V.	πάτερ	μῆτερ	θύγατερ	ἀνερ
Plural.	N.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
	G.	πατερῶν	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀν-δ-ρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
	A.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἀν-δ-ρας
	V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἀν-δ-ρες
Dual.	N.A.V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἀν-δ-ρε
	G.D.	πατέροιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	ἀν-δ-ροῖν

20.

Sing.	N.	<i>τὸ κέρας</i>	<i>τὸ κρέας</i>
	G.	<i>κέρατ-ος, κέρως</i>	<i>κρέως</i>
	D.	<i>κέρατ-ι, κέρα</i>	<i>κρέα</i>
	A.	<i>κέρας</i>	<i>κρέας</i>
Plural.	N.	<i>κέρατ-α, κέρα</i>	<i>κρέα</i>
	G.	<i>κέρατ-ων, κερῶν</i>	<i>κρεῶν</i>
	D.	<i>κέρα-σι(ν)</i>	<i>κρέα-σι(ν)</i>
	A.	<i>κέρατ-α, κέρα</i>	<i>κρέα</i>
Dual.	N.A.V.	<i>κέρατ-ε, κέρα (?)</i>	<i>κρέα</i>
	G.D.	<i>κέρατ-οιν, κερῆν (?)</i>	<i>κρεῆν</i>

21.

Singular.

		trireme.	wall.
N.	ἡ τριήρης		<i>τὸ τείχος</i>
G. (<i>τριήρεος</i>)	<i>τριήρους</i>	(<i>τείχεος</i>)	<i>τείχους</i>
D. (<i>τριήρει</i>)	<i>τριήρει</i>	(<i>τείχει</i>)	<i>τείχει</i>
A. (<i>τριήρεα</i>)	<i>τριήρη</i>		<i>τείχος</i>
V.	<i>τριήρες</i>		<i>τείχος</i>

Plural.

N. (<i>τριήρεες</i>)	<i>τριήρεις</i>	(<i>τείχεα</i>)	<i>τείχη</i>
G. (<i>τριηρέων</i>)	<i>τριηρῶν</i>	(<i>τειχέων</i>)	<i>τειχῶν</i>
D. (<i>τριηρεσι</i>)	<i>τριηρεσι(ν)</i>		<i>τειχεσι(ν)</i>
A. (<i>τριήρεας</i>)	<i>τριήρεις</i>	(<i>τείχεα</i>)	<i>τείχη</i>
V. (<i>τριηρεες</i>)	<i>τριηρεεις</i>	(<i>τειχεα</i>)	<i>τειχη</i>

Dual.

N.A.V. (<i>τριήρεε</i>)	<i>τριήρη</i>	(<i>τείχεε</i>)	<i>τείχη</i>
G.D. (<i>τριηρέοιν</i>)	<i>τριηρεοιν</i>	(<i>τειχέοιν</i>)	<i>τειχοῖν</i>

22. *Adjective in ης.*

m. f.

Sing.	N.	<i>σαφής</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
	G.	(<i>σαφέ-ος</i>) <i>σαφοῦς</i>	
	D.	(<i>σαφέ-ι</i>) <i>σαφεῖ</i>	
	A. (<i>σαφέ-α</i>)	<i>σαφῆ</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
	V.	<i>σαφές</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
Plural.	N. (<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφεῖς</i>	(<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῆ</i>
	G.	(<i>σαφέ-ων</i>) <i>σαφῶν</i>	
	D.	<i>σαφέσι(ν)</i>	
	A. (<i>σαφέ-ας</i>)	<i>σαφεῖς</i>	(<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῆ</i>
	V. (<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφεῖς</i>	(<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῆ</i>
Dual.	N.A.V.	<i>σαφέ-ε</i>	<i>σαφῆ</i>
	G.D.	<i>σαφέ-οιν</i>	<i>σαφοῖν</i>

[Compound paroxytones in ης remain paroxytones in the contracted Gen. pl.; as: συνήθων, αὐτάρκων (fr. συνήθης, αὐτάρκης).

23.

Sing.	Plur.
city, town.	fore-arm; cubit.
N. πόλις (ἡ) πόλεις	πῆχυς (ό) πῆχεις
G. πόλεως πόλεων	πῆχεως πῆχεων
D. πόλει πόλεσι(ν)	πῆχει πῆχεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν πόλεις	πῆχυν πῆχεις
V. πόλε πόλεις	πῆχυν πῆχεις

Dual. N.A.V. πόλεις (πόλη)
G.D. πόλεοιν

24.

Sing.	Plur.
city, town.	fore-arm; cubit.
N. πόλις (ἡ) πόλεις	πῆχυς (ό) πῆχεις
G. πόλεως πόλεων	πῆχεως πῆχεων
D. πόλει πόλεσι(ν)	πῆχει πῆχεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν πόλεις	πῆχυν πῆχεις
V. πόλε πόλεις	πῆχυν πῆχεις

{ Dual of πῆχυς and
άστυ not found.

25.

Sing.	Plur.
city.	city.
N. άστυ (τό) άστη	άστυ (τό) άστη
G. άστεος άστεων	άστεος άστεων
D. άστει άστεσι(ν)	άστει άστεσι(ν)
A. άστυ άστεις	άστυ άστεις
V. άστυ άστεις	άστυ άστεις

26.

(Adjectives in *υς* are contracted in some forms.)

Singular.

m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. γλυκύς γλυκεῖα γλυκύ γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖαι γλυκέα					
G. γλυκέος γλυκείας γλυκέος γλυκέων γλυκεῖων γλυκέων					
D. γλυκεῖ γλυκεΐα γλυκεῖ γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκείαις γλυκέσι(ν)					
A. γλυκύ γλυκεῖαν γλυκύ γλυκεῖς γλυκείᾶς γλυκέα					
V. γλυκύ γλυκεῖα γλυκύ γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖαι γλυκέα					

Dual. N.A.V. γλυκέες γλυκεία γλυκέες
G. γλυκέοιν γλυκείειν γλυκέοιν

27.

Singular.

Plural.

a king.

N. δ βασιλεύς	N. βασιλεῖς (old Att. βασιλῆς)	N.A.V. βασιλέες
G. βασιλέως	G. βασιλέων	G.D. βασιλέοιν
D. βασιλεῖ	D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)	
A. βασιλέᾶ	A. βασιλέας (βασιλεῖς)	
V. βασιλεῦ	V. βασιλεῖς	

28.

Singular.

Plural.

N. ἵχθυς	N. ἵχθυες
G. ἵχθυος	G. ἵχθυών
D. ἵχθυῖ	D. ἵχθυσιν
A. ἵχθυν	A. ἵχθυς
V. ἵχθυ	V. ἵχθυες

Dual.

N.A. { [ἵχθυε]	ἵχθῦ
G.D. ἵχθυοιν	

29.

Singular.

Plural.

N. βοῦς	γραῦς	βόες [βοῦς]	γρᾶες [γραῦς]
G. βοός	γραός	βοῶν	γραῶν
D. βοῦτ	γραῦτ	βοούσιν	γραούσιν
A. βοῦν	γραῦν	[βόας] βοῦς	[γρᾶας] γραῦς
V. [βοῦ]	γραῦ	βόες [βοῦς]	γρᾶες [γραῦς]

Dual.

N.A.V. βόε.

G.D. βοοῖν.

	30.	31.	32.
Sing. N.	δ , η πόρτις, calf.	η ἔγχελυς, eel.	δ , η οἰς, sheep.
G.	πόρτιος	ἔγχελυος	οἴος
D.	πόρτι·ι, πόρτη	ἔγχελυ·ι	οἱ·ι
A.	πόρτιν	ἔγχελυν	δην
V.	πόρτη	ἔγχελυ	οἰς
Plur. N.	πόρτι·ες, πόρτις	ἔγχελεις	οῖες
G.	πόρτι·ων	ἔγχελε·ων	οἰῶν
D.	πόρτι·σι(ν)	ἔγχελε·σι(ν)	οἰσι(ν)
A.	πόρτι·ας, πόρτης	ἔγχελεις	οῖας, ταρετ οἰς
V.	πόρτι·ες, πόρτης	ἔγχελεις	οῖες
Dual. N. A. V.	πόρτι·ε	ἔγχελε·ε	οῖε
G.D.	πόρτι·οιν	ἔγχελε·οιν	οἰοῖν

Xenophon uses the Ionic forms of οἰς, viz. δῖν, δῖες, δῖων, δῖας and δῖς.—K.

33. Participle of Aor. 1. Pass. (Root λειφθέντ.)

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Sing.	N. λειφθείς (oxytone)	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
	G. λειφθέντος	λειφθείσης	λειφθέντος
	D. λειφθέντι	λειφθείσῃ	λειφθέντι
	A. λειφθέντα	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέντα
	V. λειφθείς	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
Plur.	N. λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
	G. λειφθέντων	λειφθείσῶν	λειφθέντων
	D. λειφθέντι(ν)	λειφθείσαις	λειφθέντι(ν)
	A. λειφθέντας	λειφθείσᾶς	λειφθέντα
	V. λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
Dual. N. A. V.	λειφθέντε	λειφθείσαδ	λειφθέντε
G. D.	λειφθέντοιν	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέντοιν

34. Participle of Aor. 2. Act. (Root λιπόντ.)

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Sing.	N. λιπόντ (oxytone)	λιπούσα	λιπόν
	G. λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
	D. λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
	A. λιπόντα	λιπούσαν	λιπόν
	V. λιπόν	λιπούσα	λιπόν
Plur.	N. λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
	G. λιπόντων	λιπούσῶν	λιπόντων
	D. λιπούσι(ν)	λιπούσαις	λιπούσι(ν)
	A. λιπόντας	λιπούσᾶς	λιπόντα
	V. λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
Dual. N.A.V.	λιπόντε	λιπούσαδ	λιπόντε
G.D.	λιπόντοιν	λιπούσαν	λιπόντοιν

35. *Participle of Perf. Act.* (Root λελυκότ.)

Sing.	N. V. λελυκώς	λελυκνία	λελυκός
	G. λελυκότος	λελυκνίας	λελυκότος
	D. λελυκότι	λελυκνίᾳ	λελυκότι
	A. λελυκότα	λελυκνίαιν	λελυκότα
Plural.	N. V. λελυκότες	λελυκνίαι	λελυκότα
	G. λελυκότων	λελυκνίῶν	λελυκότων
	D. λελυκότι(ν)	λελυκνίαις	λελυκότι(ν)
	A. λελυκότε	λελυκνίαιν	λελυκότα
Dual.	N. A. V. λελυκότε	λελυκνία	λελυκότε
	G.D. λελυκότοιν	λελυκνίαιν	λελυκότοιν

36. *Declension of the first four numerals.*

N. 1 εἷς, μιᾶ, ἕν	3 τρεῖς, τρία	Tέσσαρες or τέτ-
G. 1 ἕνος, μιᾶς, ἔνος	3 τριῶν	ταρες.—Δύο may
D. 1 ἕνι, μιᾷ, ἔνι	3 τρισὶ(ν)	also be used as in-
A. 1 ἕνα, μιὰν, ἔν	3 τρεῖς, τρία	declinable for any
N. 2 δύο	4 τέσσαρες, α	case.—δύω is found
G. 2 δυοῖν (very seld. δυεῖν)	4 τεσσάρων	(when the verse re-
D. 2 δυοῖν (un-Att. δυσὶ)	4 τέσσαροι(ν)	quires it) in non-
A. 2 δύο	4 τέσσαρας, α	Attic poets [not
		Pindar].

37. Τίς; (interrog.)

	m. f.	n.
Sing.	N. τίς	τί
	G. τίνος	τίνος
	D. τίνι	τίνι
	A. τίνα	τί
Plur.	N. τίνες	τίνα
	G. τίνων	τίνων
	D. τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
	A. τίνας	τίνα
Dual.	N. A. τίνε	τίνε
	G. D. τίνοιν	τίνοιν

38. Τίς (indef.).

	m. f.	n.
	τίς	τί
	τινός	τινός
	τινί	τινί
	τινά	τί
	τινές	τινά
	τινῶν	τινῶν
	τισὶ(ν)	τισὶ(ν)
	τινάς	τινά

In sing. G. τοῦ, and D. τῷ are also found; enclitic when for τινός. For neut. pl. τινά (not for τίνα), ἄττα (not enclit.) is also found in Attic.

39.

N.	οὐτίς	οὐτί
G.	οὐτίνος	οὐτενός
D.	οὐτίνι	οὐτενί
A.	οὐτίνα	οὐτενά

Singular.

οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμίᾳ	οὐδέν, ποτε
οὐδενός	οὐδεμίᾶς	οὐδενός
οὐδενί	οὐδεμίᾳ	οὐδενί
οὐδενά	οὐδεμίαιν	οὐδέν

40.

Plural.

N.	οὐτινες	οὐτινα
G.	οὐτινων	
D.	οὐτισι	
A.	οὐτινας	οὐτινα

Dual.

N.	οὐτινε
G.N.	οὐτινοιν

"Αμφω (both) is declined like a dual: N. A. V. ἀμφω, G. & D. ἀμφοιν.

41.

Sing.	N. ἐγώ
	G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ
	D. ἐμοί, μοί
	A. ἐμέ, μέ

Plural.

N.	ἡμεις
	G. ἡμῶν
	D. ἡμῖν
	A. ἡμᾶς

Dual.	N.A. [νώι], νώ
	G.D. [νῷι], νῷν

42.

N.	σύ
	σοῦ
	σοί
	σέ

N.	ὑμεις
	ὑμῶν
	ὑμῖν
	ὑμᾶς

[σφωι]	σφώ
[σφωῖν]	σφῶν

[σφωέ]	[σφωέ]
[σφωίν]	[σφωίν]

43.

[τι]	(οὐ)
οι	(ε)
σφεις [neut. σφέα]	
σφῶν	

44.

The reflexive pronouns are: m. ἐμαυτοῦ, f. ἐμαυτῆς, of myself; m. σεαυτοῦ (or σαυτοῦ), f. σεαυτῆς (or σαυτῆς), of thyself; m. n. ἑαυτοῦ (or αὐτοῦ), f. ἑαυτῆς (or αὐτῆς), of himself, herself, itself. The compound forms, ημεις (ὑμεις) αὐτοι, are used for pl. of ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ.

S. m. ἐμαυτ-οῦ	-ῷ	-όν	σεαυτ-(σαυτ-)οῦ	-ῷ	-όν
f. ἐμαυτ-ῆς	-ῃ	-ήν	σεαυτ-(σαυτ-)ῆς	-ῃ	-ήν
P. m. ημεις αὐτοι ημῶν αὐτῶν			ὑμεις αὐτοι ημῶν αὐτῶν &c.		
f. ημεις αὐται ημῶν αὐτῶν			ὑμεις αὐται ημῶν αὐτῶν &c.		
S. m. n. ἑαυτ-οῦ	-ῷ	-όν	, n. -ό (or) αὐτ-οῦ	-ῷ	-όν
f. ἑαυτ-ῆς	-ῃ	-ήν	(or) αὐτ-ῆς	-ῃ	-ήν
P. m. n. ἑαυτ-ῶν	-οῖς	-όύς	, n. á (or) αὐτ-ῶν	-οῖς	-όύς
f. ἑαυτ-ῶν	-αῖς	-άς	(or) αὐτ-ῶν	-αῖς	-άς

For pl. the compound forms are often used (with more emphasis).

P. m. σφῶν αὐτῶν,	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς,	σφᾶς αὐτούς
f. σφῶν αὐτῶν,	σφίσιν αὐταῖς,	σφᾶς αὐτάς

45.

The reciprocal pronoun expresses that each object does the action to the other or others.

Plural. G. ἀλλήλων, of each other
D. ἀλλήλοις αις οις
A. ἀλλήλους αις α

Dual. ἀλλήλων αιν οιν
ἀλλήλων αιν οιν

*Demonstrative (or Pointing-out) Pronouns.**this.*

46.

these.

Sing. N.	δέ	ἡδε	τόδε	Plur. N.	οίδε	αΐδε	τάδε
G.	τούδε	τήδε	τούδε	G.	τώνδε	τώνδε	τώνδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	D.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
A.	τούδε	τήδε	τόδε	A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
Dual. N.	A.	τώδε		τάδε	τώδε		
G.	D.	τοῦδε		ταῖδε	τοῖδε		

47.

48.

ipse (in the oblique cases, ejus, ei, eum, &c.).

Sing.	N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὕτη	αὐτό
	G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
	A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτὸν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Plur.	N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὗται	αὐτά
	G.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὗτῶν	αὐτῶν
	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὗταις	αὐτοῖς
	A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὗτάς	αὐτά
Dual.	N.	A.	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά
	G.	D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐτῶν

49.

*Relative Pronouns.**Singular.*

N.	ὅς (qui)	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ձ	ὅ	ձ	ձ
G.	οὗ	ἥς	οὖ	ῶν	ῶν	ձն	օլν	ան	օլն
D.	ἥ	ἥ	ἥ	οἵς	աիս	ձիս	օլն	ան	օլն
A.	օն	ἥν	օն	օնս	ձս	ձ	օն	ձ	ձ

Often with *-περ* added: ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὁπερ, &c.

50.

Sing.	N.	ὅστις, who(ever)	ἥτις	ὅ τι [or δ, τι]
	G.	οὗτινος οг ὅ του	ἥτινος	(as masc.)
	D.	οὗτιν οг ὅ τῳ	ἥτιν	(as masc.)
	A.	οὗτινα	ἥτινα	ὅ τι [or δ, τι]
Plural.	N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ձտինա οг ձտի
	G.	ῶντινων (more rarely ὅ των)	ἥτινων	
	D.	οἵτισι(ν) (more rarely ὅ τοις)	αἵτισι(ν)	οἵτισι(ν)
	A.	οὗτινας	ձտինաς	ձտիνα οг ձտի
Dual.	N. A.	ձտիνε, ձտիνε	G. D.	օլնտινοιν, αնտινοιν

51.

(alias) ἄλλος ἄλλη ἄλλο { quite regular except
(ille) ἐκεῖνος ἐκείνη ἐκεῖνο { neut. o.

52.

τοσούτος (*quantus*). τοιούτος (*talis*).

Sing.

Plur.

N. τοσούτος τοσαύτη τοσούτο(ν)	τοσούτοι τοσαύται τοσαύτα
G. τοσούτου τοσαύτης τοσούτουν	τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων
D. τοσούτῳ τοσαύτῃ τοσούτῳφ	τοσούτοις τοσαύταις τοσούτοις
A. τοσούτον τοσαύτην τοσούτο(ν)	τοσούτους τοσαύτας τοσαύτα

Dual.

N.A. τοσούτω	τοσαύτα	τοσούτω
G.D. τοσούτοιν	τοσαύταιν	τοσούτοιν

So τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο(ν),
τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο(ν).

53.

Terminations of the Tenses of a Verb in the first person singular of the Indicative Mood.

The names of the principal tenses are in capital letters.

Active. Middle. Passive.

PRESENT,	ω	ομαι	{ with the strengthened root (if the verb has one).
Imperfect,	ον	δμην	
PERFECT,	κα or δ*	μαι	{ root usually changed, by laws of euphony when termination is appended.
Pluperfect,	κεν or εἰν	μην	
FUTURE 1.	σω	σομαι	{
Aor. 1. { for liquid verbs.	σα	σάμην	
	α	άμην	Σην
FUTURE 3.	(none)	(none)	σομαι† (with redupl. root).
Tempora Secunda.			
FUTURE 2.‡	ώ	ούμαι	{ from short root : the vowel-sound being lengthened in Perf. 2 and Plup., except in the case of ο.
Aorist 2.	ον	δμην	
PERFECT 2.	α	(none)	
Pluperfect 2.	εἰν	(none)	

* δ, εἰν belong to Mute Verbs whose characteristic is a P or a K sound. The rough breathing means that the characteristic (i. e. the final consonant of the root) is aspirated when the termination is appended.

† The Third Future is supplied in the Active Voice by ξομαι (*I shall be*) with the Perfect Participle, as τετυφθεί ξομαι.

‡ The so-called 2nd Future is the regular Future of liquid verbs.

54. Terminations of the Moods and Participles.

The Greek language has five Moods: one *Objective Mood*; the *Indicative*; and four *Subjective Moods*: (1) the *Imperative*; (2) the *Subjunctive*; (3) the *Optative*; (4) the *Infinitive*; (Kr.)

The *Subjective Moods* and the *Participles* are formed only from the *Principal Tenses* and the *Aorists* (not from the *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect*): the *Futures* have no *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Terminations of the *Subjective Moods* and of the *Participles* for the *Active*—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Inf. Ptc.</i>
ε	ω	οίμι	εῖν	ων { in Aor. 2. εῖν, ων } in Perf. ἐναι, ὡς }	
But Aor. 1. has ον	ω	αίμι	αι	ᾶς	
Fut. 2.	—	οίμι	εῖν	ῶν	

Terminations of the *Subjective Moods* and of the *Participles* for *Passive* and *Middle*—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	
ον	ωμαι	οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος	(Inf. of Aor. 2. Mid. [έσθαι].)
But Aor. 1. Mid.	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	άμενος	
αι	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	άμενος	
Aor. 1. 2. Pass.	ητι	είην	ηναι	εἰς [ητι becomes ητι in [Aor. 1].	
Perf. Pass.	ω	είην	ηναι	εἰς	
ητι	ω	είην	ηναι	εἰς	
Fut. 2. Mid.	—	οίμην	εισθαι	μένος	
σο	—	οίμην	εισθαι	ούμενος	

The Subj. and Optat. of the *Perf. Pass.* are for the most part supplied by its participle with ό, είην (the *Subj.* and *Opt.*, respectively, of είναι, *to be*).

555 CONSPETUS OF THE MOODS OF A BARYTONE VERP

It must not be supposed that *rūttwō* has all these forms : they are given as the forms that may occur in verbs of this kind.

* Or ḡayyadūn.

56. Terminations (*combined with the*

TENSES.		MOODS.		
		Indicative.		Imperative.
PRESENT and FUTURE (the Future without Imperat. and Subj.).	S. P. D.	ω ομεν ετον	εις ετε ετον	ε ετω ετε ετωσαν οτ οντων* ετον ετων
FUTURE 2.	S. P. D.	ω ουμεν ειτον	εις ετε ειτον	[Sing. 2. orig. ε-Σι] ετω ετωσαν οτ οντων* ετων ετων
Imperfect and Aorist 2.	S. P. D.	ον ομεν ετον	εε ετε ετην	None.
PERFECT 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	ἄ ἄμεν άτον	ἄσ ἄτε άσι άτον	Aorist 2
Aorist 1. [Obs. Aor. Imper. ον.]	S. P. D.	ἄ ἄμεν άτον	ἄ ἄτε άτην	Like άτω άτωσαν οτ άντων* άτον άτων
Pluperfect 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	εινή ειμεν ειτον	εις ειτε mostly εσαν ειτον ειτην	

REMARKS.—The Principal Tenses and Subj. have 3 dual in *ον*, 8 plur. in *οντων*.—The Historical Tenses and the Optat. have 3 dual in *ην*, 8 plur. in *ηντων*.

* The dissyllabic termination of the Imperat. 3 plur. is the more common in Attic Greek, though the longer form is not uncommon. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the gen. plur. of a participle.

† Together with this ending, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aor.*) in *εια*. It is rare in the first person: but in the second and third sing. and third plur. it is far more common than the other form,—*ειας*, *ειε*.—plur. *ειαν*.

§ The old Attic has also an ending, *η*, *ης*, which is contracted from the Ionic form *εα*, *εας*. Thus *ιθεβουλεύη* for *ιθεβουλεύκειν*.

Mood-Vowels) of the Active Voice.

MOODS.			
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ω ης η ωμεν ητε ωσι ητον ητον [η in sing. sub- script.]	οιμι οις οι οιμεν οιτε οιεν οιτον οιτην	ειν	ων ουσα ον οντος ούσης οντος
None.	οίμι† οῖς οῦ οίμεν οῖτε οἶεν οῖτον οῖτην	εῖν	ῶν οῦσα οῦν οῦντος ούσης οῦντος
like	Present.	Aor. 2. εῖν	Aorist 2. ών οῦσα όν όντος ούσης όντος
the	Present.	έναι	ώς υῖα ός ότος υῖας ότος
Like the Pre- sent.	αιμι† αἰς αἱ αιμεν αἰτε αἰεν αιτον αἰτην	αι	ᾶς ἄσα ἄν αυτος ἀσης αυτος

For ACCENTUATION, see pp. 206-208.

† Together with this ending the Optative of the Fut. 2. has also the termination οίην (e. g. φανοίην), which is a common Optative ending of contracted verbs. The *Futurum Atticum* has usually this Optative;¹ which is also occasionally found in the *Perf. Optat.* (especially that of *Perf. 2*; πεποιθοίην, ἐκπεφευγοίην, προεληυθοίην); and in σχοιην, Aor. 2. Opt. from ἔχω.—

οίην, οίης, οίη,—οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν,—οίητον, οίητην,
ορ οίμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν, οῖτον, οῖτην.

¹ The Opt. of ἐπιτελῶ (for instance), *Fut. Att.* for ἐπιτελέσω, is either ἐπιτελοίην or ἐπιτελέσοιμι; never ἐπιτελοῦμι.

57. Terminations (combined with the Mood-.

TENSES.		MOODS.		
		Indicative.		Imperative.
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S. P. D.	ομαι όμεθα όμεθον	η (ει)* εται εσθε εσθον	ον* έσθω εσθε έσθωσαν ορ έσθων εσθον έσθων (Future, none.)
PERFECT.	S. P. D.	μαι μεθα μεθον	σαι σθε σθον	σο σθε ορ σθων σθον σθων
Pluperfect.	S. P. D.	μην μεθα μεθον	σο σθε σθον	το μται σθην
Imperfect and Aor. 2. Mid.	S. P. D.	όμην όμεθα όμεθον	ον* εσθε εσθον	ετο ορτο έσθην
Aor. 1. Mid. [Obs. Imper. ai.]	S. P. D.	άμην άμεθα άμεθον	ω* ασθε ασθον	αι ασθε ορ ασθων ασθον ασθων
FUT. 2. MID.	S. P. D.	ούμαι ούμεθα ούμεθον	η (ει) εισθε εισθον	είται ούνται εισθον εισθον
Pass. Aorists. [conjugated without mood-vowels.]	S. P. D.	ην ημεν ημεθον	ης ητε ητον	ηθι (Aor. 1. ητι) ητω ητε ήτωσαν ητον ητων

REMARKS.—The Principal Tenses and Subj. have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *ται*; the Historical Tenses and Optat. have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *το*. The dual -μεθον is very rare: the 1st pl. -μεθα being used instead of it.—ηθι (Aor. Imper.) becomes ητι when the η is preceded by an aspirated mute (hence always in Aor. 1): τήθητι.

* The second persons from *μαι*, *μην*, are properly *σαι*, *σο*. But when these were appended to the root by a connecting vowel, the σ was thrown away; and *εσαι*, for instance, contracted into *η*, Atticē *ει*, which is the only termination for *βούλει*, *δψει*, *ολει* (*you choose, will see, think*). [Kühner says, that *ει* is the regular form in *Aristophanes*, but is avoided by the *Tragic* writers; that it is used by *Thucyd.* and *Xen.*; but that *Plato* and the *Orators* use both forms.]—So *ον* is for *εσω*; *ω* (Aor. 1. Mid.) for *εσω*; *η* in *Subj.* for *ησαι*; *ου* in *Optat.* for *οισο*.

Vowels) of the Passive and Middle Voice.

MOODS.			
Subjunctive.	Oblative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ωμαι <i>η*</i> ηται ώμενα ησθε ωνται ώμενον ησθον ησθον (Future, none.)	οίμην οιο* οιτο οίμεδα οισθε οιντο οίμεδον οισθον οισθην	εσθαι	όμενος η ον
		σθαι	μένος μένη μένου
as	Present.	Aor. 2. έσθαι	As Present.
Like Present.	αίμην αιο αιτο αίμεδα αισθε αιντο αίμεδον αισθον αισθην	ασθαι	άμενος η ον
None.	οίμην οιο οῖτο οίμεδα οῖσθε οῖντο οίμεδον οῖσθον οῖσθην	εισθαι	ούμενος η ον
ώ ώμεν ήτε ήτον	είην είνης είη είημεν είητε είησαν οτ είεν είητον ειήτην	ηται	εἰς είστα έν έντος είστης έντος

For ACCENTUATION, see pp. 206-208.

† The 1 *dual* and *plural* had each an extended form, μεσδον, μεσδα: they are used even by Attic poets.

‡ The shortened form of the 3 pl. *Imperative* is very common: the Epic poets use no other form. It is identical with 3rd dual.

§ The terminations *ηται*, *ητο*, are unmanageable, except from pure roots. The *Ionic* forms in *αται*, *ατο* (before which the *p* and *k* sounds are aspirated), are also found in the *older* and *middle* Attic writers: λελείφαται, τετάχαται, ἐφθάραται, κεχωρίβαται [χωρίζω]. A periphrasis with partcp. (λελειμμένοι εἰσι) is generally used.

|| είεν is more common than είησαν. Similar forms for the 1st and 2nd persons (*ειμεν*, *ειτε*) are found in the Attic dialect, principally in the poets, but also in prose.

58. Regular Verb in *ω*.

THE ACTIVE.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Pres. S. λύ-ω λύ-εις λύ-ει	λύ-ω λύ-γε λύ-η	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι	λύ-ε λυ-έτω
P. λύ-ομεν λύ-ετε λύ-ουσι(ν)	λύ-ωμεν λύ-ητε λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	λύ-ετε λυ-έτωσαν οг λυ-όντων
D. λύ-ετον λύ-ετον	λύ-ητον λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον λυ-οίτην	λύ-ετον λύ-ετων
Impf. S. έ-λυ-ον έ-λυ-ες έ-λυ-ε(ν)		P. έ-λύ-ομεν έ-λύ-ετε έ-λυ-ον.	D. _____
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i> (very rare.)*
Perf. S. λέ-λύ-κα λέ-λυ-κάς λέ-λυ-κε(ν)	λε-λύ-κω like the Present.	λε-λύ-κοιμι like the Present.	(λέ-λυ-κε) like the Present.
P. λε-λύ-καμεν λε-λύ-κατε λε-λύ-κασι(ν)			
D. λε-λύ-κατον λε-λύ-κατον			
Plupf. S. ἐλε-λύ-κεω ἐλε-λύ-κεις ἐλε-λύ-κει	P. ἐλε-λύ-κειμεν ἐλε-λύ-κειτε (ἐλε-λύ-κεισαν)	D. _____	ἐλε-λύ-κειτον ἐλε-λύ-κείτην
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Fut. λύσω like the Present.	none	λύ-σοιμι like the Present.	none
Aor. S. έ-λύ-σα έ-λυ-σάς έ-λυ-σε(ν)	λύ-σω like the Present.	λύ-σαιμι λύ-σαις, -σειας λύ-σαι, -σειε(ν)	λύ-σον λυ-σάτω
P. έ-λύ-σαμεν έ-λύ-σατε έ-λυ-σάν		λύ-σαιμεν λύ-σαιτε λύ-σαιεν, -σειαν	λύ-σατε λυ-σάτωσαν οг λυ-σάντων
D. έ-λύ-σατον έ-λυ-σάτην		λύ-σαιτον λυ-σάτην	λύ-σατον λυ-σάτων
Infin. Pr. λύειν ; Fut. λύσειν ; Aor. λύσαι ; Perf. λελυκέναι.			
Partcp. Pr. λι'ων, λι'ουσα, λι'νον ; Fut. λύσων, λύσουσα, λι'σον ;			
Aor. λύσᾶς, λύσᾶσα, λύσᾶν ; Perf. λελυκώς, υῖα, ὄς,			
G. κότος, κύιας, κότρος.			

* From a few words whose *Perf.* has a *present* meaning; e. g. κεχήνετε (*Kr.*).—The usual form is Imper. of *eimí* with *perf. partcp.*

THE PASSIVE.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Pres. S. λύ-ομαι λύ-η, -ει λύ-εται	λύ-ωμαι λύ-η λύ-ηται	λυ-οίμην λύ-οιο λύ-οιτο	λύ-ου λυ-έσθω
P. λυ-όμενα λύ-εσθε λύ-ονται	λυ-ώμενα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λυ-οίμενα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιτο	λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθωσαν οι λυ-έσθων
D. [λυ-όμενον] λύ-εσθον λύ-οισθον	[λυ-ώμενον] λύ-ησθον λύ-ηοισθον	[λυ-οίμενον] λύ-οισθον λυ-οίσθην	λύ-εσθον λυ-έσθων
Imperfect.	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
	ἐ-λύ-όμην ἐ-λύ-ου ἐ-λύ-ετο	ἐ-λυ-όμενα ἐ-λύ-εσθε ἐ-λύ-οιτο	[ἐ-λυ-όμενον] ἐ-λύ-εσθον ἐ-λύ-εσθην
Perf. Indic.	λέ-λυ-μαι λέ-λυ-σαι λέ-λυ-ται	λε-λύ-μενα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται	[λε-λύ-μενον] λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον
Perf. Imper.	λέ-λυ-σο λε-λύ-σθω	λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λύ-σθωσαν οι λε-λύ-σθων	λέ-λυ-σθον λε-λύ-σθων
Pluperfect.	ἔλε-λύ-μην ἔλε-λυ-σο ἔλε-λυ-το	ἔλε-λύ-μενα ἔλε-λυ-σθε ἔλε-λυ-ντο	[ἔλε-λύ-μενον] ἔλε-λυ-σθον ἔλε-λύ-σθην

[On the Subj. and Opt. of the Perfect, see Pdm. 55.]

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Fut. λυ-θήσομαι	none	λυ-θησίμην	none
First Aor.			
S. ἐ-λύ-θην ἐ-λύ-θης ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θῶ λυ-θῆς λυ-θῆ	λυ-θείην λυ-θείης λυ-θείη	λύ-θητε λυ-θητο
P. ἐ-λι-θημεν	λυ-θῶμεν	λυ-θεῖμεν, -θεῖμεν	
ἐ-λύ-θητε ἐ-λι-θησαν	λυ-θῆτε λυ-θῶσι(ν)	λυ-θείητε, -θείτε λυ-θείησαν, -θείεν	λύ-θητε λυ-θητοσαν
D. ἐ-λύ-θητον	λυ-θῆτον	λυ-θείητον, -θείτον	[λυ-θείτων ?]
ἐ-λυ-θητην	λη-θῆτον	λυ-θείητην, -θείτην	λύ-θητον λυ-θητων
Fut. 3.	λε-λύ-σομαι	λε-λυ-σοίμην	none
Infinitive. Pres. λύεσθαι; Perf. λελύσθαι; Aor. λυθῆναι; Future, λυθήσεσθαι; Future 3. λελύσεσθαι.			
Participle. Pres. λυθέμενος, η, ον; Perf. λελυμένος, η, ον; Aor. λυθείς, είσα, έν, G. έντος, είσης, έντος; Fut. λυθησόμενος, η, ον; Fut. 3. λελυσόμενος, η, ον.			

THE MIDDLE.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Fut. λύ-σομαι	λύσωμε	λυ-σαίμην	none
First Aor.			
S. ἐ-λύ-σάμην	λύσωμαι	λυ-σαίμην	
ἐ-λύ-σω	λύσῃ	λύ-σαιο	λύ-σαι
ἐ-λύ-σατο	λύσηται	λύ-σαιτο	λύ-σάσθω
P. ἐ-λύ-σάμενα	λυ-σώμενα	λυ-σαίμενα	
ἐ-λύ-σασθε	λύ-σησθε	λύ-σαισθε	λύ-σασθε
ἐ-λύ-σαντο	λύ-σωνται	λύ-σαιντο	λυ-σάσθωσαν or λυ-σάσθων
D. [ἐ-λύ-σάμενον]	λυ-σώμενον	λυ-σαίμενον]	
[ἐ-λύ-σασθον]	λύ-σησθον	λύ-σαισθον	λύ-σασθον
ἐ-λύ-σάσθην	λύ-σησθην	λύ-σαισθην	λυ-σάσθων
Infinitive. Future, λύσεσθαι			Aor. λύσασθαι
Participle. Future, λυσόμενος, η, ον.			Aor. λυσάμενος, η, ον.
Verbal Adjective, λύ-τος, ή, δν. λυ-τέος, α, ον.			

Tempora Secunda.

(φεύγω, *flee*; βάλλω, *throw*; κόπτω, *hew*.)

Perf. 2.	πέφενγα, &c.	Plupf. ἐπεφεύγειν, &c.
Aor. 2. Act. Ind. ἐβαλον		Imper. βάλε
Subj. βάλω		Infin. βαλεῖν
Optat. βάλοιμι		Part. βαλών, σύστα, δν
Aor. 2. Mid. Ind. ἐβαλόμην		Imper. βαλοῦ βαλέσθω βαλεσθον βαλέσθων βαλεσθε βαλέσθωσαν or βαλέσθων
Subj. βάλωμαι		Infin. βαλέσθαι
Optat. βαλοίμην		Part. βαλόμενος
Aor. 2. Pass. Ind. ἐκόπην		Imperf. κόπηαι, κόπητω, &c.
Fut. 2. Pass. Ind. κοπήσομαι		

A. ACCENTUATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

With respect to accentuation, the terminations *αι*, *οι* are considered long in the *Optative*. With this exception, the termination *αι* is considered short in verbs, as *αι*, *οι* are, as the termination of substantives.

- a) The general rule is, that the accent is as far from the end of the word as possible.
- b) But *Infin. Aor. 1. Act.* is always accented on the penult.
[*Ινσιν. κωλύσαι, φυλάξαι.*]
- c) *Infin. of Aor. 2. Act.* is perispomenon; its *Partcp.* oxytone.
[*βαλεῖν, βαλών.*]
- d) The *Infin. of Perf. Act.* is paroxytone, *Partcp.* oxytone.
[*τετυφέναι, τετυφός.*]
- e) The *Imperatives* εἰπέ, εὑρέ, ἐλθέ, and (in Attic) λαβέ, ιδέ, are oxytone.—But in their compound forms, the accent is thrown back. [*ἐξελθε, ἀπλαβε.*]
- f) In the Indicative of an *augmented tense*, the accent is never moved nearer to the beginning than the *augment*:
εἶχον, προσείχον. *ἔσχον, παρέσχον.* *ἴκται, ἀφίκται.*
—But λείπε, κατάλειπε in the *Imperative*. So also if the augment is rejected by poetic license: *ἐκφευγον* for *ἐξεφευγον*.
- g) The accent helps us to distinguish the three following forms, which but for that are identical.

Aor. 1. Act.

Aor. 1. Mid.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>3rd sing. Opt.</i>	<i>2nd sing. Imperative.</i>
φυλάξαι	φυλάξαι	φυλάξαι
ποιήσαι	ποιήσαι	ποιήσαι

In *dissyllable* verbs these forms are not distinguished by the accent, unless the penult of Aor. 1. Act. is long by nature: e. g. λύσαι (*Inf. Aor. 1. Act.*; *Imper. of Aor. 1. Mid.*): λύσαι (3 s. *Opt. Aor. 1. Act.*): but τρέσαι, λέξαι, in all the forms.

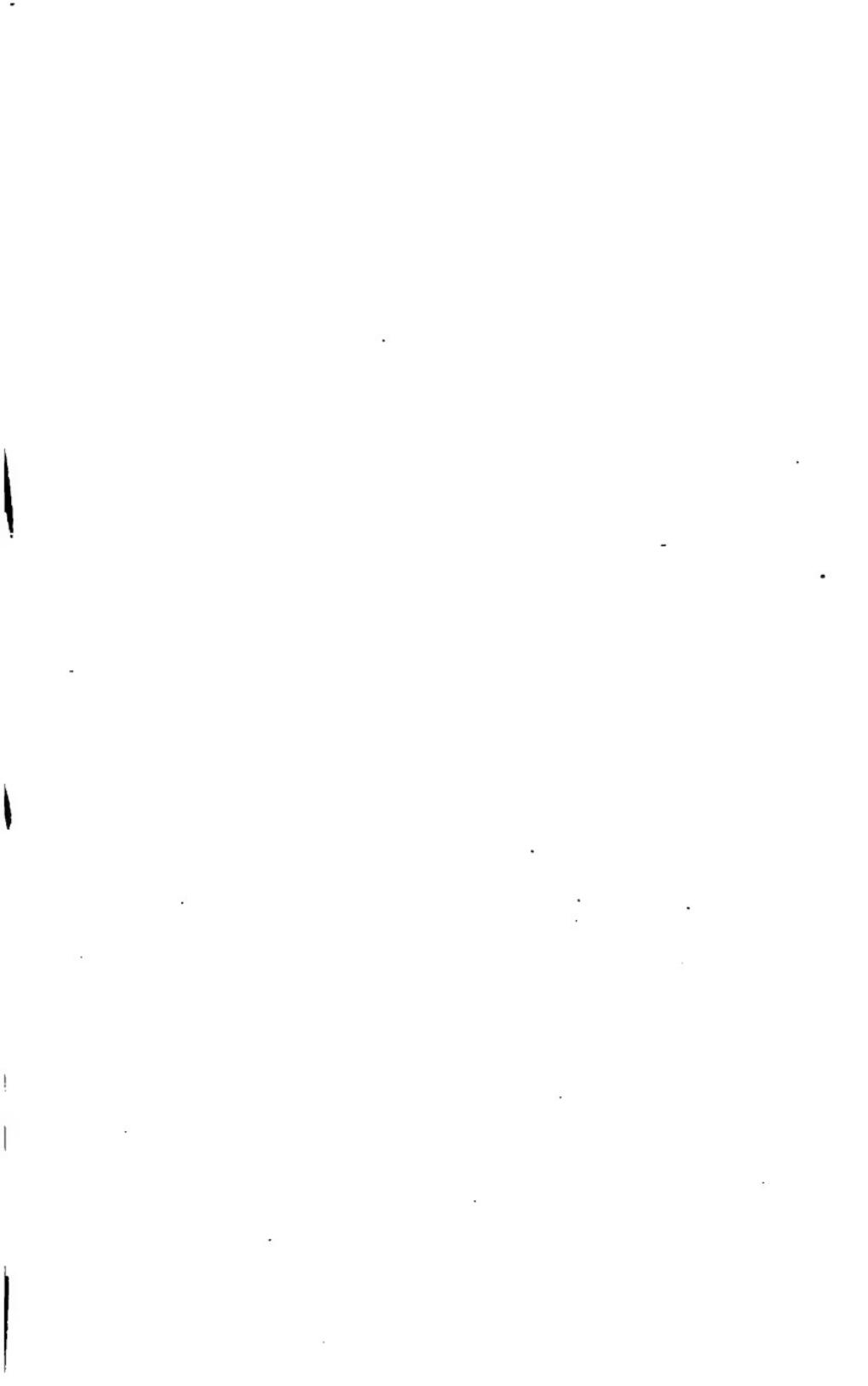
- h) *Participles* have in all their forms the same *tone-syllable* as the *nom. masc.*, unless the general rules make a change necessary.

φυλάττων	φυλάττουσα	φυλάττον
τετυφός	τετυφνᾶ	τετυφός
βαλών	βαλούσα	βαλόν
παιδεύων	παιδεύουσα	παιδεύον

B. ACCENTUATION OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

Accent as far from the end of the word as possible.

- a) But *Infin.* of *Aor. 2. Mid.* is *paroxytone*. [συμβαλέσαι.]
 - b) *Infin.* and *Partcp.* of *Perf. Pass.* have accent on *penult.* [πεπαιδεύσαι· λελύσαι.—πεπαιδευμένος.]
 - c) *Infinitives* in *ναι* have always accent on *penult* [λυθῆναι].
Cf. A. d.
 - d) The *Participles of Pass. Aorists* are *oxytone*. [λυτέσις.]
 - e) The *Subj.* of the *Pass. Aorists* (ω being contracted from εώ) is *perispomenon* through the sing., and *properispomenon* in dual and plur.
 - f) In *Imper.* of *Aor. 2. Mid.* ον is *perispomenon* (λαβοῦ). The other persons conform to the general rule.
 - g) For the *participles* see A. h.
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---|----------------------------------|
| λυτέσις | λυθεῖσα | λυθέν | { | Dat. pl. <i>m.</i> and <i>n.</i> |
| λυθέντος | λυθείσης | λυθέντος | | } |



59. TABLE OF
(ACTIVE.)

A) PRES.		τιμ-	φιλ-	χρυσ-			
Indic.	S.	άω, άεις, άει,	-ώ, -ῆς, -ᾶ,	έω, έεις, έει,	-ώ, -εῖς, -εῖ,	όω, όεις, όει,	-ώ, -οῖς, -οῖ,
	P.	άομεν, άετε, άουσι,	-ώμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι,	έομεν, έετε, έουσι,	-ούμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι,	όμεν, όετε, όουσι,	-ούμεν, -οῦτε, -οῦσι,
	D.	άετον, άετον,	-άτον, -άτον.	έετον, έετον,	-εῖτον, -είτον.	όετον, όετον,	-ούτον, -ούτον.
	S.	αε, αέτω,	-α, -άτω,	εε, εέτω,	-ει, -εῖτω,	οε, οέτω,	-ου, -ούτω,
	P.	άετε, αέτωσα,	-άτε, -άτωσα,	έετε, εέτωσα,	-εῖτε, -είτωσα,	όετε, οέτωσα,	-ούτε, -ούτωσα,
	D.	άετον, αέτων,	-άτον, -άτων.	έετον, εέτων,	-εῖτον, -είτων.	όετον, οέτων,	-ούτον, -ούτων.
Subj.	S.	άω, άης, άη,	-ώ, -ῆς, -ᾶ,	έω, έής, έη,	-ώ, -ῆς, -ῆ,	όω, όης, όη,	-ώ, -οῖς, -οῖ,
	P.	άωμεν, άητε, άωσι,	-ώμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι,	έωμεν, έητε, έωσι,	-ώμεν, -ητε, -ῶσι,	όωμεν, όητε, όωσι,	-ώμεν, -ώτε, -ῶσι,
	D.	άητον, άητον,	-άτον, -άτον.	έητον, έητον,	-ητον, -ητον.	όητον, όητον,	-ώτον, -ώτον.
	S.	άοιμι, άοις, άοι,	-ῷμι, -ῷς, -ῷ,	έοιμι, έοις, έοι,	-οῖμι, -οῖς, -οῖ,	όοιμι, όοις, όοι,	-οῖμι, -οῖς, -οῖ,
	P.	άοιμεν, άοιτε, άοιεν,	-ῷμεν, -ῷτε, -ῷεν,	έοιμεν, έοιτε, έοιεν,	-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν,	όοιμεν, όοιτε, όοιεν,	-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν,
	D.	άοιτον, αοίτην,	-ῷτον, -ῷτην.	έοιτον, εοίτην,	-οῖτον, -οῖτην.	όοιτον, οοίτην,	-οῖτον, -οῖτην.
Infinitive.		άειν,	-ῆν [οτᾶγ].	έειν,	-εῖν.	όειν,	-οῦν.
Prtcp.	M.	άων,	-ών,	έων,	-ών,	όων,	-ών,
	F.	άουσα,	-ῶσα,	έουσα,	-ούσα,	όουσα,	-οῦσα,
	N.	άον,	-ῶν.	έον,	-οῦν.	όον,	-οῦν.

CONTRACTED VERBS.

(PASSIVE.)

A) PRES.	τιμ-		φιλ-		χρυσ-		
Indic.	S.	άομαι, άγη, άεται,	-ώμαι, -ῷ, -ᾶται,	έόμαι, έγη, έέται,	-ούμαι, -ῷ, -εῖται,	δομαι, όγη, δεται,	-ούμαι, -ῷ, -οῦται,
	P.	αόμεδα, άεσθε, άονται,	-ώμεδα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται,	έόμεδα, έεσθε, έονται,	-ούμεδα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται,	οόμεδα, όεσθε, όονται,	-ούμεδα, -οῦσθε, -οῦνται,
	D.	αόμεδον, άεσθον, άεσθον,	-ώμεδον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον.	έόμεδον, έεσθον, έεσθον,	-ούμεδον, -εῖσθον, -είσθον.	οόμεδον, όεσθον, όεσθον,	-ούμεδον, -οῦσθον, -οῦσθον.
Imp.	S.	άου, αέσθω, άεσθε,	-ῶ, -άσθω, -ᾶσθε,	έου, έέσθω, έέσθε,	-οῦ, -είσθω, -είσθε,	όου, οέσθω, όεσθε,	-οῦ, -ούσθω, -οῦσθε,
	P.	αέσθωσαν, άεσθωσαν,	-άσθωσαν, -ᾶσθωσαν,	έέσθωσαν, έεσθωσαν,	-είσθωσαν, -είσθωσαν,	σέσθωσαν, σεσθωσαν,	-ούσθωσαν, -οῦσθωσαν,
	D.	άεσθον, άεσθων,	-ᾶσθον, -άσθων,	έεσθον, έεσθων,	-είσθον, -είσθων.	όεσθον, οέσθων,	-οῦσθον, -ούσθων.
Subj.	S.	άωμαι, άγη, άηται,	-ώμαι, -ῷ, -ᾶται,	έώμαι, έγη, έηται,	-ώμαι, -ῷ, -ηται,	δώμαι, δῷ, δόηται,	-ώμαι, -ῷ, -ώται,
	P.	αώμεδα, άησθε, άωνται,	-ώμεδα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται,	έώμεδα, έήσθε, έονται,	-ώμεδα, -ησθε, -ώνται,	οώμεδα, όήσθε, όωνται,	-ώμεδα, -ησθε, -ώνται,
	D.	αώμεδον, άησθον, άάησθον,	-ώμεδον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον.	έώμεδον, έήσθον, έάησθον,	-ώμεδον, -ησθον, -ήησθον.	οώμεδον, όήσθον, όήησθον,	-ώμεδον, -ησθον, -ήησθον.
Opt.	S.	αοίμην, άοιο, άοιτο,	-φημην, -ῳο, -ῳτο,	εοίμην, έοιο, έοιτο,	-οίμην, -οϊο, -οίτο,	οοίμην, δοιο, δοιτο,	-οίμην, -οϊο, -οίτο,
	P.	αοίμεδα, άοισθε, άοιντο,	-ώμεδα, -ωσθε, -ωντο,	εοίμεδα, έοισθε, έοιντο,	-ούμεδα, -ούσθε, -ούντο,	οοίμεδα, δοισθε, δοιντο,	-οίμεδα, -ούσθε, -ούντο,
	D.	αοίμεδον, άοισθον, αοίσθην,	-ώμεδον, -ωσθον, -ωσθην.	εοίμεδον, έοισθον, εοίσθην,	-ούμεδον, -ούσθον, -ούσθην.	οοίμεδον, δοισθον, δοισθην,	-οίμεδον, -ούσθον, -ούσθην.
Infinitive.		άεσθαι,	-ᾶσθαι.	έεσθαι,	-είσθαι.	όεσθαι,	-οῦσθαι.
Prtcip.	M.	αόμενος,	-ώμενος,	εόμενος,	-ούμενος,	οόμενος,	-ούμενος,
	F.	αομένη,	-ωμένη,	εομένη,	-ουμένη,	οομένη,	-ουμένη,
	N.	αόμενον,	-ώμενον.	εόμενον,	-ούμενον.	οομένον,	-ουμένον.

(Imperfect Active.)

B) IMPF.	ἐτίμ-	ἐφίλ-	ἐχρύσ-
Indic.	S. αον, -ων, αει, -αι, αε, -α,	εον, -ουν, εει, -εις, εε, -ει,	οον, -ουν, οει, -ους, οε, -ου,
	P. ἀομεν, -ῶμεν, ἀτε, -ᾶτε, αον, -ων,	έομεν, -οῦμεν, έετε, -εῖτε, εον, -ουν,	δομεν, -οῦμεν, δετε, -οῦτε, οον, -ουν,
	D. ἀετον, -άτον, αέτην, -άτην.	έετον, -εῖτον, εέτην, -είτην.	δετον, -οῦτον, οέτην, -ούτην.

60.

Verbs in μι.

τίθημι, place; ἴστημι, make to stand; δίδωμι, give; δείκνυμι, show.

(Formed from simpler roots, θε, στα, δο, δεικ.)

MOODS OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indic.	Imperat.	Suff.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. τίθημι ἴστημι δίδωμι δείκνυμι	(τίθετι) τίθει (ἴστασι) ἴστη (δίδοσι) δίδου (δείκνυσι) δείκνυ	τιθώ (ῆς, ῆ) ἴστω, (ῆς, ῆ) διδώ (ῷς, ῷ) δείκνω	τιθέίην ἴσταίην διδόίην δείκνυ	τιθέναι ἴστάναι διδόναι δείκνυναι	τιθέται ἴστασι διδούναι δείκνυται
Aor. 2. έθην ἔστην ἔδων	θέσ στήσι δόσ	θώ (ῆς, ῆ) στῶ (ῆς, ῆ) δῶ (ῷς, ῷ)	θείην σταίην δοίην	θέναι στήναι δούναι	θέται στάσι δούναι

TENSES OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

S.	τίθημι τίθησ τίθησι(ν)	ἴστημι ἴστησ ἴστησι(ν)	δίδωμι δίδωσι δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυμι δείκνυσ δείκνυσι(ν)
P.	τίθεμεν τίθετε τίθεσι(ν)	ἴστημεν ἴστατε ἴστησι(ν)	δίδομεν δίδοτε δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δείκνυσι(ν)
D.	τίθετον τίθετον	ἴστατον ἴστατον	δίδοτον δίδοτον	δείκνυτον δείκνυτον

(Imperfect Passive.)

B) IMPF.	έτιμ-		έφιλ-		έχρυσ-	
Indic.	S.	αόμην, -ώμην,	εόμην, -ούμην,	οάμην, -ούμην,		
		άου, -ώ,	έου, -ού,	δου, -ού,		
	P.	άέτο, -άτο,	έέτο, -έίτο,	δέτο, -ούτο,		
		αόμεθα, -ώμεθα,	εόμεθα, -ούμεθα,	οάμεθα, -ούμεθα,		
	D.	άεσθε, -άσθε,	έεσθε, -έισθε,	όσθε, -ούσθε,		
		άοντο, -ώντο,	έόντο, -ούντο,	δοντο, -ούντο,		
		αόμεθον, -ώμεθον,	εόμεθον, -ούμεθον,	οάμεθον, -ούμεθον,		
		άεσθον, -άσθον,	έεσθον, -έισθον,	όσθον, -ούσθον,		
		άεσθην, -άσθην,	έεσθην, -έισθην,	όσθην, -ούσθην,		

Imperfect [Cf. p. 218, e].

S.	έτιζην (έτιζης) (έτιζη)	ίστην ίστης ίστη	[έδίδων]* [έδίδως] [έδίδω]		έδείκνυν έδείκνυς έδείκνυ
P.	έτιζεμεν έτιζετε έτιζεσαν	ίσταμεν ίστατε ίστασαν	έδίδομεν έδίδοτε έδίδοσαν		έδείκνυμεν έδείκνυτε έδείκνυσαν
D.	έτιζετον έτιζέτην	ίστάτον ίστάτην	έδίδοτον έδιδότην		έδείκνυτον έδεικνύτην

2nd Aorist.

S.	[έδην] [έδης] [έδη]	έστην έστης έστη	[έδων] [έδως] [έδω]		(none)
P.	έδεμεν έδετε έδεσαν	έστημεν έστητε έστησαν	έδομεν έδοτε έδοσαν		
D.	έδετον έδέτην	έστητον έστήτην	έδοτον έδότην		

Subjunctive.

Present.

S.	τεῖνω τεῖνης τεῖνη	ίστω ίστης ίστη	διδώ διδῷς διδῷ		from δεικνύω
P.	τεῖνώμεν τεῖνητε τεῖνώσι(ν)	ίστωμεν ίστητε ίστωσι(ν)	διδώμεν διδῶτε διδώσι(ν)		
D.	τεῖνήτον τεῖνήτην	ίστητον ίστήτην	διδῶτον διδότην		

* The forms in use are: διδίουν, διδίους, διδίουν, p. 218, e. διδίους only Xen. An. 5, 8, 4. (as Od. τ. 287.)

2nd Aorist.

S.	γά γῆς	στῶ στῆς	δῶ δῷς	(none)
----	-----------	-------------	-----------	--------

The Terminations as in the Present.

Optative.

Present.

S.	τιθείνων	ισταίνων	διδοίην	from δεικνύειν
	τιθείντος	ισταίντος	διδοίης	
	τιθείντην	ισταίντην	διδοίη	
P.	{ τιθείμεν	{ ισταίμεν	{ διδοίμεν	
	τιθείμεν	ισταίμεν	διδοίμεν	
	τιθείητε	ισταίητε	διδοίητε	
	(τιθείσαν)	(ισταίσαν)	(διδοίσαν)	
D.	{ τιθείητον	{ ισταίητον	{ διδοίητον	
	τιθείητον	ισταίητον	διδοίητον	
	τιθείητην	ισταίητην	διδοίητην	
	τιθείητην	ισταίητην	διδοίητην	

2nd Aorist.

S.	θέλειν	σταίνειν	δοίην	(none)
----	--------	----------	-------	--------

Terminations as in the Present.

Imperative.

Present.

S.	[τίθεται]	[ιστάθει]	[δίδοθαι]	[θείκνυθε]
	τίθει	ιστᾶ	δίδου	θείκνυ
	τιθέτω	ιστάτω	διδότω	θείκνυτω
P.	τίθετε	ιστάτε	διδότε	θείκνυτε
	[τιθέτωσαν]	[ιστάτωσαν]	[διδότωσαν]	[θείκνυτώσαν]
D.	τιθέτων	ιστάτων	διδότων	θείκνυτων
	τιθέτων	ιστάτων	διδότων	θείκνυτων

2nd Aorist.

S.	θέλε*	στήζε†	δόσ*	(none)
	θέτω	στήτω	δότω	

Terminations as in the Present.

* The compounds throw the accent back on the preceding syllable: περίθεται, ἀπόδει, ἀπόδοται.

† In the compounds στᾶ: παρστᾶ, ἀπόστᾶ.

Infinitive.

Present.

<i>τιθέναι</i>	<i>ἰστάναι</i>	<i>διδόναι</i>	(<i>δεικνύναι</i>)
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------------

2nd Aorist.

<i>θεῖναι</i>	<i>στήγαι</i>	<i>δοῦναι</i>	(none)
---------------	---------------	---------------	--------

Participle.

Present.

Masc.	<i>τιθείς</i>	<i>ἰστάς</i>	<i>διδούς</i>	<i>δεικνύς</i>
	G. -έντος	-άτρος	-όντος	-όντος
Fem.	<i>τιθεῖσα</i>	<i>ἰστᾶσα</i>	<i>διδοῦσα</i>	<i>δεικνύσα</i>
Neut.	<i>τιθέν</i>	<i>ἰστάν</i>	<i>διδόν</i>	<i>δεικνύν</i>

2nd Aorist.

θέλεις, θεῖσα, θέν, *στάς, στᾶσα, στάν,* *δούς, δοῦσα, δόν,* (none)

61.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Moods of the Passive and Middle.

Pres. Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
<i>τιθέμαι</i>	<i>εσθίω (ου)</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>εἴμην</i>	<i>εσθαίω</i>	<i>έμενος</i>
<i>ἰστάμαι</i>	<i>ασθίω (ω)</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>αἴμην</i>	<i>ασθαίω</i>	<i>άμενος</i>
<i>δίδομαι</i>	<i>οσθίω (ου)</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>οἴμην</i>	<i>οσθαίω</i>	<i>όμενος</i>
<i>δείκνυμαι</i>	<i>υσθίω</i>			<i>υσθαίω</i>	<i>υμενός</i>
Aor. 2.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
<i>[ἐζέμην]</i> [not found]	<i>(θέσσο) θοῦ</i>	<i>θώμαι</i>	<i>θείμην</i>	<i>θέσθαι</i>	<i>θέμενος</i>
<i>ἐπτάμην</i> flew	<i>(πτάσσο) πτώ</i>	<i>πτώμαι</i>	<i>πταίμην</i>	<i>πτάσθαι</i>	<i>πτάμενος</i>
<i>ἔδόμην</i>	<i>(δόσσο) δοῦ</i>	<i>δώμαι</i>	<i>δοίμην</i>	<i>δόσθαι</i>	<i>δόμενος</i>

TENSES OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	<i>τιθέμαι</i>	<i>ἰστάμαι</i>	<i>δίδομαι</i>	<i>δείκνυμαι</i>
	<i>τιθέσαι</i>	<i>ἰστάσαι</i>	<i>δίδοσαι</i>	<i>δείκνυσαι</i>
	[<i>τιθῆ</i>]	[<i>ἴστα</i>]		
Plur.	<i>τιθέμεθα</i>	<i>ἰστάμεθα</i>	<i>δίδομεθα</i>	<i>δείκνυμεθα</i>
	<i>τιθεσθε</i>	<i>ἰστασθε</i>	<i>δίδοσθε</i>	<i>δείκνυσθε</i>
	<i>τιθενται</i>	<i>ἰστανται</i>	<i>δίδονται</i>	<i>δείκνυνται</i>
Dual.	[<i>τιθέμεθον</i>]	[<i>ἰστάμεθον</i>]	[<i>δίδομεθον</i>]	[<i>δείκνυμεθον</i>]
	<i>τιθεσθον</i>	<i>ἰστασθον</i>	<i>δίδοσθον</i>	<i>δείκνυσθον</i>
	<i>τιθεσθον</i>	<i>ἰστασθον</i>	<i>δίδοσθον</i>	<i>δείκνυσθον</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	έτιθέμην έτιθεσο [έτιθου]	ιστάμην ιστασο [ίστω]	έδιδόμην έδιδόσο [έδιδου]	έθεικανθήμην έθεικανσο
Plur.	έτιθέμεων έτιθεσθε έτιθεντο	ιστάμεων ιστασθε ισταντο	έδιδόμεων έδιδόσθε έδιδοντο	έθεικανθέων έθεικανσθε έθεικαντο
Dual.	[έτιθέμεων] έτιθεσθον έτιθεσθην	[ιστάμεων] ιστασθον ιστασθην	[έδιδόμεων] έδιδόσθον έδιδόσθην	[έθεικανθέων] έθεικανσθον έθεικανσθην

2nd Aorist Middle.

Sing.	έπέμην έπου έπετο	[έστάμην] [έστω] [έστατο]	έδόμην έδου έδοτο	(none)
-------	-------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	--------

Terminations the same as those of the Imperfect.

Subjunctive. [Cf. p. 218, c.]

Present.

Sing.	τιθέμαι τιθῆ τιθήται	ιστάμαι ιστῇ ιστήται	διδάμαι διδῷ διδώται	from θεικάνθ
Plur.	τιθώμεων τιθήσθε τιθώνται	ιστώμεων ιστήσθε ιστώνται	διδώμεων διδώσθε διδώνται	
Dual.	[τιθώμεων] τιθήσθον τιθήσθην	[ιστώμεων] ιστήσθον ιστήσθην	[διδώμεων] διδώσθον διδώσθην	

2nd Aorist Middle.*

Sing.	θέματι θῇ	[στῶματι] [στῇ]	δώματι δῷ	(none)
-------	--------------	--------------------	--------------	--------

Terminations the same as those of the Present.

Optative.

Present.

Sing.	τιθείμην τιθείο τιθείτο	ισταίμην ισταῖο ισταῖτο	διδοίμην διδοῖο διδοῖτο	from θεικάνθ
Plur.	τιθείμεων τιθείσθε τιθείντο	ισταίμεων ισταῖσθε ισταῖντο	διδοίμεων διδοῖσθε διδοῖντο	
Dual.	[τιθείμεων] τιθείσθον τιθείσθην	[ισταίμεων] ισταῖσθον ισταῖσθην	[διδοίμεων] διδοῖσθον διδοῖσθην	

* Here too the accentuation of the compounds is often thrown back: θειθάμαι (or θειθάμαι)· πρόσθηται.

2nd Aorist Middle.

Sing. Σείμην [σταίμην] δοίμην (none)

Terminations the same as those of the Present.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	τίθεσθο [τίθου]	ἴστάσθο (ἴστω)	δίδοσθο [δίδουν]	δείκνυσθο
	τίθεσθω	ἴστασθω	δίδόσθω	δείκνυσθω
Plur.	τίθεσθε	ἴστασθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	τίθεσθωσαν or τίθεσθων	ἴστασθωσαν	δίδόσθωσαν	δείκνυσθωσαν
Dual.	τίθεσθον	ἴστασθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	τίθεσθων	ἴστασθων	δίδόσθων	δείκνυσθων

2nd Aorist Middle.

Sing. Ζοῦ* [στάσθο, στῶ] δοῦ* (none)
Ζέσθω [στάσθω]

Terminations the same as in the Present.

Infinitive.

Present.

τίθεσθαι	ἴστασθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
----------	----------	----------	------------

2nd Aorist Middle.

Ζέσθαι [στάσθαι] δόσθαι (none)

Participle.

Present.

τίθέμενος	ἴστάμενος	δίδόμενος	δείκνύμενος
-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

2nd Aorist Middle.

Ζέμενος [στάμενος] δόμενος (none)

62.

The remaining tenses are formed from the original roots: of τίθημι, ίστημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι (orig. roots, Σε, στα, δο, δεικ), they are these:

Future.

Act.	Ζήσω	στήσω	δώσω	δείξω
Mid.	Ζησομαι	στησομαι	δώσομαι	δείξομαι
Pass.	τεθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι

Aorist.

Act.	Ξηκα	Ξστησα	Ξδωκα	Ξδειξα
Mid.	[Ξηκάμην]	Ξστησάμην	[Ξδωκάμην]	Ξδειξάμην
Pass.	Ξτέθην	Ξστάθην	Ξδόθην	Ξδείχθην

* In the compounds the accent is thrown back: but not that of the 2nd sing., unless the prep. is a dissyllable: ἀπέθου, προσθεῖν: ἀπέθεσθε, πρόσθεσθε.

Perfect.

Act.	τέθεικα	ἔστηκα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
Pass.	τέθειμαι	(ἔσταμαι)	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι

Pluperfect.

Act.	ἐτεθείκειν	εἰστήκειν	ἐδεδώκειν	ἐδεδείχειν
Pass.	ἐτεθείμην	(ἔστάμην)	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδεδείγμην

On the syncopated forms of the Perf. ἔστηκα, see Pdm. 65. For ἵημι, see Pdm. 67.

a) A fut. ἔστήξω (*stabo*) was formed fr. Perf.—ἔστήξομαι later.—The Aorists θῆσκα, θῶκα are used only in the sing. Indic. ; the forms of the 2nd Aor. in dual and pl. ; in the other moods ; and in the participle. Ἐθηκάμην, ἐθωκάμην are *un-Attic*.

b) The peculiarity of *ka*, as termination of Aor. 1, belongs to θῆσκα, θῶκα, ἡκα (ἵημι).

c) The *Opt.* and *Subj.* of the *Pres. Pass.* from τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἴημι, are usually conjugated as if from τίθω, δίδω, ἰω, the accent being thrown back : thus τίθωμαι, δίδωμαι, &c. ; τιθοίμην, διδοίμην (δίδοιο, διδοῖτο, &c.). So in Aor. 2. Mid. ἀπίθωμαι, ἀπόδοιτο, &c.

d) This analogy, as far as regards the *accent*, is followed by δύναμαι (*am able*), and ἐπίσταμαι (*know how*).

Thus: ἐπίστωμαι -η -ηται | δυναίμην -αιο -αιτο
(But ίστωμαι -η -ηται) | ίσταιμην -αιο -αιτο

So also ὀναίμην ὄναιο ὄναιτο.

e) In the *Imperf. Active* the singular of τίθημι and ἴημι is often, that of δίδωμι regularly, formed as if from τίθεω, διδόω : ἐτίθουν is not found ; but ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει, are far commoner than ἐτίθης, ἐτίθη : ἐθίδουν, ἐθίδους, ἐθίδου. In Attic poetry the forms of the *Present* τίθεις, τίθει, and (from ἴημι) ιεῖς, ιεῖ are also found.

63. Verbs with 2nd Aorist like Verbs in μ.

2nd Aorist.

ἀποδιδράσκω, <i>I run away.</i>	ρέω, <i>I flow.</i>	γιγνώσκω, <i>I know.</i>	φύω, <i>I put forth naturally</i> (Aor. 2. intrans.).
------------------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Indicative.

S. ἀπέδραν	ἐρρύνην	ἔγρων	ἔφυν
ἀπέδρας	ἐρρύνης	ἔγρως	ἔφυς
ἀπέδρα	ἐρρύνη	ἔγρω	ἔφυ
P. ἀπέδραμεν	ἐρρύνημεν	ἔγρωμεν	ἔφυμεν
ἀπέδρατε	ἐρρύνητε	ἔγρωτε	ἔφυτε
ἀπέδρασαν	ἐρρύνησαν	ἔγρωσαν	ἔφυσαν
D. ἀπέδρατον	ἐρρύνητον	ἔγρωτον	ἔφυτον
ἀπέδράτην	ἐρρύνητην	ἔγρωτην	ἔφυτην

Subjunctive.		2nd Aorist.	
S. ἀποδρῶ	ῥύω	γνῶ	φύω (prob. ὑ)
ἀποδρᾶς	ῥυῆς	γνῶς	φύης
ἀποδρᾶ	ῥυῆ	γνῶ	φύη
P. ἀποδρῶμεν	ῥυῶμεν	γνῶμεν	φύωμεν
ἀποδράτε	ῥυῆτε	γνῶτε	φύητε
ἀποδρῶσι(ν)	ῥυῶσι(ν)	γνῶσι(ν)	φύωσι
D. ἀποδράτον	ῥυῆτον	γνῶτον	φύητον
ἀποδράτον	ῥυῆτον	γνῶτον	φύητον
Optative.			
S. ἀποδράίην	ῥυείν	γνοίην	φύοιμι οτ φύην
ἀποδράίης	ῥυεῖς	γνοῖς	φύοις οτ φύης
ἀποδράīη	ῥυείη	γνοīη	φύοι οτ φύη
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Imperative.			
S. ἀπόδράζε	ῥύζε	γνώζε	(φύζε)
ἀποδράτω	ῥυῆτω	γνώτω	(φύτω)
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Infinitive.			
ἀποδράναι	ῥυῆναι	γνῶναι	φύναι
Participle.			
ἀποδράς	ῥυείς, εἶσα, ἐν	γνούς,	φυε, φύσα, φύν
ἄσα, ἄν		γνοῦσα, γνόν	

64. The following are additional examples of this formation :—

	Aor. 2. <i>taken</i>)	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partic.
ἀλίσκομαι (am taken)	ἥλων, (was)	—	ἀλῶ (φέ, φ)	ἀλοίην	ἀλῶναι	ἀλούς [ἀ except in Ind.]
βαίνω, go	ἔβην (went)	βῆσι	βῶ (ῆς, ῆ)	βαίην	βῆναι	βάς
βιώω, live	ἔβιων (lived)	—	βιῶ (φέ, φ)	βιῷην	βιώναι	βιούς (οὐσα, οών)
πέτομαι, fly	ἔπτην (flew)†	—	(πτῶ ?)	πταίην	πτῆναι	πτάς
σκέλλω, dry	ἔσκλην (wi- thered)	—	—	—	σκλῆναι	—
δύω	ἔδυν (weni into)	δῦσι	δύω (ῆς, ῆ)	[δύην] Hom.	δῦναι	δύς (ῦσα)
φεύάνω (come before, anticipate)	ἔφευην	—	φεῦω (ῆς, ῆ)	φεαίην	φεῦναι	φεύάς

* Φύην for φυίην. Hippocrates has Aor. 2. ἔφευην (φεῦναι, &c.), like ἔδρεην. This is the usual form in later writers; and the Subj. φυῶ (Plat.) must be referred to this, not to ἔφευ. (Buttmann.)

† Late: ἔπτην the usual form.

65. Syncopated Perfect.

	Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
Indicative	ἔστηκα ἔστηκας ἔστηκε(ν)	ἔστάμεν ἔστάτε ἔστάσι(ν)	— ἔστάτον ἔστάτον
Subjunctive	ἔστω		
Optative	ἔσταιην, ἔσταιης, &c.		
Imperative	ἔσταζι, ἔστάτω, &c.		
Infinitive	ἔστάναι		
Participle	ἔστώς, ὥστα, ὡς or ὁς, Gen. ἔστάτος, ὥσης, ὄτος.		

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
ἔστήκειν or εἰστήκειν	ἔστάμεν	—
ἔστήκεις or εἰστήκεις	ἔστάτε	ἔστάτον
ἔστήκει or εἰστήκει	ἔστάσι	ἔστάτην

- a) These syncopated forms are only found in the *Dual* and *Plural*. The regular forms of *ἔστηκα* are sometimes met with, though the shorter forms are the commoner in the best authors, especially for the *Plural*.—*ἔστηκέναι* rare in Attic (*Kr.*).
- b) In the Pluperf. of *ἴστημι*, *ἔστασαν* is the form of this kind that principally occurs.
- c) The Participle arises by contraction from *ἄστος*. The *α-* (as arising from *ao*) is retained through the oblique cases: but the neuter *ἔστός* has better authority than *ἔστώς*.

66. (Other Syncopated Perfects.)

δεῖδω (Hom.), *fear*, *δέδια* (rare in Sing.) Pl. δέδιμεν, δέδίγε, δεδιάσιν.

Part. δεδιάς. Imperf. δέδιαι. Subj. δεδίω. Opt. δεδιείην. Impf. δεδιέναι. Pluperf. 3rd Plur. δέδισαν or ἐδεδιεσαν.

τίθησκω, die τέθηκα (-ας, -ε), τέθναμεν, τέθνάτε, τέθνασι. Imperat. τέθναζε. Opt. τέθναίην. Inf. τέθνασ- ναι. Part. τέθνεάς (-έωσα, -έως).

The Perfects *τέθηκα* and *δέδια* are the only Perfects besides *ἔστηκα* whose syncopated forms are in common use in prose, the Partcp. *βεβάς* (from *βαίνω*) forming a partial exception. Of *τέθηκα*, it is only the Infin. and Partcp. that are common in Attic prose: the Participle is *τέθνεώς*, with the (Ionic) intercalation of *ε-*.

Δέδια occurs throughout: the longer form, δέδοικα, occurs only in the *Indicat.* of Perf. and Pluperf. (where it is commoner in the *Singular* than the abridged forms), in the Infin. in the Dramatic writers, and in the Participle.

67. "Ιημι,—εἰμι and εἰμι,—φημι.

It is very important that the pupil should acquire a thorough familiarity with the forms of ιημι, εἰμι and εἰμι, which, from the resemblance of some to others, are often hard to distinguish: indeed some forms (especially in the compounds) are identical, and can only be distinguished by the sense. "Ιημι occurs principally in its compounds, ἀφίημι, μετίημι, &c. The ε is usually long in Attic Greek [as short, it occurs principally in the participle].

(Ιημι. Root, ε.)

Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Partcp.
Pres.	ιημι	ιει	ιω	ιειην	ιειαι	ιεις, ιεισα, ιει
			ιειω, &c.			
Impf.	ιην					
Perf.	εικα					
Plup.	εικειν					
Aor. 1.	ηκα					
Aor. 2.	{ [ην] { εις, ειτω, &c.		ω	ειην	ειαι	εις, εισα, ειν
Pl.	{ ειμεν ειτε εισαν					
Fut.	ησω					

Passive.

Pres.	ιειαι (as τιθειαι). [On Subj. and Opt. see p. 218, c.]
Impf.	ιειην
Perf.	ειμαι εισο
Plup.	ειμην
Aor.	εισην ειητι ειω ειείνη ειηναι ειεις
Fut. 1.	εισήσομαι
Fut. 3.	(none)

Middle.

Aor. 1.	(ηκάμην)
Aor. 2.	ειμην ον
Fut.	ησομαι

Verbal Adjective, έτος, έτεος.

As a general rule, ιημι is conjugated like τιθημι.

- a) The 3rd Plur. of the *Present Indic. Act.* is *ἴσται(ν)* only, for *ἴδοται(ν)*.
- b) The *Imperf.* *ἴην* is doubtful in the singular: *ἴονται*, *ἴεις*, *ἴει* are undoubtedly, and it seems that *ἴεω* also was used as 1st sing.*
- c) From *ἀφίημι* the *Imperf.* appears with a double augment: *ἠφίεις*, *ἠφίεσταν*. But *ἀφίει*, and especially *ἀφίεσταν*, have more and better authority.
- d) The *Aor. 1.* *ἥκα*, which is not found except in the *Indicative*, was in general use in the *singular*. In the *plural* it is rarely used by any Attic writers. Of *ἥν* the *singular of the Indicative* is nowhere found.
- e) What is here said of *ἥκα*, *ἥν*, applies also to *ἔδωκα*, *ἔδηκα*: *ἔδων*, *ἔδην*. In *Aor. 1. Mid.* *ἥκαμην* is sometimes, but *ἔδεκάμην*, *ἔδηκάμην*, never found in Attic writers.
- f) The *Dual* and *Plur.* of 2nd *Aor. Act.*; the *Indic.* of *Aor. 2. Mid.* and *Aor. 1. Pass.* are found in the common language (also in Herodotus); but always with the augment. Hence *ἀφίοιτε*, *ἀφίοιεν*, *ἔμεν*, *ἔτε*, *ἔσταν*, *ἔδην*, *ἔμην*, never occur.
- g) Whether *εἰμεν*, *εἰτε*, *εἰμην* are *Indic.* or *Opt.* can only be determined by the *context*.
- h) In the compounds of *ἴημι* the accent of the *Imperative* *ēs* is thrown back: *ἀφες*. But *οὐ* retains it, even in compounds, in this form, not in the others: *προῦν*; but *πρόεσθε*.
- i) Of forms conjugated like barytone verbs (besides the Subj. and Opt. of Pres. Pass. and Aor. 2. Mid.; cf. p. 218, c), *ἀφίοιτε*, *ἀφίοιεν*, are found as *Pres. Opt.*; and *ἴω* is sometimes accented as a *barytone* Subj. (for *ἴῶ*).

68. (*Eἰμι*, *εἰμι*.)

Εἰμι (*am*) has root *ἴς*: **εἰμι** (*be*) root *ἴ-*.

(1) *εἰμι*, *I am*; *εἰμι*, *I shall go* (*Pres.* mostly with *Fut.* meaning).

	Imperat.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partcp.
Moods	{ <i>εἰμί</i> , <i>ἴσται</i> , (<i>ἔστω</i> , &c.) <i>εἰμι</i> , <i>ἔναι</i> , (<i>ἴτω</i> , &c.)	<i>δ</i> <i>ἴω</i>	<i>εἴην</i> <i>ἴονται</i>	<i>εἴμαι</i> <i>λέγαι</i>	<i>ἄν</i> <i>ἴόν</i> (<i>am</i>)

* This and the following remarks are from Krüger.

INDICATIVE. Present.		SUBJ. of <i>to be</i> .	SUBJ. of <i>to go</i> .
S. εἰμί, <i>I am</i> εἰ έστι(ν)	εἰμί, <i>I will go</i> εἰ εἰσι(ν)	S. ὁ ἡς ἡ	ῖω ῖης ἶη
P. έσμεν έστε εἰστε(ν)	ἴμεν ἴτε ἴᾶσι(ν)	P. ὁμεν ἡτε ῶσι(ν)	ἴωμεν ῆτε ἴωσι(ν)
D. έστόν έστόν	ἴτον ἴτον	D. ἡτον ἡτον	[ἴητον ?] [ἴητον ?]
IMP. S. ίσθι έστω	ίσι (πρόσιθι : seld. πρόσει) ίτω (προσίτω)	OPT. S. εἶγη εἰης εἴη	ἰσθι or ισίην ίους ίοι
P. έστε έστωσαν and έστων (ὄντων Plat.)	ίτωσαν or ίόντων (ίτων Æsch. E. 32.)	P. εἶημεν, εἶμεν εἴητε [εἴτε] εἴησαν, εἴεν	ἰστε ίσιμεν ίοιτε ίοιεν
D. έστον έστων	ίτον ίτων	D. [εἴητον, εἴτον] εἴητην, εἴτην	[ίοιτον ?] [ίοιτην ?]
		INF. εἰναι PART. ὁν, οὐσα, ὅν G. δύτος, οὐσης	λέναι ἰάν, ιούσα, ιόν λόντος, ιούσης

IMPERFECT.

S. ἤν, <i>I was</i> ἥσθα ἥն (from ἥε-ν)	ἥειν; old Attic, ḥ̄a, <i>I went</i> . ἥεις, usu. ᥵εισθα
P. ἥμεν ἥτε (ἥστε) ἥσαν	ἥειμεν, us. ᥵μεν ἥειτε — ᥵τε ἥεσαν
D. ἥστον [ἥτον] ἥστην [ἥτην]	ἥειτον, — ᥵τον ἥειτην, — ᥵την

Fut. έσομαι, *I shall be*, έση or έσει, έσται (for the poet. έσταται), &c. Opt. έσοιμην. Inf. έσεσθαι. Partc. έσθμενος.

The Middle form (ίεμαι, ίεσαι or ίη, ίεται, &c., Imp. ίεσο, Inf. ίεσθαι, Partc. λέμενος, Impf. λέμην, ίεσο, &c.), signifying *to hasten*, ought probably to be written with the rough breathing (a supposition which is mostly confirmed by the manuscripts), and referred to ίημι. Verbal adj. λέος is found in compounds: λέος is more common than ίητέος (*Kr.*).

a) Εἰμί, *to be* (with the exception of εἰ), is *enclitic* in Pres. Indic. [See Rules for *Enclitics*]. In compounds, the accent is on

the preposition, if the general rules of accentuation will allow it to be so far back, e. g. πάρειμ, πάρει, πάρεστι, &c., Imp. πάρεσθι; but παρῆν on account of the augment; παρέσται (= παρέστεται); παρ-εῖναι from the general rule for infinitives in ειναι; subj. παρῶ, -ῆς, ἦ, &c., on account of the contraction; and Opt. παρείμεν, &c. = παρείημεν, &c. The accentuation of the Partcp. in the compounds should be particularly noted; e. g. παρών, Gen. παρόντος, so also παριών, Gen. παρόντος.

- b) With reference to accentuation, the compounds of εἰμι, ibo, follow the same rules as those of εἰμί, sum (Götting says, Inf. ἵεται); hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds, e. g. πάρειμ, πάρει and πάρεστι (third sing. of εἰμι, and 3rd plur. of εἰμι).
- c) Εἰεν, esto, be it so, good, 3rd plur. Opt. (= εἴησαν).—The first person Impf. is often ἦ in Attic poets, sometimes in Plato; ημην (which occurs in no other person) is very rare in Attic Greek. (Xen.) The un-Attic form of the second person Impf. ἦς is found frequently in the later writers, and now and then in lyric passages of the Attic poets. The dual forms with σ (ἥστον, ἥστην) are preferred; but in the 2nd pl., ἦτε seems to have been exclusively in use (Kr.). "Εστων is less common than ξστωσαν.
- d) From εἰμι, the third pers. sing. Impf. ἦειν instead of ἦει is found in the Attic poets only before vowels, προσήγειν. [Before a consonant, Pl. Crit. 114.]
- e) The Pres. of εἰμι, to go, has, in Attic prose, almost always a Future meaning. Ιέναι and ιών occur both as Present and as Future. So also the Optative. (Kr.)

69. Φημι, to say. [οὐ φημι = nego; say . . . not].

(Moods: φημι, φάς: or φαζί, φῶ, φαίην, φάναι, φάσ.)

Present.	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
	φημι	φαμέν	
	φης (φής?)	φατέ	φατόν
	φησί(ν)	φασί(ν)	φατόν
Imperfect.	ἔφην (ἔφης) ἔφησθα	ἔφαμεν ἔφασεν	ἔφατον ἔφατην
Fut. φήσω.	Ἄor. ἔφησα.	Verbal Adjective, φατός, φατέος.	

- a) The second sing. *φῆς* is quite anomalous both in *accent* and in the *ι* subscript. (Götting and Krüger print *φής*.) The compounds retain, in *this* form, the accent on the ultima, e. g. *ἀντιφῆς*, but *σύμφημι*, *σύμφαντι*, &c.
- b) This verb has two significations, (a) *to say* in general, (b) *to affirm, to assert, &c.* (aio). The Fut. *φίσω*, however, has only the last signification.—*Φῶ*, *φαίνω* often and *φάναι* usually relate to the *past*. The Participle *φάς* does not belong to Attic prose.
- c) With *φημί* the verb *ἡμί*, *inquam*, may be compared. The Imperfect *ἡν*, *ἡ* is used in the phrases *ἡν δ' ἔγώ*, *said I*, *ἡ δ' ἔσ*, *said he* (inserted parenthetically), in relating a conversation.

The pres. *φημί* (with the exception of *φῆς*) is *enclitic*. [See Rules for Enclitics.]

70. *Oīda.*

Oīda (*novi*) is properly a Perf. 2. from root *eīd-* [*vid-ēre*] ; but it passes over to the forms of a verb in *μι* : having second sing. -*ta* (as *ἔφησθα*, *ἥσθα* have from *φημί*, *eīmi*).

Moods :

oīda | *ἴσται* (*ἴστω*) | *εἰδῶ* | *εἰδεῖν* | *εἰδέναι* | *εἰδώς*, *νῖα*, *ός*.

Present.

Sing.	<i>oīda</i>	Plur.	<i>ἴσμεν</i>	Dual.
	<i>οīσθα</i>		<i>ἴστε</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>
	<i>οīde(y)</i>		<i>ἴστασι(y)</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>ἡδειν</i> , Att. <i>ἡδη</i> <i>ἡδεισθα</i> , { Att. { <i>ἡδησθα</i>	Pl.	<i>ἡδειμεν</i> <i>ἡδειτε</i>	Dual.
	<i>ἡδεισ</i> , { Att. { <i>ἡδης</i>		<i>ἡδεισαν</i> [<i>ἡδεισαν</i>]	<i>ἡδείτην</i>
	<i>ἡδει</i> , Att. <i>ἡδειν</i> , <i>ἡδη</i>			

Fut. *εīσομαι*. Verbal Adjective, *ἴστεον*.

- a) Though the sing. forms *ἡδη*, &c. are usually called Attic, the forms *ἡδει*, &c. occur even in the best Attic writers.—In the *Dual* and *Plur.* of *Imperf.*, *ἡδητη*, *ἡδημεν*, *-τε*, *-σαν*, are also found in the poets.
- b) *Fut.* *εīσομαι*, and the *Subj.* [*Opt.*] and *Infin.* of the *Present* have also the meaning of *to understand*.

71. Κεῖμαι (*jaceo*), ἡμαι (*sedeo*).

Κεῖμαι, according to Krüger, is from κείομαι = κέομαι: according to Buttmann, a *Perfect* for κέκειμαι.

- a) The Infin. is accented like a *Perf. Infin.*, and retains this accent in compounds: κεῖσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι.
- b) But κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισθαι throw back the accent.
- *Ημαι (in Attic prose κάθημαι is the usual form) is in form a *Passive Perfect*.

Present.

Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperfect.
κεῖμαι	[κέωμαι]	[κεώμην]	ἐκείμην
κεῖσθαι	[κέη]	[κέοιο]	ἔκεισθο
κεῖται	κέηται	κέοιτο	ἔκειτο
κείμενα			ἔκειμενα
κείσθε			ἔκεισθε
κείνται	κέωνται	κέοιντο	ἔκειντο
[κείμενον]			[ἔκειμενον]
κείσθον			ἔκεισθον
κείσθην			ἔκεισθην

Imper. κείσθω, κείσθω, &c. Infin. κείσθαι. Partcp. κείμενος.
Fut. κείσθομαι. No Aorist.

- a) Present, ἡμαι, ἡσαι, ἡσται, &c. 3 plur. ἡνται.
Imper. ἡσθω, ἡσθω, &c. Infin. ἡσθαι. Partcp. ἡμενος.
Imperf. ἡμην, ἡσο, ἡστο, &c. 3 plur. ἡντο.

- b) Present, κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται, &c.

Subj. καθώμαι. 3. καθήται. Plur. 1. καθώμενα. 3. καθῶνται.

Opt. καθοίμην [καθήμην ?] 3. καθοίτο [καθῆτο ?].

Imper. κάθησο [κάθον]. Inf. καθήσθαι. Partcp. καθήμενος.

Imperf. ἐκαθήμην (καθήμην.) 3. ἐκάθητο, καθήστο (καθῆτο).
3 plur. ἐκάθηντο, καθῆντο.

The Imperf. of κάθημαι often prefixes the Syll. Augment to the preposition (but not in the Tragic poets) in ἐκαθήμην: but also καθῆσο, καθῆτο are found (more commonly καθῆστο, καθῆτο) where the Augment is compensated for by the accentuation. So also καθῆσθε, whereas κάθησθε is the Present. In the Subj. καθώμαι is more regular than κάθωμαι: so also καθῶτο, Opt., for which, perhaps, καθήμην, καθῆτο (but only in these forms) were used (Kr.).

72. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

It is an anomaly of *meaning* when the *Future Middle* (in form) has a Passive sense.

FUTURE MIDDLE with PASSIVE sense.

ἀδικήσομαι, shall be injured	In these the <i>Pass.</i> meaning is pretty steady.
ἄξομαι, shall be led	
ὢρεψομαι, shall be nourished (also <i>Mid.</i>).	
οἰκήσομαι, shall be inhabited	
τιμήσομαι, shall be honoured	In these, usage fluctuates between these forms and those in -θήσομαι; those in -θήσομαι denoting rather a continued action. (<i>Herm.</i>)
ζημιώσομαι, shall be punished	
στερήσομαι, shall be deprived	
φοβήσομαι, shall be feared	
ἀφελήσομαι, shall be benefited	

So, ἄρξομαι (*shall be ruled*, and [*Mid.*] *shall begin*), εἰρέξομαι (*shall be restrained*), βλάψομαι (*shall be hurt*), ταράξομαι (*shall be disturbed*), τρίψομαι (*shall be rubbed*), φυλάξομαι (*shall be guarded*), are all found in good Attic writers.

73. *Futura Media* of regular verbs, which in classical writers are the quite or nearly exclusive forms.

ἀκούσομαι (-ούω), shall hear.	ἀλούξομαι (-ύζω), shall cry aloud (to the gods).
ἀλαλάξομαι (-άζω), shall shout.	πηδήσομαι (-άω), shall leap.
ἀπαντήσομαι (-άω), shall meet.	σιγήσομαι (-άω), shall be silent.
ἀπολαύσομαι (-άυω), shall derive (from any thing).	σιωπήσομαι (-άω), shall hold my tongue.
βαδιούμαι (-ίζω), shall walk.	σπουδάσομαι (-άζω), shall make haste, be busy.
βοήσομαι (-άω), shall shout.	συρίξομαι (-ίζω), shall pipe.
γελάσομαι (-άω), shall laugh.	τωθάσομαι (-άζω), shall jeer.
κωκύσομαι (-ύω), shall wail.	
οἰμώξομαι (-ώζω), shall wail, la- ment.	

Futura Media of regular verbs whose *Future Active* is a less common form :

ἄσσομαι, ἄσω (-δω), will sing.	ἐπιορκήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall forswear myself.
ἀρπάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall snatch.	ζαυμάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall wonder.
βλέψομαι, -ψω (-πω), shall look.	κλέψομαι, -ψω (-πτω), shall steal.
γηράσομαι, -άσω (σ[σκ]ώ), shall grow old.	φοβήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall sup up.
διώξομαι, ξω (-κω), shall pursue.	σκώψομαι, -ψω (-πτω), shall mock.
ἐγκωμάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall panegyrize.	χωρητόμαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall retire.
ἐπανέσομαι, -έσω (-έω), shall praise.	

Θηράστομαι and **Σηρεύσομαι**, *will chase*, and **κολάσομαι**, *will chastise*, do not belong here; for the *Middle Form* of other tenses is found as *Active* (implying that the action is done *for the agent's own satisfaction*), and the *Futures* in **-σω** are also in use. So ἐψήσομαι (*Plat.*) = *mihi coquam*. The *Regular Fut.* is ἐψήσω.

74. *Deponents Passive* (i. e. that have a *Passive Aorist.*)

ἡδυνήσην οτ εὖνήζην;	ἐδυνάσθην,	έπεμελήζην,	cared for (-[έ]ομαι).
was able (δύναμαι).		ἐνεδυμήζην,	considered
ἡράσθην, loved (ἔραμαι).		προεδυμήζην,	was eager
ἡχεύσθην, was vexed at (ἄχεομαι).		ἐνενοήζην,	considered,
έβουλήζην, ἡβουλήζην, wished;		ἰντενέζην,	intended
chose (βούλομαι).		διενοήζην, thought over;	
ἔδεηζην, begged (δέομαι).		ἰντενέζην,	intended
ἡδῶνην, was delighted; was pleased		ἀπενοήζην,	was beside
(ἡδομαι).		τύμησην;	myself; was desperate
φήζην, thought (οἶμαι).		ἡναυτιώθην,	opposed (-οομαι).
σέφεθην,* revered (σέβομαι).		εὐλαβήζην,	shunned scrupulously
ἴφαντάσθην, likened myself (փառ-		(-εομαι).	
թացօմαι).		էփիլուգիմն,	was ambitious (-εօ-
ծիւլէչն,	conversed with (ծիալէ-	մաս)	մաս).

I. Verbs in **σ**, with collateral forms in **εω** or **εομαι**.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ձելέξա, ward off	[ձելէհիսա]		[իլէհա]
Middle	ձելէհօրմաս		դլէհամդր
թօտկա, feed	թօտկիսա		
(է) շէլա, will	(է) շելիսա	հշէլիկա	հշէլիդա
ժրքա, take oneself off	ժրքիսա	հժրքիկա	հժրքիդա
սնա, sleep	սնիսա	(none)	(none)
էվա, boil	էվիսա (Pdm. 73)	?	հվիդա
Passive		դվիմաս	դվիդին
Middle	էվիսօրմաս		դվիսօմդր
մելէս, curæ est	մելիսէ	մեմելիկեն	էմելիսէն
մէլլա, am going	մելիշա	?	էմելլիդա
մέնա, remain	մենա	մեմենիկա	էմենա
նեմա, distribute	նեմա	նենեմիկա	էնեմա
Passive		նենեմիդա	էնեմիդին
ձշա, smell of	ձշիսա	[ձծաճա]	ձշիճա
ձփէլա, owe (ouighi)	ձփէլիսա	ձփէլիկա	ձփէլիճա
տուրա, beat	տուրիսա	?	(էտուրօն)
Passive	տուրիսօրմաս	տէրսմաս	էտուրոն
խարա, rejoice	խարիսա	կէքարիկա	էքարոն
<u>ձչօրմաս, am vexed (at)</u>	<u>ձչչէս(Ֆիս)օմաս</u>	(ηմա)	<u>հչչէսնդր</u>
		?	

* Plat. Phædr. 254.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
βούλομαι, will ; choose [έρομαι], ask	βούλήσομαι έρήσομαι	βεβούλημαι (none)	έβουλήθην ήρόμην
μάχομαι, fight	μαχούμαι	μεμάχημαι	έμαχεσάμην
μέλομαι, care for	μελήσομαι	μεμέλημαι	έμελήθην
σίομαι, think	οίήσομαι	μεμέλημαι (none)	φήθην
σίχομαι, am gone	οίχησομαι	[φχημαι]	(none)

II. Verbs in *εω*, with a collateral form in *ω*.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
γαμέω, marry	γαμῶ	γεγάμηκα	ἔγημα
Middle	γαμοῦμαι	γεγάμημαι	ἔγημάμην
δοκέω, seem	δύξω	δέδογμαι	ἔδοξα
ῥιπτέω, ῥίπτω, throw	ῥίψω	ἔρριφα	ἔρριψα
Passive		ἔρριμμαι	ἔρριφ(?)ην
ἀνέω, thrust	ἀστω (ἀνήσω)	(ἔ)ωκα	ἔωσα
Passive	ἀσθήσομαι	ἔωσμαι	ἔώσθην
Middle	ἀσομαι		ἔωσάμην

III. Verbs in *άν-ω*, *άν-ομαι*; i. e. whose roots are formed by *αν* appended to the simpler root. (With some in *νω*, *ίνω*, *αύνω*, *αίνω μαι*, *νέομαι*.)

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀμαρτάνω, miss ; sin	ἀμαρτήσομαι	ἡμάρτηκα	ἡμαρτον
Passive		ἡμάρτημαι	ἀμαρτηζῆμαι
αὐξ(άν)ω, increase	αὐξήσω	ηνέηκα	ηνέησα
Passive.	αὐξή(άνη)σομαι	ηνέημαι	ηνέηθην
βλαστάνω, bud	βλαστήσω	(θ)εβλάστηκα	ἔβλαστον
δαρδάνω, sleep	δαρδήσομαι (?)	δεδάρδηκα	ἔδαρδον
δλισθάνω, slip	δλισθήσω (?)	(ἀλίσθηκα)	ἄλισθον
αἰσθάνομαι, perceive	αἰσθήσομαι	ἡσθημαι	ἡσθάνων
ἀπεκθάνομαι, become dead	ἀπεκθήσομαι	ἀπήχθημαι	ἀπηχθώμην
τίγω, pay	[ed] τίσω	τέτικα	ἔτισα, τίσαι
Passive		τέτισμαι	ἔτισθην
Middle			ἔτισάμην
φωάρω, come before	φωήσομαι	ἔφωάκα	ἔφωάσσα, ἔφ-
δάκνω, bite	δηξομαι	?	ἔδακον [Σηη]
Passive	δηχθήσομαι	δέδηγμαι	ἔδήχθην
κάμνω, become weary	καμούμαι	κέκμηκα	ἔκαμπον
τέμνω, cut	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἔτεμον
Passive	τετμήσομαι	τέτμημαι	ἔτμήθην
βαίνω, go	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	ἔβην
ἐλαίνω, drive	ἔλω	ἔλήλακα	ῆλάσσα
Passive		ἔλήλαμαι	ῆλάζην
Middle			ῆλασάμην
δοσφραίνομαι, smell	δοσφρήσομαι	[δσφρημαι]	ῶσφρούμην
ἴκνεόμαι, come	ἴξομαι	ἴγμαι	ἴκόμην

IV. Verbs in *άω*, *άνομαι*, whose short root was strengthened by *v*, before *αν* was appended : λη^η-; λα^η-; λαν^η-άν-ω.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
λανθάνω, <i>am hid</i>	λήσω	λέληται	ἔλαθον
Middle	λητομαι	λέλητομαι	ἔλαθόμην
μανθάνω, <i>learn</i>	μαθήσομαι	μεμάθηκα	ἔμαθον
λαμβάνω, <i>take</i>	λήψομαι	εἶληφα	ἔλαβον
Passive	ληφθήσομαι	εἴλημμαι	ἔλήφθην
Middle			ἔλαβόμην
ὢγγάνω, <i>touch</i>	ὢξομαι (-ω?)	?	ὢιγον
λαχάνω, <i>receive by lot</i>	ληξομαι	εἰληχα	ἔλαχον
Passive		εἰληγμαι	ἔλήχθην
τυγχάνω, <i>hit a mark</i>	τεύξομαι	τετύχηκα	ἔτυχον
πυνθάνομαι, <i>inquire</i>	πεύσομαι	πέπυσμαι	ἐπινθάμην

V. Verbs in *σκω* appended to the simpler root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
γηρά(σκ)ω, <i>grow old</i>	γηράσσομαι(σω)	γεγήρακα	ἔγηράστα
ηβά(σκ)ω, <i>pubescere</i>	ηβήσω	ηβῆκα	ῆβηστα
ἀρέσκω, <i>please</i>	ἀρέσω	(ἀρήρεκα)	ῆρεστα
εύρίσκω, <i>find</i>	εύρήσω	εύρηκα	εύρουν
Passive	εύρεθήσομαι	εύρημαι	εύρεθην
ἀνάλισκω, <i>spend</i>	ἀνάλωσω	ἀνάλωκα	ἀνάλωστα
Passive	ἀναλωθήσομαι	ἀνάλωμαι	ἀνήλωστα
ἀμβλίσκω, <i>miscarry</i>	(ἀμβλώσω)	ἡμβλωκα	ἡμβλωστα
ὸνησκω, <i>die</i>	ὸανύμαι	τέστηκα	ὸανον
Διάσκομαι, <i>propitiate</i>	Διάσομαι	(ἴλασμαι)	Διασάμην
Passive		έάλωκα	Διάσθην
δλίσκομαι, <i>am taken</i>	δλώσομαι	ἡλωκα	έλων
			ἡλων

VI. Verbs in *σκω* appended to a simpler root reduplicated :

βρω-, βιβρωσκ-.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
βιβρώσκω, <i>eat</i>	[βρώσομαι]	βέβρωκα	[βίβρωσα]
Passive	(βρωθήσομαι)	βέβρωμαι	ἔβρωθην
γιγνώσκω, <i>know</i>	γνώσομαι	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνων
Passive	γνωπθήσομαι	ἔγνωσμαι	ἔγνωσθην
τιτρώσκω, <i>wound</i>	τρώσω	?	ἔτρωστα
Passive	τρωθήσομαι	τέτρωμαι	ἔτρωθην
μιμήσκω, <i>put in mind</i>	μηνήσω		ἔμηνσα
Passive (=remember)	μηνηθήσομαι	μέμνημαι	ἔμηνθην
	μεμνήσομαι		

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
διδράσκω, <i>run away</i>	δράσομαι	δέδρακα	δρᾶν
πιπράσκω, <i>buy</i>		πέπρακα	
Passive	πεπράσομαι	πέπράμαι	ἐπράζην

VII. Verbs that supply their tenses from other roots.

Present.	Borrowed Root.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
αἱρέω, <i>take</i> , ἀλ-	αἱρήσω	ἥρηκα	εἰλον	
	αἱρεθῆσομαι	ηρημαι	ἥρεθην	
εἰπεῖν, <i>say</i> , ἐρ-	ἐρῶ	εἰρηκα	εἰπον, (-a)	
Passive	ρηθῆσομαι	εἰρημαι	ἐρρήθην	
ἔρχομαι, <i>go</i> , ἐλευθ-	ἔλευσομαι	ἔληλυθα	ἥλιον	
ἔσθιω, <i>eat</i> , ἔδ-, φαγ-	ἔδομαι	ἔδηδοκα	ἔφαγον	
Passive		ἔδηδεσμαι	(ἥδεσθην)	
ἔχω, <i>have</i> , σχ,	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχον	
Passive	[μαι]	[ἔσχημαι]	[ἔσχεθην]	
Middle	ἔξομαι, σχήσο-		ἔσχόμην	
όράω, <i>see</i> , δπ-, ιδ-,	δψομαι	ἴώρακα	εἰδον	
Passive	δψθῆσομαι	ἴωράμαι, δρμαι	δψθην	
Middle			εἰδόμην	
πάσχω, <i>suffer</i> , πηγ-, πενθ-	πείσομαι	πέπονθα	ἥπαθον	
πίνω, <i>drink</i> , πε-, πο-	πίομαι	πέπωκα	ἥπιον	
Passive	ποθῆσομαι	πέπομαι	ἕπθην	
πέπτω, <i>fall</i> , πετ-, πετο-	πεσούμαι	πέπτωκα	ἕπεσον	
τρέχω, <i>run</i> , δραμ-	δραμούμαι	δεδράμηκα	ἕδραμον	
Passive		δεδραμῆσθαι		
φέρω, <i>bear</i> , ἐνεκ-, οί-	οίσω	ἐνήνοχα	ἥνεγκον	
Passive	{ ἐνεχθῆσομαι	ἐνήνεγμαι	ἥνεγκην	
Middle	{ οίσθησομαι			
	οίσομαι		ἥνεγκάμην	

VIII. Verbs in *μι* whose original root ends in *a* (like ἴσθημι).

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.	Root.
κίχρημι (1), <i>lend</i>	χρήσω	κέχρηκα	ἔχρησα	χρα-
Mid. borrow	χρησομαι		*ἔχρησάμην	
δնίνημι (2), <i>benefit</i>	δնήσω		ձնηστα	ձրա-
δնίναμαι, Mid. to derive advantage.	δնησομαι		{ δնηմην, (ησο, &c.)	
			ձնամηն, later	
Pass.			ձնին	
πίμπλημι (3), <i>fill</i>	πλήσω	πέπληκα	լոնցա	լու-
Mid. {			լոլոսա	
Pass. { πίմ-	πλάμαι	πέπլησ-	լոլոսա	
	μαι	μαι	(poet.)	
			լոլոսա	

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.	Root.
πίμετρημι (4), <i>burn</i>	πρήσω	πένετρηκα	ἐκρησα	πρα-
Mid. { πίμ-				(πρηζ-
Pass. { πραμαὶ { πρησθέσο-	{ μαι	πένετρο-	ἐκρήσθην	for other
	{ πεκρήσομαι	μαι		tenses)
[τλῆμι] (5) <i>endure</i>	τλέσομαι	τέτληκα	ἔτλην	τλα-

On φημί, see Pdm. 69.

Other forms:

- (1) Inf. κιχράναι. * ἔχρησάμην = 'I borrowed,' un-Attic.
 (2) Inf. Pr. ὄντωναι.—Aor. Imper. ὄντησο. Opt. ὄνταιμην. Part. ὄντήμενος (*Hom.*) [The rest supplied by ὀφελεῖν.]

(3) The μ in the reduplication of this and the following verb is usually omitted in composition, when a μ precedes the reduplication; e. g. ἐπίπλαμαι, but ἐπεπιπλάμην.

Inf. Pr. πιμπλάναι. Impf. ἐπίμπλην, Inf. Pr. Mid. πίμπλασθαι. Impf. ἐπιμπλάμην.

- (4) Exactly like πίμπλημι. Xen. has πιμπράω.
 (5) έτλην, τλῆται, τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆναι, τλάς. The word is rare in Attic prose.

(Deponents.)

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.
δύγαμαι, wonder	ἀγάσομαι (<i>Ep.</i>).		ἡγάσθην ηγασάμην (<i>Ep.</i> once <i>Dem.</i>).
δύναμαι (1), can	δυνήσομαι	δεδύνημαι	{ ἐδυνήθην ἡδυνηθηρ
ἐπίσταμαι (2),* understand	ἐπιστήσομαι		{ ἐδυνάσθην ἡδυνάσθην (<i>Ion.</i> and <i>Xen.</i>).
ἔραμαι, love	ἔρασθήσομαι		ἡράσθην
(ἔράω is the prose form).			
κρέμαμαι (see κρεμάννυμ, Table X).			

Other forms:

- (1) Moods of Pres. δύν-ασο, -ωμαι, -αίμην, -ασθαι, -άμενος. [δύν-ωμαι, accentu retracto.] Imperf. ἐδυνάμην or ἡδυνάμην.

* Properly *to stand upon* (i. e. as having mastered it).

(2) Moods of Pres. ἐπίστω (less commonly -ασο), -ωμαι, -άμην, -ασθαι, -άμενος. Impf. ἡπιστάμην, 2 sing. ἡπίστω (less commonly -ασο). **L**⁷ ἐπίστωμαι, *accensu retracto*.

To these must be added :

- (1) χρή, *oportet*, ἔχρην, or χρῆν, *oportebat*, χρήσει, *oportebit* (R. χρα- or χρε-).

	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partcp.
χρή	(none)	χρᾶ	χρείη	χρῆναι	τὸ χρεών

- (2) ἀπόχρη, *sufficit*, Inf. ἀποχρῆν [or -χρῆν], Part. ἀποχρῶν. Imperf. ἀπέχρη, Fut. ἀποχρήσει, Aor. ἀπέχρησε(ν). It also takes some personal forms (as from ἀποχράω), ἀποχρῶσιν, ἀποχρήσουσι(ν). In Mid. ἀποχρῆσθαι (= to have enough) is conjugated like χράομαι.

- (3) ἐπριάμην, *to buy* (used by the Attics as Aorist to ὠνέομαι).

	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partcp.
ἐπριάμην	πρίω	πρίωμαι	πριαίμην	πρίασθαι	πριάμενος

IX. Verbs in νυμ appended to an impure original root.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
δηγνυμ, break	δέξω	ἔτηγα	ἔσαξα	
Passive		[ἔταγμαι]		(ἔστηγην)
δείκνυμ, show (Pdm. 60)				
ζεύγνυμ, bind	ζεύξω	?	ἔζευξα	
Passive		ἔζευγμαι	ἔζευγην (ἔζεύχθην)	
Middle	ζεύξομαι		ἔζευξάμην	
μίγνυμ, mix	μίξω	(μέμιχα)	ἔμιξα	
Passive		μιχθήσομαι	ἔμιχθην, ἐμίγην	
οἴγνυμ, οἴγω, open	οἴξω	ἔφρα	ἔωξα, οἴξαι	
Passive (= am open)		ἔφργμαι	ἔφρασθην, οἰχθῆναι	
δύμρογνυμ, wash off		?	ῶμορξα	
Passive			ῶμορχθην	
Middle	δύμρξομαι		ῶμορξάμην	
πήγνυμ, fix, fasten		πέπτηγα (*284)	ἔπηξα	
ρήγνυμ, tear	ρήξω	ἔρρωγα (*283)	ἔρρηξα	
Passive			ἔρρογην	
Middle	ράγγησομαι		ἔρρηξάμην	
δμυνυμ, swear	δμοῦμαι	δμώμοκα	ῶμοστα	
		δμωμόσθαι	ῶμο(σ)θῆναι	
δλλυμ. destroy	δλῶ	δλώλεκα	ῶλεστα	
Middle	δλοῦμαι	δλωλα (ρεγι)	ῶλόμην	

X. Verbs in *ην* appended to a pure original root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀμφιέντυμ, <i>put on</i> (<i>clothes</i>)	ἀμφιέω	(none)	ἡμφίεστα
Middle	ἀμφιέσομαι	ἡμφίεσμα	
κορέννυμ, <i>satisfy</i>	(κορέσω)	[κεκόρητα]	ἐκδρεστα
Passive		κεκόρεσμα	ἐκορέσθην
σβέννυμ, <i>extinguish</i>	σβέσω		ἔσβεστα
Passive	σβεσθήσομαι	ἔσβεσμα	ἔσβεσθην
Intransitive	σβήσομαι	ἔσβηκα	ἔσβην
στορέννυμ, <i>strew, spread</i> (Comp. στρώννυμ)	στορῶ	(none)	ἐστόρεστα
κεράννυμ, <i>mix</i>	κεράσω (?)	ἐστόρεσμα	[ἐστορέσθην]
Passive		κέκρακα (?)	ἐκέραστα
Middle		{ κέκραμαι	{ ἐκράσην
κρεμάννυμ, <i>hang</i> (trans.)	κρεμῶ	?	ἐκρέμαστην
Passive		(κεκρέμαμαι)	ἐκρέμαστα
κρέμαμαι, <i>hang</i> (intrans.)	κρεμήσομαι		
πετάννυμ, <i>spread out; extend</i>	{ πετάσω, All. πετῶ	[πεπέττακα]	ἐπέττεστα
Passive		πέπτάμαι	ἐπετάσθην
σκεδάννυμ, <i>scatter</i>	σκεδῶ	ἐσκέδασμα	ἐσκέδαστα
Passive		ἐζωσμα	ἐσκεδάσθην
ζώννυμ, <i>gird</i>	ζώσω	[ἐζωκα]	ἐζωστα
Passive		ἐζωσμα	ἐζωσάμην
Middle			
ρώννυμ, <i>strengthen</i>	ρώσω	?	ἐρρώσθην
Passive	ρωσθήσομαι	ἔρρωμαι	ἐρρώστα
στρώννυμ, <i>strew</i>	στρώσω	ἐστρωμαι	ἐστρώσην
Passive			ἐστρωσάμην
Middle			ἐχρωστα
χρώννυμ, <i>color</i>		?	ἐχρώσθην
Passive		κέχρωσμα	

LIST OF NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1 α' | εἷς, μία, ἕν |
| 2 β' | δύο |
| 3 γ' | τρεῖς, τρία |
| 4 δ' | τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα |
| 5 ε' | πέντε |
| 6 ζ' | ἕξ |
| 7 η' | έπτα |
| 8 ο' | όκτω |
| 9 ς' | έννεα |
| 10 ι' | δέκα |
| 11 ια' | ένδεκα |
| 12 ιβ' | δώδεκα |
| 13 κυ' | τρισκαιδέκα |
| 14 κι' | τεσσαρακαΐδεκα |
| 15 κιέ' | πεντεκαΐδεκα |
| 16 κις' | έκκαιδεκα |
| 17 κιζ' | έπτακαΐδεκα |
| 18 κη' | όκτωκαΐδεκα |
| 19 κις' | έννεακαΐδεκα |
| 20 κ' | εἴκοσι(ν) |
| 21 κα' | εἴκοσιν εἷς, μία, ἕν |
| 22 κιβ' | εἴκοσι δύο |
| 23 κυ' | εἴκοσι τρεῖς, τρία |
| 24 κιδ' | εἴκοσι τέσσαρες, πα |
| 25 κιέ' | εἴκοσι πέντε |
| 26 κις' | εἴκοσι ἕξ |
| 27 κιζ' | εἴκοσι ἑπτά |
| 28 κη' | εἴκοσιν δέκα |
| 29 κις' | εἴκοσιν ἑννέα |
| 30 λ' | τριάκοντα* |

ORDINALS.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 δ | πρῶτος, η, ον |
| 2 δεύτερος, α, ον | |
| 3 τρίτος, η, ον | |
| 4 τέταρτος, η, ον | |
| 5 πέμπτος, &c. | |
| 6 ἕκτος | |
| 7 ἔβδομος | |
| 8 ὅγδοος | |
| 9 ἑννατος (ἑννατος) | |
| 10 δέκατος | |
| 11 ἐνδέκατος | |
| 12 δωδέκατος | |
| 13 τρισκαιδέκατος | |
| 14 τεσσαρακαΐδέκατος | |
| 15 πεντεκαΐδέκατος | |
| 16 ἔκκαιδέκατος | |
| 17 ἔπτακαΐδέκατος | |
| 18 ὀκτωκαΐδέκατος | |
| 19 ἑννεακαΐδέκατος | |
| 20 είκοστος | |
| 21 είκοστὸς πρῶτος | |
| 22 είκοστὸς δεύτερος | |
| 23 είκοστὸς τρίτος | |
| 24 είκοστὸς τέταρτος | |
| 25 είκοστὸς πέμπτος | |
| 26 είκοστὸς ἕκτος | |
| 27 είκοστὸς ἔβδομος | |
| 28 είκοστὸς ὅγδοος | |
| 29 είκοστὸς ἑννατος | |
| 30 τριακοστός | |

*  τριάκοντα· τεσσαράκοντα.

CARDINALS.

31 λα'	τριάκοντα εἰς
32 λβ'	τριάκοντα δύο
to	to
39 λζ'	τριάκοντα ἑννέα
40 μ'	τεσσαράκοντα
50 ν'	πεντήκοντα
60 ξ'	έξηκοντα
70 ο'	έβδομήκοντα
80 π'	όγδοηκοντα
90 Κ	ἐνενήκοντα
100 ρ'	έκατον
200 σ'	διακόσιοι, αι, α
300 τ'	τριάκόσιοι
400 υ'	τετράκόσιοι [τεσσερ.]
500 φ'	πεντάκόσιοι
600 χ'	έξακόσιοι
700 ψ'	έπτακόσιοι
800 ω'	δικτάκοσιοι
900 ς'	ἐνάκοσιοι (ἐννακ.)
1000 α	χίλιοι, αι, α
2000 β	δισχίλιοι
3000 γ	τρισχίλιοι
4000 δ	τετρακισχίλιοι
5000 ε	πεντακισχίλιοι
6000 ζ	έξακισχίλιοι
7000 ξ	έπτακισχίλιοι
8000 η	δικτακισχίλιοι
9000 ς	ἐνάκισχίλιοι
10,000 ρ	μύριοι
20,000 χ	δισμύριοι
to	to
100,000 σ	δεκακισμύριοι

ORDINALS.

31 τριακοστὸς	πρῶτος
32 τριακοστὸς	δεύτερος
to	to
39 τριακοστὸς	ἑννατος
40 τεσσαρακοστός	
50 πεντηκοστός	
60 ἔξηκοστός	
70 ἔβδομηκοστός	
80 ὀγδοηκοστός	
90 ἐνενηκοστός	
100 ἑκατοστός	
200 διακοσιοστός	
300 τριακοσιοστός	
400 τεσσαρακοσιοστός	
500 πεντακοσιοστός	
600 ἔξακοσιοστός	
700 ἔπτακοσιοστός	
800 δικτακοσιοστός	
900 ἐνακοσιοστός (ἐννακοσ.)	
1000 χιλιοστός	
2000 δισχιλιοστός	
3000 τρισχιλιοστός	
4000 τετρακισχιλιοστός	
5000 πεντακισχιλιοστός	
6000 ἔξακισχιλιοστός	
7000 ἔπτακισχιλιοστός	
8000 δικτακισχιλιοστός	
9000 ἐνάκισχιλιοστός (ἐννακι-	
10,000 μυριοστός	[χιλιοστός]
20,000 δισμυριοστός	
to	to
100,000 δεκακισμυριοστός	

DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM, GRAMMATICAL HINTS, &c.

A. PREPOSITIONS.

1. ABOUT.

- To be employed *about* any thing. ἀμφί τι ἔχειν ορ εἶναι.
About = nearly (of numerical approximation), ἀμφί or περὶ with acc. ; ὡς (*conjunct.*). στρατίωτας ἐπεμψαν ἀμφὶ τοὺς διακοσίους, ορ ὡς διακοσίους.
About (of approximate time). περὶ μέσην τὴν ἡμέραν.
About noon. ἀμφὶ μέσον ἡμέρας.

2. ABOVE (ὑπέρ).

- (1) *Above* = more than, ὑπέρ, c. acc. ; πλέον ἢ.

- Above* 100. πλείους [= πλείονες] ορ πλείω (neut.) τῶν ἑκατον.
Men who are *above* 50 years old. ἄνδρες πλεῖόν τι ἢ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.
The raven lives *above* 200 years. δ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῆ.

- (2) *Above* = beyond (of degree). See *Beyond*.

3. AFTER.

- To see any body *after* a long time. Ιδεῖν τινα διὰ χρόνου.

4. AGAINST.

- To avail *against* any thing. Ισχεῖν πρός τι.
To assist any body *against* any body. βοηθεῖν τινι ἐπὶ τινα.

5. AMIDST, AMONGST.

- Amongst* the enemy. ἐν μέσοις τοῖς πολεμίοις.
To be (have fallen) *amongst* robbers. ἐν λησταῖς εἶναι.
Amongst men. ἐν ἀνθρώποις.

6. AROUND, ROUND. περί.—άμφι (= on both sides).

To sit round any thing. κύκλῳ περικαθῆσαι τι.

To throw a cloak round one. περιβάλλεσθαι οὐ ἀμπέχεσθαι
ἰμάτιον.

To go round the city. (κύκλῳ) περιμέναι τὴν πόλιν.

7. AT.

At intervals of five days (= every five days). διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν.

To look at one object. εἰς ἐν βλέπειν.

To discharge arrows, &c. at an object. πρὸς τι ἀφίέναι τὰ βέλη.

8. BEFORE. ἐξ ἐνωτίας (gen.).—ἐν (dat.).—πρὸς, εἰς (acc.).—ἐπὶ (gen.).—πρός (gen.).

(1) Locally, πρό (gen.).—ἔμπροσθεν οὐ ἐπίπροσθεν (gen.).—ἐνώπιον (= in the presence of a person).—ἐνωτίον (= in the presence of).—πρὸ τῆς πολέως (Σύρας, &c.).—ἔμπροσθεν τῆς Σύρας (πρὸς τῇ Σύρᾳ = close to it).

To stand before any body. στήναι ἔμπροσθεν τινος : προστήναι τινος, στήναι ἐνώπιον τινος, πρὸς τινος.

To stand before a glass. ἐξ ἐνωτίας τοῦ κατόπτρου στήναι.

To speak before the people. λέγειν ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ (πρὸς or εἰς τὸν δῆμον).

= In the presence of.]

Before many witnesses.

To come before you (with reference to an assembled body amongst whom a person comes).

(2) Temporally, πρό (gen.).—πρότερον (gen.).

Before the war. πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου.

A year before the taking of —. ἐνιαυτῷ πρότερον τῆς ἀλώσεως.

Before sunrise.

πρὸ (οὐ πρότερον) ἡλίου ἀνιώντος
οὐ ἀνίσχοντος.

(πρὸν with Infin.)

Before day-break.

πρὸν ἡμέραν γίγνεσθαι.

(If 'before' introduces a sentence.)

9. BEHIND. *ὅπισθεν*, gen. (only of place).—*κατόπιν*, gen. (of place or time).—*μετά*, acc.—*ἐνί*, dat. place or time.—*ὑπό* (dat.) and *ἀντί* (only of place).

To stand *behind* a tree.

ἀντὶ δένδρου, or *ὑπὸ δένδρῳ ἐστη-*
κέναι (the former = facing it ;
the latter *under it* for protec-
tion).

To be *behind* any thing.

ὅπισθεν γίγνεσθαι τινος.

To place oneself *behind* any
thing.

ἔμπροσθεν πουεῖσθαι τι (i. e.
to cause it to be *before* one).

10. BELOW. *ὑπό*, gen. and dat.—*κατά*, gen. (so that the object envelopes or covers us). See *Under*.

To be *below* any body.

ἡπτω (acc. m.) *εἶναι τινος.*

To think any thing *below* (be-
neath) one.

ἀπαξιοῦν τι.

This thing is *below* them.

ἀνάξιον αὐτῶν τοῦτον ἔστι.

11. BENEATH. See *Below, Under*.

12. BESIDE. *παρά* (dat. of person ; acc. of thing).

To shoot *beside* the mark.

παραμαρτάνειν τοῦ σκοποῦ.

13. BETWEEN. *μεταξύ* (gen.), *ἐν* *μέσῳ* (gen.), *ἐν* (dat.).

Between ourselves. *{ ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν εἰρῆσθαι.*
{ ὡς πρὸς σέ (if one person only is
addressed).

14. BEYOND. *παρά*, *ὑπέρ* (both acc.), *μεῖζον* #.

Above (beyond) my power.

παρὰ (*ὑπέρ*) *δύναμιν.*

That is *above* the power of man.

τὸ ἔργον ἐστὶ μεῖζον ή κατ' ἀν-
θρωπον (= the Lat. *major*
quam pro ——).

15. BY (of agent) : = BESIDE, vid. *πρός*, dat. = close by. *τὴν*
πόλειτ, &c.

Day *by* day (daily) ; year *by* year
(every year), yearly.

καὶ ἡμέραν : κατ' ἔτος.

To judge a person *by* any thing.

μετρεῖν (metiri) *τινα ἐκ τινος.*

To stand *by* any body.

παραστῆσαι τινα.

(*BY = NEAR, vid.*)

To implore any body *by* the gods. πρὸς τῶν Θεῶν.

By the father's side. πρὸς πατρός.

16. **Down**, κατά, gen. = down into; under.

In compos. κατά. To *fall* down, καταπίπτειν. To *run* down, κατατρέχειν, καταβεῖν.

Down (the) hill. κατὰ (ορ κάτω) τοῦ δρους.

17. **FOR**,

To fight, brave dangers, &c. *for* any thing. μάχεσθαι (κινδυνεύειν, &c.) ὑπέρ τινος (= on behalf of).

A remedy *for* any thing. Α remedy of any thing (objective, gen.).

Laws drawn up *for* this purpose (= to secure these objects.) νόμοι ἐπὶ τούτοις τεταγμένοι.

18. **FROM**.

To receive any thing *from* any body. λαμβάνειν τι παρά τινος.

To take an estimate of a person *from* any thing. μετρεῖν (= metiri) τικα ἐκ τινος.

From (denoting a cause). Thus; From thinking so and so, τῷ νομίζειν.

(1) dat.

(2) διά with acc.

(3) ἐκ with gen.

To remove any body from a magistracy. παρεῖν τίνα τῆς ἀρχῆς.

19. **IN**.

To exceed (surpass, excel) any body *in* any thing. διαφέρειν (= to differ, to be distinguished), τινός τινι (dat. of thing in which one excels —).

To delight *in* any thing.

ἡδεοῦσαι τινι.

To end *in* any thing.

τελευτῆν εἶναι τι.

I am poor, rich *in* any thing.

ἐνδεής εἰμι (πλουτῶ) τινος.

To inquire, &c. *in what way* any thing may be done.

πυνθάνεσθαι τίνα τρόπον —.

To be shut up *in* a place.

To be shut up *into* (eis, acc.) a place.

20. INTO. *εἰς* (acc.).

With verbs of motion, *ἐν* with the dat. is found instead of *εἰς* with the Acc. ; “but only with the *Perf.* and *Pluperf.* in Attic writers. The *ἐν* denotes the point to which the motion is directed as *reached*: *οἱ ἐν τῷ Ἡραίῳ καταπέφευγότες* [but *ἐσ τὸ Ἡρ. κατέφυγον*]. It is only with *τιθέναι* and the like, that *ἐν* occurs (though also *εἰς*) with all the forms, to denote *rest* as a *result* of the motion.” Kr. *Ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν.*

21. NEAR. *ἔγγύς* (gen.). *πλησίου* (gen.).

To be *near* any body. *ἔγγύς* or *πλησίου εἶναι τίνος.*
To put any thing *near* any body. *πλησίου ποιεῖν τί τίνος.*

22. OF.

To die *of* disease. *ὑδοφε τελευτῆν.*

23. OFF.

I am *off*. *οἴχομαι.*
To be three stadia *off*. *τρεῖς σταδίους ἀπέχειν* (e. g. *τῆς πόλεως*).
To take one's clothes *off*. *ἀποδύνεσθαι* (e. g. *shoes*).—*ἐκδύ-*
εσθαι (a garment from which
one has to *come out*).
To take any body's clothes *off*. *ἐκδύνειν τινά τι.*

24. OUT (of). *ἐκ* (gen.).

Dat.—also = *cause, motive.* *ἐκ* (less commonly *ἀπό*) c. gen.—
ἀπό (gen.).—*διά, acc.*
Out of kindness. *εὐνοίᾳ.*—*ὑπ' εὐνοίας.*

25. ON, UPON.

To spend money *upon* any body. *χρήματα ἀναλίσκειν εἰς τινα.*
To sow *upon* stones. *εἰς λίθους σπείρειν* (a proverb;
sowing usually consisting of
putting seed *into* the earth).
On the wing (of an army). *ἐπὶ κέρως.*
To look *on* the ground. *εἰς γῆν ὁρᾶν.*
All depends *on* you. *ἐν σοι πᾶν τὸ πρᾶγμα.*

26. OVER. *ἐπέρ* (gen.).

27. THROUGH.

(1) Of direction from one extremity *through* to the other, διά with gen.

To wound any body *through* his breastplate. διὰ τοῦ θώρακος τιτρώσκειν τινά.

To flow *through* the country. μέσην διὰ τῆς γῆς.

(2) Of extension *over* all parts of a surface : διά (gen.), διά (acc.).

Through the whole country. διὰ πάσων τὴν χώραν.

(3) Occasion, CAUSE, &c. See *Out of*.

(In composition, διά.)

28. TILL, UNTIL, μέχρι, gen.

Till sunset. μέχρι ἡλίου δυσμῶν (or δύνοντος).

Till death. μέχρι θανάτου.

Till morning. εἰς τὴν ἕω.

As a temporal conjunction with a sentence : ἐως, ἔπειτε, μέχρι (οὐ), — πρίν (prius).

29. TO, UNTO.

To conduct *to* — mankind. ἀγείρειν (τινὰ) εἰς ἀνθρώπους.

Any thing is good for nothing *to* (= compared with) another. πρός with acc.

To look *to* any thing (i. e. to consider it, make it an object). βλέπειν πρός τι.

To be brought *to* any body.

ἐνεγκαθίναι παρά τινα.

To come or go back again *to* the beginning. αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἵειν πάλιν.

To go in *to* any body.

εἰσιέναι παρά τινα.

30. TOWARDS.

To be harsh *towards* any body. χαλεπὸν εἶναι τινι.

31. UNDER.

ὑπό (c. acc.), to denote motion towards an object that is above us. — ὑπό (dat.), of rest beneath (ὑπὸ λυατίφεχεν τε).

ὑπὸ δένδρον καταστῆναι.

<i>kata</i> (c. gen.), if we sink into it.	<i>κατὰ γῆς καταδύμαι.</i> <i>καταδύεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ ὑδατος.</i>
<i>Under</i> = in less than, ἐντός (within : c. gen.).	
<i>Under</i> twenty years.	ἐντὸς εἴκοσις ἔτῶν.
<i>Under</i> fifty years old.	ἀνὴρ οὐπω πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγο- νώς ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.
<i>Under</i> = in subjection to.	ἀνὴρ Ἑλασσόν τι ἡ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς (= <i>somewhat under</i>).
<i>Under</i> these circumstances.	είναι ὑπό τινις οι ἐπὶ τινι.
<i>To be under arms.</i>	ῳδ' ἔχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων.— οὗτως ἔχόντων.—ὅτε ταῦτ' οὐ- τως ἔχει.—ἐκ τούτων τοιούτων δύντων.
	ἐν ὅπλοις είναι.

32. WITH.

<i>To build houses with the saw.</i>	οἰκίας ποιεῦν ἀπὸ πρίονος.
<i>To be angry with any body.</i>	ὀργίζεσθαι τινι (ἐν ὁργῇ ἔχειν οι ποιεῖσθαι τινα).

33. WITHIN.] ἐντός, Gen. (of time. See UNDER).

<i>Without transgressing the laws.</i>	οὐν τοῖς νόμοις.
<i>Without friends.</i>	φίλων ἔρημος.
<i>Without any right.</i>	παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια.
<i>Without any body's knowledge.</i>	κρύφα οι λάθρα τινός. ἀγνοούν- τός τινος, or by circumlocution with λανθάνειν τινά.

Often by a negative with particip. ; or by a negative compound.

<i>Without laughing.</i>	οὐ (οι μή) γελάσας : ἀγελαστί.
--------------------------	--------------------------------

B. MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Words that modify a substantive (i. e. *attributive* notions) are usually inserted between the article and its substantive, or after the substantive, the article being repeated.

- a) Thus : *the men in the town*, would be, in Greek, ‘*the in the town men*,’ or ‘*the men the in the town*.’
- b) In this way the Greeks often use *long attributive notions* where we should use a relative clause : e. g.
Eng. Those who are in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings, &c.
Greek. *The in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings* (persons).
- c) The substantive is here usually omitted, when it is *men*, *things*, &c. ; so that the article *often stands alone*, in connection with a substantive governed by a preposition, &c. : e. g. *oi ēr tῆ γῆ* (*the in the land* =) the inhabitants of the country. *oi ēn tῷ τείχει*, the men on the wall.

Hence in translating, when an article is followed by some word or words with which it does not agree, *read on till you find a substantive with which the article can agree*, connecting the intermediate notions, attributively or otherwise, with this substantive. *If there is no substantive of the kind*, understand *men* or *things*, &c.

36. The girl has beautiful hair. The girl has the hair beautiful.

37. The article is used when a substantive denotes a *class*. Thus *horses*, *poets*, &c. (when a truth is asserted of the *class* ; of *any* horse, &c.), are *oi ἵπποι*, *oi ποιῆται*.

38. It is not possible to —

I am not able to —

οὐχ οἶόν τε (sc. *ἐστίν*), with *infin.*
οὐχ οἶδε τε (sc. *εἰπεῖ*), with *infin.*
(*oīos* is ‘such’). Hence *οὐκ εἰπεῖ οἷος τοιεῖν τι* = I am not such a one (as) to do it. The *τε* = *que* is a remains of the old mode of affixing *τε* as a connecting particle to relatives, &c.

39. The dual is not *always* used for two ; but very often δύο with plural.

40. a) Ο ποιῶν = he who does.

Ο ποιήσας = he who has done, &c.

- b) The participle may, of course, be resolved, as in Latin, (1) by a relative clause (with *who*, *which*, *that*) ; or (2) by an *adverbial one*, whether *conditional* (if), *adversative* (though), *temporal* (when, after, &c.) :—and often (3) by the *participial substantive* with *in*, *by*, &c. [Λῃζόμενοι ζώσιν, they live by plundering ; *raptu vivunt*], and (4) by a *finite verb* connected with the principal verb by *and*, &c. ['*having fallen sick, he died*' = 'he fell sick, and *died*'].
- c) Hence conversely, *relative clauses*, *adverbial clauses*, the *participial substantive* (with *in*, *by*, &c.), a verb preceding another verb, and connected with it by *and*, may often be translated by a *participle*.

41. a) When two opposed notions are connected by an *unemphatic but* (δέ), the first usually takes μέν. Hence prefix μέν to the first of such *opposed* notions, although the English has no *indeed*.

- b) Also place the *opposed notions* at the head of their clauses. For instance : arrange '*I like honey, but not wine*', thus : '*Honey indeed I like, but wine not*' [in Greek it must be : *wine but (οἶνον δέ)*, because δέ follows its word].

42. With three others.

Himself the fourth, rétropos ab-tós.

43. This' (with emphasis).

τοῦτό γε (γέ enclit.). This γέ emphasizes the preceding word : it may sometimes be rendered *at least, quite, &c.*

Diagoras.

Διαγόρας γε or δή.

44. Σεοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι or νομίζειν = deos esse credere, to believe in the existence of the gods.

τοὺς Σεοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι or νομίζειν, credere deos esse, quos esse credi solet.

Δικηγράφω νομίζειν = to observe or practise justice ; to acknowledge there is such a thing.

45. (To have) any thing *a foot long* (*broad, deep*) ; or, *of a foot in length* (*breadth, depth*).
 46. With A *not* B.
 47. A, B, C, D, and E.
 48. a) He *evidently* desires.
 b) It is *just* (*fair, &c.*) that he should bear the blame of this.
 49. To come *with* twenty hoplites.
 To walk *with* a stick.
 50. I am come *to do it*.
 I send a man *to do it*.
 51. A sort of prophets.
 52. Many great men.
 53. I *say* that it is *not* —.
 I *think* it does *not* —.
 I *pretend* it is *not* —.
 54. I should like to (behold).
 55. I *naturally* desire.
 It is *my nature* to desire.
 I desire by reason of a natural inclination.

(To have any) thing (the) length, breadth, depth of a foot.
 'With A but not (*ἀλλ' οὐ*) B' (but often *kai οὐ* or *οὐ* only).
 (1) A, *and* B, *and* C, *and* D, *and* E.
 (2) *both* (*kai*) A, *and* B, *and* C, *and* D, *and* E.
 (3) A, B, C, D.
 That is, in Greek the '*and*' is not placed *only* between the two last terms of a series.
 a) He is evident desiring, &c. (*δῆλός ἐστιν ἐπιθύμων*).—So φανερός ἐστιν.
 b) He is just (*fair, &c.*) to bear the blame of this. δίκαιος ἐστι τούτου τὴν αἰτίαν φέρειν. So ἀξιός ἐστιν (e. g. τοῦ γεγηνημένου ἀπολαῦσαι τι ἀγαθόν).
 To come *having* (*ἔχων*) twenty hoplites.
 To walk *bearing* (*φέρων*) a stick.
 I am come *about to do it* (*ποιήσων*).
 I send [*τὸν*] *ποιήσοντα*.
 μάντεις τινές.
 Many *and* great men.
 οὖ φημι — εἴναι.
 οὐκ οἶμαι — εἴναι.
 οὐ προσποιοῦμαι — εἴναι.
 ἡδέως δν θεασαίμην.
 πέφυκα ἐπιθύμειν = (*ita naturā comparatus sum, ut — concupiscam*).

56. *Who, whom, what* are often *indefinite* : = *any person who, whom ; any thing that*. They are then to be translated by δ s $\ddot{\alpha}$ with *Subj.* after *Pres.* or *Fut.* ; by δ s with *Optative* after the historical tenses (cf. 295).

So, *whatever* = δ $\ddot{\alpha}$, δ $\ddot{\alpha}$, $\delta\sigma\alpha$ $\ddot{\alpha}$ with *Subj.* after a principal tense ; δ , $\ddot{\alpha}$, $\delta\sigma\alpha$ with *Opt.* after an historical tense.

57. The *Aorist* is often translated into English by the *Perfect*. Especially,

a) The *Aor. Infin.* after *verba putandi et declarandi* has the force of a *præteritum* ; and is often translated by the *Perfect* :

$\phi\eta\sigma\iota \pi\omega\eta\sigma\alpha$ = { he says that he *did* it.
{ he says that he *has done* it.

b) In the statement of *general truths* founded on frequent experience (especially with $\eta\delta\eta$), the *Aor.* is often translated by the *Perfect*.

Men have often been compelled. $\eta\delta\eta \pi\omega\lambda\lambda\iota \eta\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\sigma\omega\eta\sigma\alpha$

58. The *Aorist* has often the force of the *Pluperfect*.

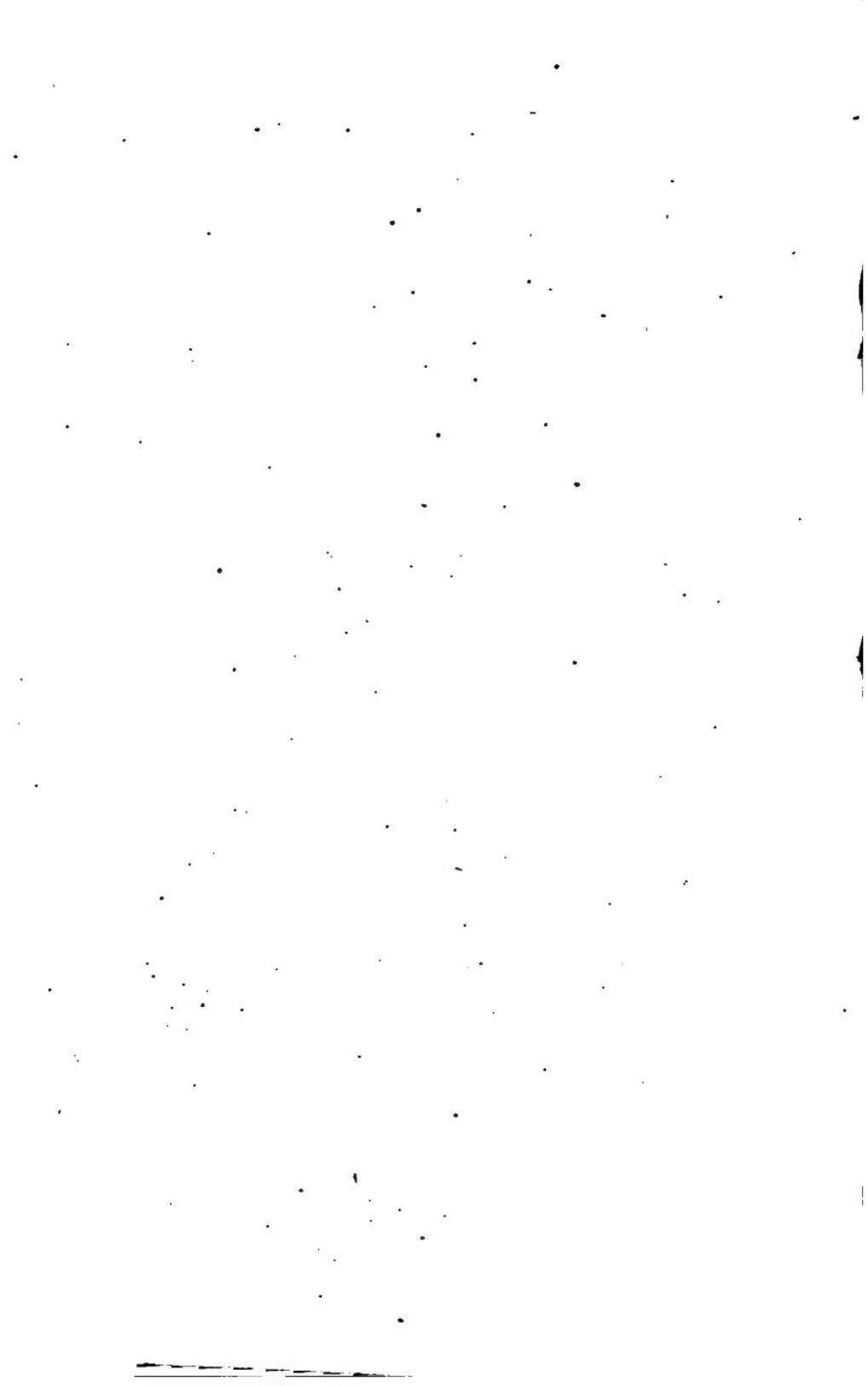
a) The *Aor.* is *regularly* used (the *Pluperf.* comparatively seldom) after $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\delta\eta$, &c.

b) The *Aor. Infin.* is used after an historical tense of a *verbum declarandi et putandi* :

$\tilde{\epsilon}\phi\eta \pi\omega\eta\sigma\alpha$ = { he said that he *did* it.
{ he said that he *had done* it.

59. Too wise to —.

$\sigma\omega\phi\omega\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\alpha \eta \delta\omega\tau\epsilon$ c. infin. (In Latin, *sapientior quam ut —*).



INDEX I.

GREEK AND ENGLISH.

[I] The Roman numerals refer to the Lists of Irregular Verbs, pp. 228–234.—Adjectives in *ος* that are followed by 2, are of *two terminations*; i. e. the form in *ος* is also used for the feminine.

A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Αθλάθεια (ἀ. θλάθ, short root of θλάπτειν, to hurt), innocence.</p> <p>Ἀγαθόν (neut. adj.), advantage.</p> <p>Ἀγαθός, good, brave.</p> <p>Ἀγαν (nimis), too much; too.</p> <p>Ἀγαπᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to love; (with dat. or acc.) to be contented (or satisfied) with.</p> <p>Ἀγγελος, δ, messenger.</p> <p>Ἀγε (Imperat. of ἀγειν =), age, come now.</p> <p>Ἀγειν, to lead, carry. ἀγειν ἡσυχίαν, to keep quiet.</p> <p>Ἀγενής, -έσ (ἀ. γεν-, root of verbs relating to production, origin, &c.), ignoble, low-bred.</p> <p>Ἀγηρως, -ών (ἀ. γῆρας, old age), not growing old; immortal, imperishable.</p> <p>Ἀγκών, -ώνος, δ, (bend of the) elbow.</p> <p>Ἀγνυμ, I break (pf. ἔτηγα). IX.</p> <p>Ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place (ἀγείρειν, to assemble).</p> <p>Ἀγραφος (ἀ. γράφειν, to write), unwritten.</p> <p>Ἀγρός, δ, a field.</p> <p>Ἀγρυπνεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to keep awake, to forego sleep (ἀ. νυξ, sleep).</p> <p>Ἀγχίστρος 2, shrewd, clever, quick-witted (ἀγχι, near. νοῦς, mind).</p> | <p>ἀγάγματα (ἄγειν), that may be conveyed or imported amongst: —hence <i>current</i> (of foreign money).</p> <p>ἀγών, ἀγών-ος, δ, contest.</p> <p>ἀδειν (ἀείδειν), to sing.</p> <p>ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.</p> <p>ἀδελφός, δ, brother.</p> <p>ἀδικεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to commit injustice; to do wrong.—c. acc. to wrong (ἀ, not. δίκη, justice).</p> <p>ἀδίκημα, τό, wrong, unjust act.</p> <p>ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice.</p> <p>ἀδικος 2, unjust.</p> <p>ἀδύνατεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be unable.</p> <p>ἀδύνατος 2, impossible.</p> <p>ἀεὶ, always.</p> <p>ἀεικής, -έσ, unseemly, disgraceful.</p> <p>ἀετός, δ, eagle.</p> <p>ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, ἡ, nightingale.</p> <p>ἀιώνατος 2, immortal (ἀ. Σανατος, death).</p> <p>Ἀθηνᾶ, Athene (Minerva).</p> <p>Ἀθηναι, -ών, αι, Athens.</p> <p>Ἀθηναῖος, Athenian.</p> <p>Ἄθλιος, miserable.</p> <p>Ἄθλιώς, miserably.</p> <p>Ἄθλος, τό, prize.</p> <p>Ἄθυμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be dispirited (ἀ, not. Συμός, spirit).</p> <p>Αἰακός, δ, Eacus.</p> |
|--|--|

{ Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.	{ ἀκρό-πολις, -εως, ἡ, citadel.
{ Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, Egypt.	{ ἄκρος, highest.
{ αἰδεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), to reverence.	ἀκον-, -ουσα, -ον, unwilling.
{ αἰδώς, ἡ, shame, reverence.	{ ἀλγεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to feel pain.
Αἴγιτης, Λέetes (king of Colchis).	{ ἀλγεινός, painful.
αἰθήρ, -έρος, δ, ether, pure air.	{ ἀλγός, -ους, τό, pain.
αἷμα, αἵματ-ος, τό, blood.	ἀλείφειν, to anoint, rub.
αἴξ, αἴγ-ός, δ, ἡ, goat.	ἀλεκτρυών, -όνος, δ, a cock.
αἴρειν (= ἐ-ειν), to take. VII.	Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ, Alexander.
αἴρειν, to raise.	{ ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.
αἰσθάνεσθαι, αἰσθήσομαι, &c., to perceive. III.	{ ἀληθεύειν, to speak the truth.
αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ, sensation, perception.	{ ἀληθής, -ές, true.
αἰσχιστος, superl. of αἰσχρός.	{ ἀληθώς, truly.
αἰσχροκερδής, pursuing gain by base means (αἰσχρός, base.	ἄλις, enough.
κέρδος, gain).	ἀλίσκεσθαι, to be taken. V.
αἰσχρός, disgraceful, base.	ἄλκη, ἡ, strength.
αἰσχρώς, disgracefully.	Ἀλκιβιάδης, -ου, δ, Alcibiades.
αἰσχύνειν, to shame. Mid. αἰσχύνεσθαι, to be ashamed.	ἄλλα, but.
αἰτεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), (τινά τι), to ask.	{ ἀλλήλων, of one another.
αἰτιάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), to accuse, charge, blame, &c.; τινά τι (rare), ὅτι —.	ἄλλοθεν, from another place.
αἰχμάλωτος, ον, prisoner of war.	ἄλλος, -η, -ο, another, <i>alius</i> .
αἴψα, quickly.	ἄλλοτρος (= alienus), others', another's.
ἀκάνθαρτος, uncleansed, impure (ἀ. καθαίρειν, purificare).	ἄλλως, otherwise. ἀλλως τε καί, especially.
ἀκμή, point. το ἥλικιας, the full vigor (or flower) of one's age.	ἀλογία, unreasonableness, absurdity (ἀ. non. λόγος, ratio).
ἀκοή, hearing (ἀκούειν).	ἀλογος (ἀ. λόγος, ratio), irrational, senseless (2 terminations).
ἀκόλαστος, intemperate; prop. unchastised, unchastened (ἀ. non. κολάζειν, castigate).	ἄλι, ἀλός, salt; pl. ἀλει. Note 9.
ἀκούειν, to hear, to listen to;	ἀ-λύπως, without grief or sorrow.
Fut. ἀκούσομαι; Pass. with σ. ἀκούσιος, involuntary.	ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, ἡ, fox.
ἄκρα, ἡ, summit.	ἄλωσ, ἡ, halo.
ἄκρατής, -ές, intemperate, immoderate (ἀ. κράτος, strength).	ἀλωσ-ις, -εως, ἡ (ἀλο-, simpler root of ἀλίσκομαι), taking, capture.
ἀκρίβης, -ές, accurate.	ἄμα (simul), at the same time: also used as a prep. with dat., together with: ἄμα τῇ ἕω (at the same time with the dawn =) at day-break; ἄμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκράζοντι, &c.
{ ἀκροᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), to hear, listen to.	ἄμασία, ἡ (ἀ. non. μαζ, short root of μανθάνειν, discern), ignorance.
{ ἀκροατής, -οῦ, δ, auditor.	ἄμαξα, ἡ, wagon.

ἀμαρτάνειν (1) *errare*, to miss
 (with gen.) ; (2) *peccare*, to
 sin, commit a fault, err.
 ἀμάρτημα, ἀμαρτήματος, τό, er-
 ror, fault.
 ἀμαρτία, ἡ, offence.
 ἀμαρτοῦν (= δ· ειν), to darken.
 ἀμείνων, better (ἀμεινον as adv.).
 { ἀμέλεια, ἡ, carelessness.
 { ἀμελεῖν (= ἔ· ειν), to neglect
 (gen.—ἀ. μέλει, cura est).
 ἀμοιβῆ, exchange, return (ἀμει-
 βεσθαι).
 ἀμπελος, ἡ, vine.
 ἀμύνειν, to ward off; *Mid.* to
 ward off from myself; also, to
 revenge myself on any body
 (*acc.*) ; for any thing, ὑπέρ τι-
 νος.
 ἀμφι-έννυμι, I put on ; I clothe. x.
 ἀμφω, both.
 ἀν, with Subj., = ἐάν, if. This
 ἀν, which has ᄂ, and can stand
 as the first word of a clause,
 must not be confounded with
 ἀν with ᄂ, the modal particle,
 explained in 279.
 ἀναγράψκειν, to read. vi.
 { ἀναγκάζειν, to compel.
 { ἀναγκαῖος, necessary.
 ἀνάγκη, necessity.
 ἀναίδεια, ἡ, shamelessness.
 ἀν-ἄλισκειν, to spend. v.
 ἀνα-μένειν, to wait.
 ἀνά-πανσις, -εως, ἡ, rest (*ἀν-*
 παύεσθαι).
 ἀν-αρεῖν (= ἔ· ειν), to take up,
 take away, destroy (aor. ἀν-
 εῖλον). vii.
 ἀναρχία (ἀ. ἀρχή), anarchy, licen-
 tiousness, ungoverned licence.
 ἀνάστατος 2, ruined, laid waste
 (Of cities and countries) : ἀν-
 ἀστατον ποιεῖν, to destroy ut-
 terly, to lay waste (properly,
 to make the inhabitants *rise up*
 and quit.—ἀνά, up. στα-, sim-
 pler root of *ιστημι*).

ἀνα-τίθημι, ἀνα-τίθέναι, to put up,
 offer.
 ἀναχώρησις, retreat (ἀνά. χω-
 ρεῖν, *cedere*).
 { ἀνδρεία, ἀνδρία, ἡ, bravery.
 { ἀνδρείος, brave (ἀνήρ, man).
 { ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.
 ἀνδρίας, -άντος, ὁ, image or sta-
 tue (of a man.—ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός).
 Ἀνδρόγεως, -ω, ὁ, Androgeus.
 ἄνεμος, ὁ, wind.
 ἄνευ (gen.), without.
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, a man. Pdm. 19.
 ἄνθος, τό, a flower.
 { ἀνθρώπινος, human ; to which
 humanity is subject : hence
 (of faults) venial.
 ἀνθρώπος, ὁ, man.
 ἀν-ιστῆμι, -ιστάναι, to set up, *
 { ἀνόητος, unintelligent, silly (ἀ,
 not. νοεῖν, to understand).
 { ἀνοια, ἡ, want of sense, stupid-
 ity, folly.
 ἀν-οιγνύαι, ἀν-οιγεῖν, to open. ix.
 { ἀνομία (ἀ. νόμος, law), lawless-
 ness.
 { ἀνομος 2, lawless.
 ἀνοος (= ἀνοος), -ουν, senseless,
 imprudent (ἀ. νοῦς, mind).
 ἀντι-λέγειν, to contradict.
 ἀνω, above, more inland, beyond
 (*gen.*).
 ἀνώγεων, τό, upper floor, dining-
 room (ἀνω, above. γῆ, earth).
 { ἀξιό-λογος, worth mentioning.
 { ἀξιος, worthy (*gen.*).
 { ἀξιοῦν (= δ· ειν), to think wor-
 thy, claim, expect.
 { ἀξιώμα, ἀξιωματ-ος, τό, consi-
 deration, reputation, dignity,
 rank (ἀξιος).
 ἀοιδή, song (ἀείδειν).
 ἀπ-άγειν, to lead away.
 ἀπαιδευτος 2, uneducated (ἀ. παι-
 δεύειν, to educate. παιδ, root
 of παις, boy).
 ἀπ-αλλάγτειν, to set free from ;
 Mid. to depart from.

* *Mid.* to stand up, rise.

δέραξ, once.

δέρας, all, whole, altogether.

{ δέρειν (= ἔ-ειν), to disobey (dat.).
δέρεώντης, disobedient (ἀ. πεί-
τειν, to obey).

ἀν-εικάζειν, to copy.

ἀν-είμι, Inf. ἀν-είναι, to be absent.
ἀν-είμι, Inf. ἀν-έναι, to go away

(Pres. with meaning of Fut.).

ἀπειρος 2 (gen.), unacquainted
with, inexperienced (ἀ. πείρα,
attempt).

ἀν-έρχεσθαι, to go away. VII.

{ ἀπ-έχειν, to keep off; to be
distant from. VII.

{ ἀπ-έχεσθαι (gen.), to abstain
from. VII.

{ ἀπιστεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to disbe-
lieve, distrust.

ἀπιστος 2, unfaithful, faithless.
—suspected (by) (ἀ. πιστός,
faithful).

ἀπλός, -οῦς, simple.

ἀπο-βαίνειν, to disembark; to go
away. III.

ἀποβάλλειν, to cast away; to
shed (horns).

ἀπο-βλέπειν, to look upon.

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, ἀπο-δεικνύαι, to
show; to appoint.

ἀπο-δέχεσθαι, to receive, accept.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, ἀπο-διδόναι, to give
back, to give, allot.

ἀποδαν-. See ἀποδημήσκειν.

ἀπο-δημήσκειν (-δανόμαι, -τέληκα,
-έδανον), to die. V.

ἀπο-κάμψειν, Fut. -καμψόμαι, -κέ-
κμῆκα, -έκαμον (c. partcp.), to
grow weary. In Aor., to be
wearied. 317.

ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off.

ἀπο-κρίνεσθαι, to answer.

ἀπο-κρύπτειν, to conceal.

ἀπο-κτείνειν, to kill (κτείνω. f. κτε-
νό. pf. ἔκτον : later ἔκτακα).

ἀπο-λείπειν, to leave, to quit.

ἀπο-ολλυμι, ἀπο-ολλύναι, to ruin, to
destroy. IX.

'**Απόλλων,** -ωνος, δ, Apollo.

ἀπο-λύειν, to dissolve ; to acquit.
ἀπορεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be in
want.

ἀπόρος 2, difficult (ἀ, not. πό-
ρος, passage through).

ἀπόρρειν (= ἔ-ειν), to flow
from.

ἀπόρροή, a flowing off, an efflu-
ence or emanation.

ἀπο-σπᾶν (= ἄ-ειν), to draw away.

ἀπο-στερεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to deprive
of.

ἀπο-στρέφειν, to turn away.

ἀπο-σφάττειν, to cut (a man's)
throat; to slay.

ἀπο-τιθημι, ἀπο-τιθέναι, to put
away; Mid. take off; lay
aside.

ἀπο-φάίνειν, to show; to make;
to appoint: Mid. declare.

ἀπο-ψύχειν, to dry up.

ἀπρόσβατος 2, inaccessible (ἀ.
πρός, to. βα-, simpler root of
βαίνειν, to go).

ἀπτεσθαι, to touch (gen.).

ἄρα; (interrogative.)

ἄρα, igitur, therefore.

ἀργαλέος, troublesome.

{ ἀργύρεος, (made) of silver;
silver (adj.).

{ ἀργύριον, τό, silver money; mo-
ney.

ἄργυρος, δ, silver.

***Ἄρειος πάγος,** Mars' hill (the
hill on which the court of the
Areopagus sat); the hill of the
Aeopagus.

ἀρετή, ή, virtue.

ἀριθμός, δ, number.

ἀριστος, best.

ἄρκτος, δ, ή, a bear.

ἄρμα, ἄρματ-ος, τό, chariot.

ἀρνείσθαι (= ἔ-ειναι,) Dep. Pass.,
to deny.

ἀρπάζειν, to seize, plunder, carry
off.

ἄρρην, -εν, male.

<i>ἀρι</i> , just now.	<i>ἢν</i> , again ; on the other hand.
<i>ἀριος</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>ov</i> , even (opp. <i>odd</i>) ; of an even number.	<i>ἢντις</i> , again.
<i>ἀριοπάλης</i> , breadseller, baker (<i>ἀριος</i> , bread, loaf. <i>πωλεῖν</i> , to sell).	<i>αὐλός</i> , δ, flute.
<i>ἄριος</i> , δ, bread.	<i>αῦος</i> , dry.
<i>ἄρχειν</i> (gen.), to rule over, to be master of ; to begin.	<i>αὐτός</i> , -ή, -δ, self : but <i>αὐτοῦ</i> , -φ, -όν, <i>ει</i> us, <i>ei</i> , <i>eum</i> .—So in pl.
<i>ἄρχεσθαι</i> (gen.), to begin.	<i>αὐχῆν</i> , <i>αὐχέν-ος</i> , δ, neck.
<i>ἄρχη</i> , ή, beginning, commencement ; commencing-point.	<i>ἀφ-αιρεῖσθαι</i> (= <i>ἐ-εσθαι</i>) <i>τινά τι</i> , to deprive of, take away. Cf. <i>αἴρειν</i> in VII.
<i>ἄσθετια</i> , ή, impiety.	<i>ἀφανής</i> , -ές, unseen, unknown. (ἀ. <i>φαν</i> , short root of <i>φαίνειν</i> , to show).
<i>ἄσθετιν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to be guilty of impiety (<i>σέβειν</i> , <i>venerari</i>).	<i>ἀφανίζειν</i> , to cause to disappear. or <i>την γῆν</i> , to cover it.
<i>ἄσθημα</i> , τό, an impiety, or impious act.	<i>ἀφθόνος</i> (ἀ. <i>φθόνος</i> , envy), abun- dant (there being so much, that none need envy another).
<i>ἄσθετια</i> , ή, weakness.	<i>ἀφ-ίημι</i> , <i>ἀφ-ιέραι</i> , to let go.
<i>ἄσθετίν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to be weak, to be ill.	<i>ἀφ-ικνεῖσθαι</i> (= <i>ἐ-εσθαι</i>), to come. III.
<i>ἄσθετής</i> , -ές, weak (ἀ. <i>σθένος</i> , strength).	<i>ἀφ-ιστημι</i> , <i>ἀφ-ιστάναι</i> , to put a- way, to turn aside from.—Aor.
<i>ἀσκεῖν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to practise.	2, <i>ἀποστῆναι</i> (<i>deficere</i>), to revolt from, desert from.—Aor. 1, <i>ἀπο-</i> <i>στῆσαι</i> = to make to revolt.
<i>ἀσπάλαθος</i> , δ, the aspalathus (a prickly shrub).	<i>ἀφ-φων</i> , foolish.
<i>ἀσπίς</i> , <i>ἀσπίδ-ος</i> , ή, shield.	<i>ἀχάριστος</i> 2, ungrateful (ἀ. <i>χά-</i> <i>ρις</i> , <i>gratia</i>).
<i>ἀστραπή</i> , ή, lightning.	<i>ἀχεσθαι</i> , to be indignant.
<i>ἀστράπτειν</i> , to lighten.	<i>Ἀχιλλεύς</i> , -έως, δ, Achilles.
<i>ἄστρον</i> (<i>astrum</i>), star.	<i>ἀχρηστος</i> 2, useless (ἀ. <i>χρά-εσθαι</i> = <i>χρῆσθαι</i>).
<i>ἄστυ</i> , τό, city.	
<i>ἀ-σύνετος</i> 2, stupid.	
<i>ἀσφαλής</i> , -ές, firm (ἀ. <i>σφάλ-</i> <i>λεσθαι</i> , to stumble).	
<i>ἀτέλεια</i> (<i>ἀτελής</i>), exemption (from public burdens : <i>immunitas</i> .— ἀ. <i>τελεῖν</i> , to pay).	
<i>ἀτιμάζειν</i> , to despise (ἀ. <i>τιμή</i> , honor).	
<i>ἀτιμία</i> , ή, dishonor.	
<i>Ἄττικη</i> , ή, Attica.	
<i>ἀτυχεῖν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to be un- successful or unfortunate (ἀ. <i>τυχ</i> , short root of <i>τυγχά-</i> <i>νειν</i> , to hit [a mark, &c.], to obtain. <i>τύχη</i> , fortune).	B.
<i>ἀτύχημα</i> , τό, misfortune.	<i>Βάθος</i> , -ους, τό, depth.
<i>ἀτυχης</i> , -ές, unfortunate.	<i>βαθύς</i> , -έια, -ό, deep.
<i>ἀτυχία</i> , ή, misfortune.	<i>βαίνειν</i> , to go. III.
	<i>βαλανεῖον</i> , bath, public bath (i. e. bathing-room).
	<i>βάλλειν</i> , to throw. 317. 371.
	<i>βάπτ-ειν</i> , to dip.
	<i>βάρβαρος</i> , barbarian.
	<i>βασιλεύειν</i> , to be a king, to reign.
	<i>βασιλεύς</i> , -έως, δ, king.
	<i>βασιλισσά</i> , ή, queen.

βέβαιος 3 and 2, firm.

{ **βέλτιστος**, best.

{ **βελτίων**, *ou*, better.

βία, *ή*, violence.

{ **βιβλίον**, *tó*, book.

{ **βιβλιο-πώλης**, bookseller (*πωλεῖν*, to sell).

βίος, *ό*, life.

{ **βίοτος**, livelihood.

βιούν (= *έ-ειν*), to live.

βλαβερός, injurious.

{ **βλάβη**, *ή*, injury.

{ **βλάπτειν**, to injure, to hurt.

βλέπειν, to look at.

βοήθεια, *ή*, help.

{ **βοηθεῖν** (= *έ-ειν*), to help (dat.).

βοηθητικός, ready or able to help.

βομβεῖν (= *έ-ειν*), to hum, buzz.

Βορρᾶς, *-ᾶ*, *δ*, Boreas, the north wind.

{ **βόσκειν**, to feed.

{ **βόσκημα**, *tó* (**βόσκειν**), fed or fattened beast: *pl.* cattle (as fed for the butcher).

βούλεοται, to wish.

{ **βουλεύειν**, to deliberate, advise; *Mid.* to advise oneself.

{ **βουλή**, *ή*, advice, council, senate.

βοῦς, *δ*, *ή*, ox. Pdm. 29.

βραδύς, *-εῖα*, *-ύ*, slow.

βροντᾶν (= *ά-ειν*), to thunder.

βροτός, mortal.

βωμός, *δ*, altar.

Γ.

Γάλα, *tó*, milk. Note 9.

γαλῆ, weasel.

{ **γαμεῖν** (= *έ-ειν*), to marry.

{ **γάμος**, *δ*, marriage.

γάρ, for (stands after the first word of the sentence).

γαστήρ, *ή*, belly. 183. Pdm. 19.

γαυροῦν (= *δ-ειν*), to make proud; *Mid.* exult in, be proud of.

γέ (*quidem, certe*), at least.—Often only adds *emphasis* to the word it follows.

γεγραμμένος, written (perf. part. of *γράφειν*).

{ **γελᾶν** (= *ά-ειν*), to laugh.

{ **γέλως**, *-ωτος*, *ό*, laughter.

{ **γενναῖος**, of noble birth.

{ **γενναῖως**, with spirit, bravely, nobly; with fortitude.

{ **γένος**, *γένους*, *tó*, kind, race.

{ **γέρας**, *τό*, honorary privilege, reward.

{ **γέρων**, *-οντος*, *ό*, old man.

γενεῖν, to cause to taste; *Mid.* to taste (*gen.*).

{ **γεωμέτρης**, *-ον*, *ό*, geometer (*γῆ*, earth. *μετρεῖν*, to measure).

{ **γῆ**, *ή*, the earth.

{ **γῆνος**, of earth, of brick.

{ **γῆρας**, *τό*, old age. 192.

{ **γηράσκειν**, *γηρᾶν* (= *ά-ειν*), to grow old.

γίγνεσθαι* (*fieri*), to become, to be formed.

γιγνώσκειν, to know. vi.

γλυκύς, *-εῖα*, *-ύ*, sweet.

γλώττα, *ή*, tongue.

γνώμη, *ή*, opinion, mind.

{ **γόνης**, *γητος*, juggler.

{ **γοητεύειν**, to juggle.

γονεύς, *δ*, parent (*γεν-*, root of verbs denoting procreation, origin).

{ **γράμμα** (for *γράφ-μα*), *tó*, letter; *pl.* (*literæ*), a letter.

{ **γραμματεύς**, *έως*, *δ*, scribe.

{ **γράφειν**, to write, to draw up (a law).

{ **γραφεύς**, *έως*, *δ*, painter.

Γρύλλος, *δ*, Gryllus.

{ **γυμνάζειν**, to exercise (*γυμνός*, naked).

{ **γυμναστική** (*fem. adj.*: understand *τέχνη, ars*), gymnas-tics.

* **γιγνομαι**, **γενήσομαι**. { **γεγένημαι** } , **έγενόμην**.

{ γυναικεῖος, belonging to women.
 { γυνῆ, ἡ, woman. R. γυναικ-.
 Note 9.

Δ.

δαίμων, δαίμον-ος, ὁ, ἡ, deity, divinity.

δάκνειν, to bite. III.

{ δακρύειν, to weep.

{ δάκρυν, τό, a tear.

δακτύλιος, ὁ, ring.

δέ (autem), but (stands after the first word of the sentence).

δεῖ (oportet), it is necessary.

δείδειν, to fear [Perf. δέδοκα and δέδια; Aor. ξειστα].

{ δειλία, cowardice, timidity.

{ δειλός, timid, cowardly.

δεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to want; to need: to bind. Δέω, I bind (not δέω, I want) mostly contracts εο and εω into ον, ω.

{ δεινός (δείδ-ειν, to fear), fearful, terrible, dreadful.

{ δεινώς, terribly.

δεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), to want, need (gen.).

δέκα, ten.

δελέαρ, δελέατ-ος, τό, bait.

Δελφοί, Delphi.

δένδρον, τό, tree. Note 9.

δέον, τό (id quod oportet, sc. facere), duty.

δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, master.

δεῦρο, hither.

δέχεσθαι, Dep. Mid., to receive; also, of receiving.

δή, with an imperative, emphasizes it, = pray, I beg. It also occurs with numerals, pronouns, adverbs, &c. πολλοὶ δή, νῦν δή, &c.

δῆσεν, namely, scilicet.

{ δῆλος, evident. δῆλός εἰμι ποιῶν τι, I manifestly do something.

{ δηλοῦν (= δ-ειν), to make evident.

δημαγωγός (δῆμος, people. ἀγειν, to lead), demagogue.

δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy (δῆμος. κρατεῖν, to be strong; to rule).

δῆμος, ὁ, people, democratical constitution.

Δημο-σθένης, -ous, ὁ, Demosthenes.

δημοσίᾳ, in one's public character or life.

δημιουργός, ὁ. See Vocab. 22.

δῆπου (opinor), I imagine, I suppose.

δῆτα, certainly.

δι-άγειν, to carry through; live.

διάδημα, τό, diadem (διά. δεῖν, to tie).

δια-λέγ-εσθαι, to converse (dat.).

δια-λύειν, to dissolve.

δια-μένειν, to remain.

δια-νέμειν, to distribute.

διάπλους, ὁ, a passage (across) (διά. πλεῖν, navigare).

δια-πράττειν, to effect.

δι-άρθρωσις, -εως, ἡ, articulation (of a joint.—ἄρθρον, joint).

δια-σπείρειν, to scatter.

δια-τελεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to complete, to continue.

δια-τίθημι, δια-τίθέναι, to put in order, to dispose (a person).

δια-φέρειν, to differ (from any thing or person, τινός); hence to excel, to surpass (gen.) VII.

{ δια-φορά, ἡ, difference (of colors, shade): also, difference = dispute, &c.

δια-φθίζειν, to corrupt, to destroy.

διαφωνεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to sound apart; hence, to dissent from, disagree (διά. φωνή, voice).

{ διδακτός (διδάσκειν), capable of being taught, that can be taught.

{ διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher.

{ διδάσκειν, to teach.

διδράσκειν, to run away. VI.

δίδωμι, διδόναι, to give.

διγείσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), to go through
relate, narrate (διά, through.
ηγείσθαι, to lead).

δι-ιστημι, δι-ιστάναι, to separate.

{ δίκαιος, just.

δίκαιοσύνη, ἡ, justice.

δίκαιώς, justly.

δίκαιοστής, -οῦ, δ, judge, juror.

δίκη, ἡ, justice, a cause or trial.

διογένης, -ούς, δ, Diogenes.

διόνυσος, ὁ, Bacchus.

δι-ορύντειν (*lit.* to dig through =)
to break into (a house).

διπλός, -οῦς, double; double-minded.

δίς, bis, twice.

δίσκος, m. quoit, discus.

δισ-μύριοι, twenty thousand.

δίχα (gen.), apart from.

διψῆν (= ἀ-ειν), to be thirsty, to thirst. 346.

διώκειν, to pursue.

{ δοκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to seem, think.

{ δοκεῖ, (1) videtur; (2) placet,
visum est.

δοκιμάζειν, to test, to prove.

δολοῦν (= δ-ειν), to deceive, entrap (δόλος, trick, deceit).

δόξα, opinion, credit, honor, glory.

{ δουλεύειν, to be the slave of,
be willing.

{ δοῦλος, δ, slave.

{ δουλοῦν (= δ-ειν), to enslave;
Mid. to subject to myself.

δρᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to do, act.

δρόμος, ὁ, running, race-course.

δρόμῳ θεῖν (of a charge of infantry =) to charge at double quick time; to rush to the charge (θεῖν = currere).

δύναμις, ἡ, power.

{ δύνασθαι (δύναμαι), posse. πολὺ,
τοσοῦτον, &c. δύνασθαι (=
multum, tantum, &c. posse),
to have much (so much, &c.)
power.

δυνατός, possible, powerful.

δύστοκος, -ούς, ill-disposed (to any body); disaffected (to —, or towards —). (δύς, ill. νοῦς, mind).

δυστρόγγρος, passionate (δύς, ill. ὀργὴ, anger).

{ δυστυχεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be unfortunate (δύς, ill. τυχή, short root of τυχεῖν, *to hit* [a mark]).

δυστυχία, misfortune.

δῶρον, τό, gift.

B.

Ἐάγο-, see ἄγνυμ.

ἐάν (with Subj.), if.

ἐάν (= ἀ-ειν), to permit.

ἔαρ, ἥπαρ, τό, spring.

{ ἐγγύθεν, from near, near.

{ ἐγγύς, near.

ἐγείρειν, to awaken.

ἐγκλημα, τό, charge, accusation
(ἔγ-καλεῖν).

ἐγκράτεια, self-control.

{ **ἐγκρατής, -ές,** continent (ἐν, in.
κράτος, strength. κρατεῖν, to be strong.)

ἐγρήγορα, I am awake. Cf. 388.

ἐγχειρίζειν (ἐν. χείρ, hand), to put into the hands; (τί τινει) to hand over.

ἐγχελυς, -υος, ἡ, eel.

ἐγχώριος, national, native (ἐν.
χώρᾳ, country).

ἐγώ, I. Pdm. 41.

ἐθέλειν, to wish, be willing.

ἐθίζειν, to accustom.

ἐθνος, -ούς, τό, nation.

ἐθος, -ους, τό, custom.

εἰ, if; (in a question), whether.

εἶδος, εἴδους, τό, form.

εἴθε (with Opt.), O that.

εἰκάζειν, to liken.

εἰκεῖν, to yield.

εἰκῇ, rashly, inconsiderately.

εἰκότως, adv., naturally.

- εἰκών,** εἰκόν-ος, ἡ, statue.
εἶλον. See αἴρειν (=έ-ειν). VII.
εἰμί, εἰναι, to be.
εἰμι, λέναι, to go. Pres. — I will go.
εἰργειν (gen.), to shut out.
εἰσ-βάλλειν, (1) to throw into; (2)
 intrans. to fall into. 317. 371.
εἰσ-εἰμι, εἰσ-ιέναι, to go into.
εἴτα, then, and then.—next.
εἴτε—εἴτε, sive—eive, whether—
 or.
εἴωθα, I am accustomed.—
ἐξά-
έκας (gen.), far. [ζειν. *384.]
έκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
έκατέρωνεν, on both sides.
ἐκ-βάλλειν, to throw out. See
 βάλλειν.
ἐκ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to put forth,
 to publish (a book).
ἐκέῖνος, -η, -ο, that, he.
έκκλησία, ἡ, assembly (έκ. καλεῖν,
 to call: root κλα, κλη).
ἐκ-κόπτειν, to cut out; cut off.
ἐκ-πέμπειν, to send out.
ἐκτός, without (gen.).
"Εκτωρ, -ορος, δ, Hector.
έκών, -ούσα, -όν, willing.
ἔλαιον, oil.
έλαττων, less, fewer.
ἔλαύνειν, to drive. III.
ἔλαφος, ἡ, stag.
ἔλαχιστος, least, shortest.
ἔλεγχειν, to examine, correct.

ἔλευθερία, ἡ, freedom, liberty.	ἔλευθερος, free.
ἔλευθεροῦν (= ὁ-ειν), to make free, liberate.	

ἔλέφας, δ, elephant.
ἔλειν (ἡλειον, Aor. of ἔρχομαι).
- VII.
- ἔλκειν and **ἔλκειν,** to draw [Fut. ἔλξω; Aor. εἴλκυσα, Inf. ἔλκύ-
 σαι; Aor. Pass. εἴλκυσθη; Perf. Mid. or Pass. εἴλκυσμαι].
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Ἐλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, Hellas. | Ἐλλῆν, -ηνος, δ, a Greek. |
| Ἐλλήσ-ποντος, δ, the Helles-
pont. | |
- ἢ λίπιζειν,** to hope, expect.
 { **ἢ λπίς, -ίδος, ἡ,** hope.
ἢ μ-βάλλειν, to throw or fling in;
 (2) (intrans.), to fall in or
 upon = to charge. 317. 371.
ἢ μ-βιοῦν (φ-ειν), to live in or at.
ἢ μθροχίζω, to catch in a noose.
ἢ μ-μένειν (lit. to remain in); to
 abide by (treaties); to observe,
 or not to transgress (laws).
ἢ μπεδος, firm, lasting, secure (ἐν,
 in. πέδον, solid ground).
ἢ μ-πλεως, π. ων, full (gen.).
ἢ μποδών (ἐν, in. πούς, ποδός,
 foot), adv. in the way of (dat.).
 ω εἰναι τινι, to be in the way of
 (or a hindrance to) any thing.
ἢ μ-ποεῖν, to cause. ω τι τινι, to
 cause any thing to any body,
 or in any body.
ἢ μ-πόριον, the mart; (*at Athens*).
 the custom-house (ἐν, in. πόρος,
 passage).—**ἢ μπορος,** merchant.
ἢ μ-φράττειν, to block up, to bar
 { **ἢ μ-φύειν,** to implant. [(a port)].
 { **ἢ μ-φυτεύειν,** to implant.
 { **ἢ ναντίος,** opposite.
 { **ἢ ναντιοῦσθαι** (= ὁ-εσθαι), to
 oppose, Dep. Pass.
ἢ νεια, ἡ, want (ἐν. δέω, I need).
ἢ νδεικύμι, ἐνδεικύναι, to show.
ἢ νδύειν, to put on.
ἢ ν-εδρεύειν, to lie in wait for, plot
 against (acc.—ἐν. ἕδρα, seat).
ἢ νεκα, (proprietor) for the sake of;
 on account of (gen.).
 { **ἢ ντα,** there.
 { **ἢ ντάδε,** hither.
 { **ἢ ντεν,** whence.
ἢ νυμεῖσθαι (= ὁ-εσθαι), Dep.
 Pass., to consider, think (ἐν.
 Συμός, mind).
ἢ νιαυτός, δ, year.
 { **ἢ νιοι,** some.
 { **ἢ νιότε,** sometimes.
ἢ ν-ιστημι, ἐνιστάναι, to put into.
 { **ἢ νιατος,** ninth.
 { **ἢ νέα,** nine.

ἐπίταῦτα, here, hither (also, *in eum locum*).
 ἐν-τέλλειν, -εσθαι, to commission, command, enjoin.
 ἐν-τίθημι, ἐν-τιθέναι, to put in, instil.
 ἔντομον, insect (*ἴν.* in. *τεμ*, root of *τέμνειν*, to cut).
 ἐντός, within (gen.).
 ἐν-τυγχάνειν, to fall in with (dat.); to meet. IV.
 { ἐνύπνιάζ-ειν (*ἐν.* *ὕπνος*), to dream.
 { ἐνύπνιον, τό, dream.
 ἔξ-άγειν, to carry further out, extend.
 ἔξ-αλείφειν, to wipe off, expunge.
 ἔξ-αμαροῦν (= ὁ-ειν), to obscure utterly.
 ἔξ-απατᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to deceive utterly (completely).
 ἔξ-εῖναι, licere, ἔξ-εστι, licet, it is lawful, in one's power, one may.
 ἔξ-ειμι, ἔξ-ιέναι, to go out.
 ἔξ-ειπον (Aor.), ἔξ-ειπεῖν, to utter.
 ἔξ-ετάζειν, to examine.
 ἔξης, in order.
 ἔξ-ισοῦν (= ὁ-ειν), to make equal (*ἴσος*, equal).
 οὐκα, I am like. 384.
 ἐπ-άγειν, to bring on.
 { ἐπ-αινέναι (= ἐ-ειν), to praise.
 { ἐπ-ανος, δ, praise.
 Ἐπαμινόνδας, ου, δ, Epaminondas.
 ἐπάν (ἐπήν), = ἐπεὶ ἀν, c. subj., when, after.
 ἐπεὶ, when, since, after: = else, otherwise.
 ἐπειδάν (= ἐπειδὴ ἄν), c. subj., when, after.
 ἐπειδή, since, because, when.
 ἐπειν, to be busily engaged in; in prose only in comp. (*περιέπειν*, *διεπειν*, &c.); Aor. Act. *ἐσπον* not used in Att. prose]; Mid. ἐπομαι, to follow [Impf. *εἰπόμην*; Fut. *ἔψομαι*; Aor. *ἐσπόμην*, *ἔψεσπόμην*; Inf. *σπέσθαι*; Imp. *σποῦ*, *ἐπίσπου*].

ἐπειτα, then.
 ἐπ-έρχοσθαι, to come to. VII.
 ἐπι-θησθεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to come to the assistance of (dat.).
 ἐπι-θυσλεύειν, to plot against; have a design against (dat.).
 ἐπι-γράφειν, to inscribe.
 ἐπι-δείκνυμι, ἐπι-δεικνύαι, to show boastfully; show off for display.
 ἐπι-διώκειν, to pursue.
 ἐπι-εικής, -εις, fair, equitable, reasonable.
 { ἐπιθυμεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to desire (ἐπί. θυμός, mind).
 { ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.
 ἐπιλαθάνεσθαι, to forget. IV.
 { ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care (ἐπί. μέλει, curæ est).
 { ἐπιμέλεσθαι, -εισθαι, to care for (gen.).
 { ἐπιμελητής, superintendent, inspector: οἱ τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπιμεληταί, the custom-house officers.
 ἐπίνοια, ἡ, device (ἐπί. νοῦς).
 { ἐπιορκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to swear falsely (ἐπί. ὅρκος, oath).
 { ἐπίορκος, δ, perjured.
 ἐπι-πίπτειν, to fall upon. VII.
 ἐπιρρότος 2, flowing in or to; well watered.
 ἐπι-σημος, distinguished, famous.
 ἐπι-σκοπεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to look upon.
 { ἐπι-ίστασθαι, to know how; to understand.
 { ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge.
 { ἐπιστήμων 2 (gen.), acquainted with.
 ἐπιστολή, ἡ, epistle (ἐπί. στέλλειν, to send).
 ἐπι-τάπτειν, to entrust to.
 ἐπι-τελεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to accomplish.
 ἐπι-τίθημι, ἐπι-τιθέναι, to put upon.
 ἐπι-τρέπειν, (1) to entrust to; (2) to permit, to give up to.

ἐπιχειρέin (= ἔ-ειν), c. dat., to put the hand to something
 (ἐπί. χείρ, hand).
 ἐπιχείρημα (ἐπιχειρήματος), τό, attempt.
 ἐπομαι. Comp. ἐπω.
 ἐπ-δύνυμι, to swear by. ΙΧ.
 ἐπος, -ous, τό, word: pl. epic poetry.
 ἐπωάξειν (ἐπί, on. ὠάν, egg), to sit; to be sitting.
 ἐρᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to love.
 ἐργάζεσθαι, to work, perform.
 ἐργαστήριον, τό, workshop.
 ἐργάτης, laborer, cultivator.
 ἐργον, τό, work, action.
 ἐρείδειν, to prop; to lean against.
 ἐρεσθαι. I.
 ἐρίξειν, to contend with.
 ἐρις, -ιδος, ḡ, contention.
 ἐρμαῖον, a windfall, a godsend: a lucky discovery (supposed to be sent by Hermes).
 ἐρμηνεύς, interpreter.
 Ἐρμῆς, -οῦ, δ, Hermes, Mercury.
 ἐρρώμενος, strong.
 ἐρυμα, -atos, τό, defence.
 ἐρχεσθαι, to go, come. VII.
 ἐρως, -ωτος, δ, love.
 ἐρωτᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to ask.
 ἐστήγησις, ḡ, introduction (ἐσ. ἥγεισθαι, to lead).
 ἐσθῆς, -ῆτος, ḡ, dress.
 ἐσθίειν, to eat.
 ἐστλός, noble, good.
 ἐσπλους (= ἐσπλοος), δ, the entrance to a harbor (ἐσ. πλεῖν, navigare).
 ἐστε, until.
 ἐσχατος, last, extreme.
 ἐτερος, the other; alter.
 ἐτι, besides, moreover, still.
 ἐτος, -ous, τό, year.
 εὖ, well. εὐ πράττειν, to be doing well; to be prosperous. εὐ ποιειν, to confer benefits on (benefacere, prodesse).
 Εὔβοια, ḡ, Eubœa.

εὐγενής, of high birth.
 εὐδαιμονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be fortunate (εὐ. δαίμων, deity).
 εὐδαιμονία, ḡ, happiness.
 εὐδαιμονίζειν, to account happy.
 εὐδαιμόνως, fortunately.
 εὐδαιμων, -ον, fortunate, happy.
 εὐδοκιμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be celebrated, honored, popular (εὐ. δοκ-, root of δοκεῖν, videri).
 εὐεργεσία, ḡ, beneficence.
 εὐεργετεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to benefit, confer benefits on (εὐ. ἔργον, work).
 εὐηγής, simple, foolish (εὐ, well. ἡσος, character).
 εὐώνυς, adv., immediately.
 εὐλεια, ḡ, fame, good report.
 εὐλαβεῖσθαι (= ἔ-ειν), Dep. Pass., to be cautious, to beware of;—to reverence (εὐ, well. λαβ, short root of λαμβάνειν, to take).
 εὐμενῶς, in a friendly way; kindly.
 εὐνοος, εὐνοιος 2, well-disposed; kind; kindly-disposed (to a person). (εὐ, well. νοῦς).
 εὐπετῶς, adv., easily (εὐ, well. πετ-, root of πίπτειν = πιπέτειν, to fall).
 Εύριπίδης, -ous, δ, Euripides.
 εὐρίσκειν, to find. V.
 εὐρύς, -εῖα, -ύ, broad.
 εὐστεβεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to reverence (εὐ. σέθειν, venerari).
 εὐστεβής, -εῖ, pious.
 εὐτυχεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be fortunate or prosperous.
 εὐτυχής, -εῖ, fortunate (εὐ, well. τυχη, fortune).
 εὐτυχία, ḡ, good fortune.
 εὐχ-εσθαι, to pray.
 εὐχή, ḡ, prayer, request.
 εὐψυχία, spirit, courage (εὐ, well. ψυχή, spirit).
 ἐφόδιον, τό, travelling money. (ἐπί, for. ὁδός, road).

ἔχειν, to have; c. inf., to be able.

ἔχω has root **έχ-**; the rough breathing is changed into the smooth, whilst the **χ** remains; but *returns*, when it disappears: hence *fut.* **ἔξ-ω** (with aspirate).

οὐτῶς ἔχειν (= *uta se habere*), to be so affected or disposed; **εὖ** or **καλῶς ἔχειν** (= *bene se habere*), to be well; to be well off: for any thing, **τινός**. VII.

ἔχωρος, hostile: used substantively, = an enemy.

ἔως, as long as; until.

ἔως, -ω, ἥ, dawn, morning.

Z.

ζῆν (= *ά-ειν*), to live. 346.

ζηλοῦν (= *ό-ειν*), to emulate; to pursue emulously (**ζῆλος**, emulation).

{ **ζημία, ἥ** (*damnum*), hurt, loss, injury, calamity.

{ **ζημοῦν** (= *ό-ειν*), to punish.

ζητεῖν (= *έ-ειν*), to seek.

{ **ζωή, ἥ**, life.

{ **ζών, τό**, animal.

{ **ζωτόκος**, viviparous (**τεκ, τοκ**, short roots of **τίκτειν**, to give birth to).

{ **ζώς**, alive.

H.

Ἔ (in questions), cf. K. 344. 5. **ἢ**, or, than; **ἢ—ἢ**, aut—aut.

ἥβη, ἥ, youth.

{ **ἥγεισθαι** (= *έ-σθαι*), to lead, to think.

{ **ἥγεμών, ὄνος, δ, ἥ**, leader.

{ **ἥδεσθαι**, to rejoice.

{ **ἥδεως**, adv. pleasantly, gladly.

{ **ἥδονή, ἥ**, pleasure.

{ **ἥδύς, -εῖα, -ύ**, sweet, pleasant.

ἥδη, already, at once; before now.

ἥζος, -ους, τό, habit, character, disposition.

ἥκιστα, least of all.

ἥκω, I am come; **ἥξειν**, will come.

{ **ἥλισις**, *(τητησις)*, **ἥ**, silliness.

{ **ἥλικια, ἥ**, age.

{ **ἥλικος**, as great as.

ἥλιος, δ, sun.

{ **ἥμέρα, ἥ**, day.

{ **ἥμεροδρόμος, δ**, courier (**δραμ**, root used to supply the tenses of **τρέχω**, *curreo*).

ἥμερότης, ἥμερότητος, ἥ, tameness.

ἥν, c. subj. if. (= *έάν*.)

ἥνικα, when.

Ἥρα, ἥ, Hera or Juno.

Ἕρακλῆς, -έους, δ, Hercules (201).

ἥρως, -ως, δ, hero.

ἥσθαι, to sit. Pdm. 71.

ἥστος (later Att. **ἥττον**), less.

{ **ἥσυχάσθειν**, to be quiet, still.

{ **ἥσυχία**, quietness, &c. **ἥσυχίαν** **ἔχειν** or **ἄγειν**, to remain quiet, to keep quiet.

{ **ἥσυχος** 2, quiet.

{ **ἥττα, ἥ**, defeat.

{ **ἥττᾶσθαι** (= *ά-σθαι*), to be defeated; to be inferior to (gen.).

Θ.

Θάλασσα, θάλαττα, ἥ, sea.

θάλλειν, to bloom.

θάνατος, δ, death.

θάπτειν, to bury.

{ **θαρράλεως**, adv., boldly.

{ **θαρρέειν** (= *έ-ειν*), to be of good courage; 3. **τινι**, to have confidence in; 3. **τινα**, not to be afraid of a person; 3. **τι**, to endure (not to fear) something.

θαρρούντως, confidently.

θάττον, more quickly (neut. of compar. adj.). 391.

θαυμάζειν, to wonder, wonder at, admire, be surprised at. 3. **τινά** or **τι** = to admire: **τινός**, to be surprised or wonder at (mostly with blame).

Θεά, *ἡ*, goddess.

Θεάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to behold.

Θεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to run.

{ **Θεῖον**, *τό*, deity.

{ **Θεῖος**, godlike, divine.

Θελγεῖν, to charm, soothe.

Θεμέλιον, *τό*, foundation (**θε**, short root of *τίθημι*).

Θεμιστοκλῆς, -*έous*, *δ*, Themistocles (201).

Θεός, *δ*, God.

{ **Θεραπεία**, *ἡ*, care.

{ **Θεραπεύειν**, to honor, pay court to.

{ **Θερίζειν**, to reap.

{ **Θερός**, -*ous*, *τό*, summer.

Θεσσαλός, Thessalian.

Θῆβαι, *αἱ*, Thebes.

Θήγειν, to whet, to sharpen.

Θῆλυς, -*εια*, -*v*, female.

{ **Θῆρ**, -*ός*, *δ*, wild beast.

Θῆρα, chase, hunting. **Θῆραν ποιεῖσθαι**, to hunt.

Θηρεύειν, to hunt.

{ **Θηρίον**, (any) wild beast : also, *τὰ Θηρία* = game, any beast that is hunted.

Θηριώδης (*Θηρίον*. *εἶδος*), brutish.

Θῆσ, **Θητός**, *δ*, paid laborer.

Θησαυρός, *δ*, treasure.

Θησεύς, -*έως*, *δ*, Theseus.

Θυντός, mortal (**θνα**, root of **θνήσκειν**).

Θυρίς, *τριχός*, *ἡ*, hair.

Θυγάτηρ, -*τρος*, *ἡ*, daughter. 183.

{ **Θύειν**, to sacrifice.

{ **Θύμα** (*θυματός*), *τό*, sacrifice, offering.

Θυμός, *δ*, mind.

Θύρα, *ἡ*, door.

Θύρος, *δ*, a thyrsus.

Θυσία, *ἡ*, sacrifice (*θύειν*).

I.

{ **Θάσθαι** (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to heal, cure.

{ **ἰατρός**, *δ*, physician.

ἰδέα, *ἡ*, appearance.

{ **ἰδίᾳ**, privately ; in one's private character or life.

{ **ἴδιος**, one's own.

ἰδρύειν, to build.

ἰδρώσις, -*ώτος*, *δ*, sweat.

{ **ἱέρεια**, *ἡ*, priestess.

{ **ἱέρευς**, -*έως*, *δ*, priest.

{ **ἱέρον**, *τό*, victim, temple.

{ **ἱέρος**, sacred to (gen.).

ἴημι, **ἴειν**, to send forth ; to emit ; to utter. Pdm. 67.

{ **ἴκανός**, sufficient, able.

{ **ἴκανώς**, sufficiently, adequately.

{ **ἴκετός**, -*ου*, *δ*, suppliant.

{ **ἴκετοςθαι** (= ἔ-εσθαι). See ἀφικνεῖσθαι.

ἴκτινος, *δ*, kite.

ἴλεως, -*ων*, merciful, propitious.

ἱμάτιον, *τό*, garment ; especially the outer garment, *pallium*.

ἴνα, (1) where ; (2) in order that ; that.

{ **ἴντρεύς**, -*έως*, *δ*, horseman, horse-soldier.

{ **ἴντρος**, *δ*, horse ; *ἡ*, cavalry.

ἴσος, equal.

ἴστημι, **ἴσταναι**, to place. For the meaning cf. 396.

{ **ἴστημεῖν**, to be strong, to avail.

{ **ἴστηρός**, strong.

{ **ἴστηρώς**, severely.

ἴχθυς, -*ύος*, *δ*, fish.

ἴχνος, -*ους*, *τό*, track, trace.

K.

Καθαίρειν, to purify.

καθ-έσθαι, to sit down. Fut.

καθεδοῦμαι.

καθ-εύδειν, to sleep.

καθ-ῆσθαι, to sit down. Pdm. 71.

α
T.
 $\epsilon\phi$
=

I_S
 I_L
 I_{λ}
 I_{δ}
 I_t
 S_a
 F_t
 I_f

τ_{oi}
 Γ_i
 μ^i
 λ^i
 δ^i
 ϵ^i
 \dot{a}^i
 δ^i
 σ^i
 τ^i
 γ^i
 $\dot{\alpha}^i$

á-eσθai), to acquire ;
= possideo.

kill ; usually *ἀπο-*

ἰσ, δ, comb.

ἰσ, τό (κτᾶσθαι), pos-

found.

ἰ, -οῦ, dicer, gambler.

ἰ, a die, cube.

ἰ, ele.

ἴ τό, goblet.

ἴ to be master of (gen.).

ἴνιρνος.

ἴaving authority. κύριος

ἰεῖν τι, I have a right to

ἴ, to butt.

ἴ, Cyrus.

ἴος, ὁ, ἥ, dog. Note 9.

ἴ to hinder.

ἴumb.

Δ.

-ώ, δ, hare.

ἰμόνιος, δ, Lacedæmonian.

*ἴν (fut. *ἴσω*), to kick (at).*

ἴν (= ἔ-ειν), to talk.

ἴς 2, talkative.

ἴειν, to take, receive. IV.

ἴπρος, brilliant, bright.

ἴρυνειν, to brighten ; Mid.,

ἴρυνειν (something of my

own).

ἴειν, to be concealed from.

ἴ, λάρνακ-ος, ἥ, chest, coffin.

ἴ, ἥ, lioness.

ἴ, (1) to say, tell,—call. (2)

collect.—Aor. Pass. ἐλέχθην

ἴ, ἐλέγην : also to read (what

is written) out to another.

ἴών, λειμῶν-ος, δ, meadow.

ἴειν, to leave ; leave behind

[Aor. ἔλιπον : Perf. λέλιπτα].

ἴων, λέοντ-ος, δ, lion.

ἴειν, δ, people. Att. decl.

- καθ-ίστημι, -ιστάμαι,** to establish.
καὶ, and, even : **καὶ—καὶ,** both—
 and (et—et).
- καυός,** new.
- καιρός,** the right time, season :
eis kairos, at the right time ;
 opportunely.
- κακία, ἡ,** vice, flaw.
- κακίζειν,** to worst (**κακός**, bad).
- κάκιον,** worse (as adv.) : neut.
 adj. from **κακίων**, comp. of
κακός.
- κακός,** bad, wicked, cowardly.
- κακότης, ἡ,** wickedness.
- κακουργεῖν** (= é-ειν), acc., to do
 evil to ; to harm ; to ravage.
- κακούργος, δ,** evil-doer.
- κακοῦν** (= ó-ειν), to treat ill,
 hurt ; to injure or ravage (a
 country).
- κακῶς, adv.,** badly, ill.
- καλεῖν** (= é-ειν), to call, name.
- Καλλίας, -ου, δ,** Callias.
- κάλλος, -ους, τό,** beauty.
- καλοκάγαδια, ἡ,** rectitude, hono-
 rability (**καλοκάγαδός** =
 καλὸς καὶ ἄγαδός).
- καλός,** beautiful, honorable, good.
- καλῶς, adv.,** well, honorably.
- καλύπτειν,** to cover, hide, &c.
- κάμηλος, δ, ἡ,** camel.
- κάμνειν** (= laborare), to toil ; to
 be suffering or ill. III.
- κἄν,** even if = **καὶ έάν.**
- καρδία, ἡ,** heart.
- καρπός, δ,** fruit ; wrist.
- κάρτα,** very.
- καρτερία, ἡ,** endurance ; patience.
- Καρχηδών, -όνος, ἡ,** Carthage.
- κατα-γέλαν** (= á-ειν), to laugh at
 (gen.).
- κατα-δύειν,** to go down.
- κατα-κλαίειν,** to bewail.
- κατα-κλείειν,** to shut.
- κατα-κρύπτειν,** to hide.
- κατα-λείπειν,** to leave behind.
- κατα-λύειν,** to loosen, dissolve, de-
 stroy.
- κατα-μεῖνόσ-ειν,** to make drunk
 Fut. -μεῖνσω.
- κατα-μένειν,** to remain behind (in
 a country).
- κατα-νοεῖν** (= é-ειν), to perceive,
 to discover.
- κατα-πηδᾶν** (= á-ειν), to leap
 down.
- κατα-πλήγτειν,** to astonish.
- κατα-σκαπτεῖν,** to dig down.
- κατα-σκευάζειν,** to prepare.
- κατα-στρέφεσθαι,** to overthrow
 (for oneself) ; to subdue, to
 conquer.
- κατα-τείνειν,** to stretch tight.
- κατα-τίθημι, -τιθέναι,** to lay down.
- κατα-φλέγειν,** to burn up.
- κατα-φρονεῖν** (= é-ειν), to despise
 (gen.).
- κατα-φυγή, ἡ,** refuge.
- κατ-έχειν,** to restrain.
- κατηγορεῖν** (= é-ειν), to ac-
 cuse.
- κατηγόρος, δ,** accuser (κατά
 ἀγορά, assembly, market-
 place).
- κάτω,** below.
- κείμαι, κείσθαι,** to lie down ; (of
 a law) **κείσθαι** = *to be enacted.*
 Pdm. 71.
- κελεύειν,** to order, bid.
- κενοδοξία,** vain-glory ; vanity
 (κενός, empty. δόξα, opinion,
 glory).
- κενός,** empty, groundless, vain.
- κεντρον, τό,** prick, sting.
- κεράννυμι, κεραννύναι,** to mix.
- κέρας, τό,** horn. Pdm. 20.
- κερδαίνειν,** to gain ; [Perf. **κε-
 κέρδακα.]**
- κέρδος, -ους, τό,** gain.
- κεφαλή, ἡ,** head.
- κήδεσθαι,** to care for (gen.).
- κῆπος, δ,** garden.
- κηρός, δ,** wax.
- κήρυξ, -οκος, δ,** herald.
- κηρύγτειν,** to proclaim (by a
 herald).

<p>κινδυνεύειν, to be in danger ; to incur or brave danger.</p> <p>κίνδυνος, δ, danger.</p> <p>κισσός, κιττός, δ, ivy.</p> <p>κλαίειν, to weep.</p> <p>κλείειν, to shut (Perf. pass. κέ- κλεισμαι and κέκλειμαι).</p> <p>κλεῖρον, bolt, bar.</p> <p>κλέπτειν, to steal (Fut. κλέψω and κλέψομαι ; κεκλοφα. Aor. 2. Pass. ἐκλάπην).</p> <p>κλίνειν, to bend.</p> <p>κοιλός, hollow.</p> <p>κοινός, common : τὸ κοινόν, commonwealth.</p> <p>κοινωνία, ḡ, communion, participation (τινός).</p> <p>κόκκος, ου (granum), the seed (of a pomegranate, &c.).</p> <p>κόκκυξ, κόκκυ-ος, δ, cuckoo.</p> <p>κολάζειν, to chastise, punish.</p> <p>κολακεύειν, w. acc., to flatter.</p> <p>κόλαξ, κόλακ-ος, δ, flatterer.</p> <p>κόλπος, δ, bosom.</p> <p>κομίζειν, to bring.</p> <p>κοπτεῖν, to cut.</p> <p>κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, δ, crow or raven.</p> <p>κόρη, damsel.</p> <p>Κορίνθιος, δ, Corinthian.</p> <p>κοσμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to adorn, to order or arrange (harmoniously).</p> <p>κοῦφος, light.</p> <p>κράσειν, to cry out [Fut. κεκρά- ζομαι], κέκραγα.</p> <p>κράνος, -ους, τό, helmet.</p> <p>κρατεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), gen., to have power over ; to prevail, conquer.</p> <p>κράτος, -ους, τό, strength.</p> <p>κρέας, τό, flesh.</p> <p>κρείστων or (later) κρείττων, more powerful, better. Note 13.</p> <p>κρίνειν, to judge.</p> <p>κριτής, -οῦ, δ, judge.</p> <p>Κροῖτος, δ, Crœsus.</p> <p>κρόταφος, δ, temple.</p> <p>κρύπτειν, to conceal, hide.</p>	<p>κτᾶσαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), to acquire ; κέκτημαι = possideo.</p> <p>κτείνειν, to kill ; usually ἀπο- κτείνειν.</p> <p>κτείς, κτενός, δ, comb.</p> <p>κτῆμα, -ατος, τό (κτᾶσαι), pos- session.</p> <p>κτίζειν, to found.</p> <p>κυβεντής, -οῦ, dicer, gambler.</p> <p>κύβος, δ, a die, cube.</p> <p>κύκλος, circle.</p> <p>κύπελλον, τό, goblet.</p> <p>κυριεύειν, to be master of (gen.).</p> <p>Κυρίος, Quirinus.</p> <p>κύριος, having authority. κύριός εἰμι ποιεῖν τι, I have a right to do it.</p> <p>κυρίττειν, to butt.</p> <p>Κύρος, δ, Cyrus.</p> <p>κύων, κυνός, δ, ḡ, dog. Note 9.</p> <p>κωλύειν, to hinder.</p> <p>κωφός, dumb.</p>
Δ.	
	<p>Δαγώς, -ώ, δ, hare.</p> <p>Δακεδαμόνιος, δ, Lacedæmonian.</p> <p>λακτίζειν (fut. ἵσω), to kick (at).</p> <p>λαλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to talk.</p> <p>λαλός 2, talkative.</p> <p>λαμβάνειν, to take, receive. IV.</p> <p>λαμπρός, brilliant, bright.</p> <p>λαμπρύνειν, to brighten ; Mid., to brighten (something of my own).</p> <p>λανθάνειν, to be concealed from.</p>
	<p>IV.</p> <p>λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος, ḡ, chest, coffin.</p> <p>λέαινα, ḡ, lioness.</p> <p>λέγειν, (1) to say, tell,—call. (2) to collect.—Aor. Pass. λέχθην and λέλέγην : also to read (what is written) out to another.</p> <p>λειμών, λειμῶν-ος, δ, meadow.</p> <p>λείπειν, to leave ; leave behind [Aor. λιπού : Perf. λέλοιπα].</p> <p>λέων, λέοντ-ος, δ, lion.</p> <p>λεώς, δ, people. Att. decl.</p>

λήση, obliviousness, forgetfulness.
 { ληρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to talk nonsense.
 λῆπος, (mere) talk, (mere) nonsense ; after which πρός = to, i. e. in comparison of.
ληστής, -οῦ, δ, robber.
λίαν, very.
λίθος, δ, stone.
λίμνη, ἥ, marsh, lake.
λιμός, δ, hunger.
λόγος, δ, word, speech, reason.
λοιδορεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to scold, rail at (Mid. c. dat.).
λοιμός, δ, plague, pestilence.
λοιπός (λείπ-ειν), remaining.
λού-ειν, to wash ; Mid., to wash (myself or some one belonging to me).
λουτρόν, bath.
λόφος, δ, crest.
λυγρός, sad.
λύειν, to loose, dissolve ; repeal (a law) ; break (a truce) ; dismiss (an assembly).
λύκος, δ, wolf.
Λυκούργος, δ, Lycurgus.
λυμαίνεσθαι (acc.), to abuse, maltreat.
{ λύπεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to distress.
{ λύπη, ἥ, sorrow, grief.
λυσιτελεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), dat., to be useful to (λύειν, to solve. τέλος, end, object).
λωποδύτης, ου, cutpurse, footpad (properly a filcher of clothes).
λώπος, or -η, robe, mantle. δύειν, to get into).
λόφων, better. Note 13.

M.

{ **Μάθημα**, τό, thing learnt, lesson (μαζ-, short root of μαθάνειν, discern).
μαθητής, οῦ, δ, a disciple, pupil.
μάκαρ, -αρος, happy.

{ **Μακεδονία**, ἡ, Macedonia.
Μακεδονικός, Macedonian.
Μακεδών, -όνος, ὁ, a Macedonian.
μακρός, long.
μαλακός, soft.
{ **μαλιστα**, most, especially.
{ **μᾶλλον**, more, rather (*potius*).
μανθάνειν, to learn. IV.
μανία, ἡ, madness.
μάντις, -εως, δ, prophet.
{ **μαρτυρεῖν** (= ἔ-ειν), **μαρτύρεσθαι**, to bear testimony.
μάρτυς, -τυρος, δ, witness.
μάχαιρα, hunting-knife ; cutlass (short sword).
μάχεσθαι, to fight. Fut. **μαχούμαι** (= μαχέσομαι). Aor. **ἐμαχεσάμην**. Perf. **μεμάχημαι**.
μάχη, ἥ, battle.
μέγας, -άλη, -α, great.
μέγεδος, -ους, τό, greatness ; magnitude.
μέγιστος, sup. of **μέγας**, great.
μεθη, ἡ, drunkenness.
μεθ-ίημι, **μεθ-έναι**, to let go.
μεθύειν, to be drunk.
μείζων, comp. of **μέγας**, great.
 Note 13.
μειράκιον, τό, boy, lad (of about fourteen).
μέλας, -αινα, -av, black.
μέλει, it concerns ; *curæ est* (dat. of pers., gen. of thing).
{ **μέλι**, -ιτος, τό, honey.
{ **μέλιττα**, ἥ, a bee.
μέλλειν, to be about (or, be going) to.
μέλος, -ους, τό, limb ; song.
μέμφεσθαι, c. acc. to blame ; c. dat. to reproach.
μέν—δέ (indeed),—but.
μένειν, to remain ; c. acc. to await ; wait for.
{ **μερίζειν**, to divide.
{ **μεριμνα**, ἡ, care.
{ **μέρος**, -ους, τό, part.

- μεσημβρία, ἡ, mid-day (*μέσος*, middle. *ἡμέρα*, day).
 μέσος, middle.
 μεστός, full (gen.).
 { μετα-βάλλειν, to change.
 { μετα-βολή, ἡ, change.
 μετα-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to give a share of (gen.).
 μεταξύ, between (gen.).
 μετα-πέμπεσθαι, to send for.
 μετα-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to change; transpose.
 μετέχειν, to share in, take part in (gen.).
 μέτοικος, δ, resident-foreigner.
 { μετρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to measure.
 { μετρίως, adv., moderately.
 { μέτρον, τό, measure.
 μέχρι, until; as prep. up to.
 μῆ, not. On μῆ, μὴ οὐ, after expressions of fear, cf. K. 318.7.
 μηδαμοῦ, nowhere; μ. εἰναι, to be of no value.
 μηδαμῶς (*nequaquam*), by no means.
 Μήδεια, ἡ, Medea.
 μηδείς, -εμία, -έν, no (one), nobody.
 μηδέποτε, never.
 μῆν, -νός, δ, mouth.
 μηποτε, never.
 μηπω, not yet.
 μῆρος, thigh.
 μήτε—μήτε, neither—nor.
 μητηρ, -τρος, ἡ, mother. 183.
 { μηχανάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to contrive, devise.
 { μηχανῆ, contrivance.
 { μιάνειν, to pollute.
 { μεάρος, unclean, impure, abominable (of persons).
 μικρός, small; μικρῷ (by) a little: μικροῦ, within a little; almost.
 { μιμεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), to imitate.
 { μιμητής, οῦ, δ, imitator.
 Μίνως, -ω, δ, Minos.
 μισεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to hate.
- { μισθός, δ, reward; pay.
 { μισθωτός (*mercenarius*), hiring; a mercenary.
 μιᾶ, ἄσ, ἡ, mina.
 { μημεῖον, monument.
 { μημαων, -οιος, of retentive memory.
 μοῖρα, ἡ, fate; share.
 μολις, with difficulty.
 { μοναρχία, ἡ, monarchy (*μόνος*, only. ἀρχή, government).
 { μόνον, only.
 { μόνος, alone.
 μόριον, part, portion.
 { Μοῦσα, ἡ, a Muse.
 { μουσική, ἡ, music (sc. τέχνη).
 μυελός, δ, marrow.
 μῦθος, δ, tale, legend.
 μυκτήρ, μυκτήρ-ος, δ, nostril, trunk (of elephant).
 μυρίος, innumerable.
 μωρός, foolish, a fool.

N.

- Ναυμαχία, ἡ, sea-fight (*μάχη*, battle).
 ναῦς, ἥ, ship.
 ναύτης, ου, sailor.
 ναυτικός, nautical: ναυτικόν, a fleet; a navy.
 νεανίας, -ου, δ, a youth.
 νέμειν, to divide, distribute, or allot [Fut. νεμώ and νεμήσω: Aor. ἐνείμα: Perf. νενέμηκα: Aor. Pass. ἐνεμήζην and -ἔζηψ].
 νέμεσις, εως, ἡ, just-resentment; hence, avenging-fate.
 νέος, young.
 νεοττεύειν (or νεοσσεύειν), to hatch its young; to breed. (We may translate it *to build its nest*, since we should rather refer to that *preparatory act*.)
 νέόττιον, young bird (pl. *young ones*).

νεός, -ώ, δ, temple.	οἰκέιν (= ἐ-ειν), to dwell.
νή, yes, by — (in swearing).	οἰκέος, belonging to; own; intimate.
νῆσος, ή, island.	οἰκέτης, -ου, δ, domestic; servant.
{ νικᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to conquer.	οἰκησίς, -εως, ή, dwelling.
{ νική, ή, victory.	οἰκία, ή, house; family.
νίφει, it snows.	οἰκίδιον, small house, house.
νόησις, -εως, ή, intellectual faculty, intellect (<i>νοεῖν</i> , to perceive).	οἰκίζειν, to colonize.
{ νομίζειν, to think.	οἰκοδομεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to build (a house). (δέμειν, to build).
{ νόμασμα, τό, coin, money.	οἶκος, δ, house.
{ νομοδέτειν (= ἐ-ειν), to legislate; to make laws.	οἰκτείρειν, w. acc., to pit; .
νομοδέτης, ον, δ, lawgiver (<i>νόμος</i> , law. <i>νέ-</i> , original root of <i>τιθέναι</i> , <i>ponere</i>).	οἴμαι, I think. It is used instead of the longer form <i>οἴομαι</i> : principally when inserted parenthetically; = <i>opinor</i> , <i>credo</i> . See <i>οἴεσθαι</i> .
νόμος, δ, law.	οἶνος, δ, wine.
νόος = νοῦς, δ, reason; intelligence; mind: ἐν νῷ ἔχειν (<i>in animo habere</i>), to purpose, intend.	οἶς, οῖος, δ, ή, sheep.
{ νοσεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be sick.	οἴχομαι = abii.
{ νόσος, ή, disease.	{ δλεγαρχία, oligarchy (<i>ἀρχή</i> , government).
νύκτωρ (adv.), by night.	{ δλίγος, little. δλίγοι, few.
νῦν, νυνί, now.	δλλυμ, δλλύναι, to destroy. IX.
νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ή, night.	δλος, whole, complete, perfect.
	δλοφύρεσθαι, to pity.
	δλως (<i>omnino</i>), at all; altogether — in general.

■.

Ξένος, δ, stranger, guest, host.
Ξενοφῶν, -ῶντος, δ, Xenophon.
Ξίφος, -ους, τό, sword.

O.

*Οβολός, οὐ, δ, an obolus (a small coin).
ὅδε, ηδε, τόδε, this.
ὅδος, ή, way, road.
ὅδούς, ὅδόντ-ος, δ, tooth.
ὅδύρεσθαι, to mourn.
ὅτεν, whence.
οἵ, whither.
οἶδα (= *νοιδι*), I know. Pdm.
70.
οἴεσθαι, to think.

οἰκέιν (= ἐ-ειν), to dwell.	ὅμοιος, in like manner.
οἰκέος, belonging to; own; intimate.	{ δμολογεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to agree with, admit (ὅμος [poet.], same. λέγειν. λόγος).
οἰκέτης, -ου, δ, domestic; servant.	{ δμολογία, confession, concession.
οἰκησίς, -εως, ή, dwelling.	ὅμόντοι (δμός. νοῦς), concord, unity.
οἰκία, ή, house; family.	{ δνειδίζειν, Fut. -σω, to reproach (τί τινι).
οἰκίδιον, small house, house.	{ δνειδος, -ους, τό, reproach.
οἰκίζειν, to colonize.	
οἰκοδομεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to build (a house). (δέμειν, to build).	
οἶκος, δ, house.	
οἰκτείρειν, w. acc., to pit; .	
οἴμαι, I think. It is used instead of the longer form <i>οἴομαι</i> : principally when inserted parenthetically; = <i>opinor</i> , <i>credo</i> . See <i>οἴεσθαι</i> .	
οἶνος, δ, wine.	
οἶς, οῖος, δ, ή, sheep.	
οἴχομαι = abii.	
{ δλεγαρχία, oligarchy (<i>ἀρχή</i> , government).	
{ δλίγος, little. δλίγοι, few.	
δλλυμ, δλλύναι, to destroy. IX.	
δλος, whole, complete, perfect.	
δλοφύρεσθαι, to pity.	
δλως (<i>omnino</i>), at all; altogether — in general.	
"Ομηρος, δ, Homer.	
{ δμιλεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), c. dat., to associate with.	
{ δμιλία, ή, intercourse with.	
δμυνεῖν, to swear. See δμυνμ, IX.	
δμοίως, in like manner.	
δμολογεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to agree with, admit (ὅμος [poet.], same. λέγειν. λόγος).	
{ δμολογία, confession, concession.	
ὅμόντοι (δμός. νοῦς), concord, unity.	
{ δνειδίζειν, Fut. -σω, to reproach (τί τινι).	
{ δνειδος, -ους, τό, reproach.	

Ονήτωρ, *Onētor*, prop. name.

δινίημε, δινιάναι, to benefit.

{ δόνομα, -atos, τό, name.

{ δόνομάζειν, to name.

δόνος, δ, ή, ass.

δύτως, really (δύτ-, root of ἄν, being).

δυνξ, δυνκ-ος, δ, claw, talon.

{ δέξυρθοτος (δέξις. μέπειν, ver-
gere), quick.

{ δέξις, -εῖα, -ύ, sharp, sour; quick,
hasty.

δηπη, whither, where.

δηπισω, back.

δηπλή, hoof.

{ δηπλίτης, -ου, δ, heavy-armed
soldier, hoplite.

{ δηπλον, τό, weapon.

δηποτ, whither.

δηποιος, *qualis*, of what sort.

{ δηποσονών, how great soever,
how long soever. [Since it
means of what *magnitude*
soever, it may sometimes
mean however short.]

δηπόσος, *quantus*, as great as.

δηπόταν, c. subj., when.

δηπότε, when, since.

δηπου, where.

δηπως, how, that.

δηράν (= á-ειν), to see, look.

{ δηργή, ή, anger.

{ δηργίεσθαι, Dep. Pass., to be
angry (dat.).

δηρεξι, -εως, ή, a longing after; a
yearning for (δηρέγεσθαι, to seek
for; to desire).

Ορέστης, ου, δ, Orestes.

{ δηράς, straight, right.

{ δηραύν (= á-ειν), to make
straight.

δηρίζειν, to fix, limit, define.

δηρκος, δ, oath.

δηρμάν (= á-ειν), to rush.

{ δηριζο-θήρας, -α, δ, bird-catcher
(θηράν, to chase).

{ δηρνις, -εως, δ, ή, bird.

δηρος, -ους, τό, mountain.

{ δηρυγ-μα, τό, pit (*fovea*).
δηρύττειν, to dig [Fut. δηρύξω :
Perf. δηρώρυχα (with Att. re-
dupl.): Perf. Mid. or Pass.
δηρώρυγμαι].

δησιος, holy.

δησος, as great as, as much as;
after demonstratives, as.

δηστέον, -οῦν, τό, bone. [who.

δησις, ήτις, ο τι, or δ, τι, whoever,

δησφρησις, -εως, ή, (sense of) smell
(οὐσφρε, shorter root of οὐσφρα-
νεσθαι, to smell).

δηταν, c. subj., when (== δτε δν).

δητε, when.

δητι, that, because.

δην, not.

δην, where.

δηδαμή, nowhere.

δηδέ, not even (*ne-quidem*).

δηδεις, -εμία, -έν, no (one).

δηδέποτε, never.

δηκ, not.

δηκέτι, no longer.

δην, therefore, then.

δηποτε, δηδέποτε, never.

δηπω, never yet.

δηρά, ή, tail.

δηρανός, heaven.

δην, ώτος, τό, ear.

δησία, possession (ουσ-, root of
fem. participle of είναι).

δητε—δητε, neither—nor.

δητω(s), thus, so.

δηχ, not.

δηφείλειν, to owe.

δηφαλμός, δ, eye.

δηφαλισκάνειν, to owe. δηφαλισκάνειν
μωρίας = to incur the imputa-
tion of folly. δηφλήσω. δηφληκα.
—δηφλον.

δηχλος, δ, a crowd, mob; the com-
mon people (*plebs*).

δηχύρον (= á-ειν), to make-fast,
bar, &c.

δηχρέ, late.

δηψις, -εως, ή, (power of) sight,
visage.

II.

Πάγκακος, thoroughly bad (*πᾶς. κακός*).

πάγος, δ, hill.

{ *παιάν*, -άνος, δ, war-song.

{ *παιανίζειν*, to sing the Pæan.

{ *παιδεύειν*, to educate, train, instruct (*παιδ*, root of *πᾶς*, boy).

{ *παιδίον*, τό, little child.

{ *παιδονόμος*, ον, δ, the inspector of the boys (a magistrate at Sparta.—*νόμος*, law).

παίειν, to strike.

{ *παιζειν*, to play.

{ *παῖς*, -δός, δ, η, child, boy.

{ *πάλαι*, formerly, long ago. *οἱ πάλαι*, the ancients.

{ *παλαιός*, ancient. *οἱ π.*, the men of old.

πάλιν, again.

Παλλάδιον, Palladium.

πάμπολυ, very much indeed (*πᾶς. πολύς*).

παντάπασι(ν), wholly, quite.

πανταχοῦ, **πανταχῆ**, every where, in all respects.

παντελῶς, perfectly (*πᾶς, omnis. τέλος, finis*).

παντοδαπός, of every kind.

πάντως, wholly.

πάνυ, altogether, quite, very.

παρα-βαίνειν, to transgress.

παρ-αγγέλλειν, to order.

παρ-αἰνεῖν (= *έ-ειν*), dat., to advise, to exhort.

παρα-καλεῖν (= *έ-ειν*), to call to; to exhort.

παρά-νομος 2, contrary to law.

παρα-πλήσιος, like.

παρα-σκευάζειν, to prepare; Mid. provide any thing (for myself).

παρα-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to place beside, provide; to place on the table (*apponere*).

πάρδαλις, -εως, ή, pard, panther.

πάρ-ειμι, Inf. *παρ-έιναι*, to be present: *πάρεστι(ν)*, it is lawful; in one's power.

πάρ-ειμι, Inf. *παρ-έιναι*, to go by, near.

παρ-έρχεσθαι, to go by. VII.

παρ-έχειν, to offer, grant.

παρ-ίημι, -έναι, to let pass, neglect.

παρ-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to place beside.

παρ-οξύνειν, to encourage, incite (*όξύς*, acer).

{ *παρρήσια*, ή, frankness; boldness of speech (*παρά. ρε*, root of the obsol. present *ρέω*, dico; whence *εἰρη-κα. ρήσεις*, &c.).

παρρήσιάζεσθαι, to use frankness or boldness of speech.

παρών = presens. Partcp. of *παρεῖναι*.

πᾶς, **πᾶσα**, **πᾶν**, in sing. (1) without article: every; all manner of: hence sometimes all imaginable; extreme. (2) with article: *πᾶς δ* — = the whole: sometimes δ *πᾶς* —. In plur.

πάντες (*οἱ*) —, all. *οἱ πάντες*, in all.

πάσχειν, to suffer. VII.

{ *πατήρ*, -τρός, δ, father. 183.

{ *πατρίς*, -ιδος, ή, (native) country.

παύειν, to cause to cease, stop, put an end to; Mid. to cease [Aor. Pass. *ἐπανύσθη*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπαυμαι*, to cease; Third Fut. *πεπανύσομαι*, will cease].

πεδίον, τό, a plain.

πεζός (pedes), foot-soldier.

{ *πείθειν*, to persuade; *πείθομαι*, I am persuaded, I obey (dat.) [Aor. *ἐπείσθη*, I obeyed].

πειθώ, -οῦς, ή, persuasiveness, persuasion, obedience.

- πεινῆν** (= ἀ-ειν), to hunger, be hungry. On the contraction into η, cf. 346.
- πειρᾶσθαι** (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Pass. to try, endeavor.
- πέλεκυς, -εως, δ,** hatchet, axe, battle-axe.
- { **Πελοποννησιακός,** Peloponnesian.
 { **Πελοπόννησος, ή,** Peloponnesus.
- πελταστής, δ,** targeteer.
- πέμπειν,** to send.
- { **πένεοςθαι,** to be poor.
 { **πένης, -ητος, δ, ή,** poor.
- πενθεῖν** (= ἔ-ειν), to grieve.
- πενία, ή,** poverty.
- πέντε** (indecl.), five.
- πέρδαξ, πέρδικ-ος, δ, ή,** partridge.
- περι-βάλλειν,** to throw round. Mid. to throw round oneself; to surround oneself with; *ι τάφρον*, to entrench themselves (or their position).
- περιβόητος** (*περί*, about. *βοῆν, clamare*), talked-about: *ι εἰναι*, to be the common talk.
- περιβόλος, δ,** circuit (of walls, &c.). (*περί*, round. *βάλλω*, throw).
- Περικλῆς, -έους, δ,** Pericles.
- περι-ορᾶν** (= ἀ-ειν), to overlook, permit, allow.
- περίπλοος, -ους, δ,** voyage round (*περί. πλέιν*, to sail).
- περιρρέειν** (= ἔ-ειν), to flow round (*ρέειν*, to flow).
- περι-τίθημ, -τιθέναι,** to put or set round.
- περιττός,** beyond the usual number, more than sufficient.
- πέτρα, ή,** rock.
- πῆ;** where? whither?
- πήγυνυμ, to fix, make firm** (*πέπηγα, I am fixed*).
- πῆχυς, -εως, δ,** elbow, fore-arm, cubit.
- πιάνειν,** to fatten.
- πίνειν,** to drink. vii.
- πιπράσκειν,** to sell.
- πίπτειν,** to fall. viii.
- πίσσα,** Att. *πίττα*, pitch.
- { **πιστεύειν,** to trust, believe.
 { **πιστός,** trustworthy, faithful.
- πλάσσειν,** to form.
- Πλάταια, ή,** Platæa: better **Πλαταιαί**, Plateæa.
- πλάτος, -ους, τό,** breadth.
- πλέγ-μα, τό,** thing woven: hence snare, gin (*πλέκ-ειν*).
- πλεῖν** (= ἔ-ειν), to sail. **πλεύσομαι.** *πέπλευκα.—ἔπλευσα.*
- { **πλεῖστος,** most.
 { **πλείων,** more. } Note 13.
- πλέκειν,** to knit, weave.
- { **πλεονέκτης, -ου,** avaricious (*πλέον, neut., more. ἔχειν, to have*).
 { **πλεονεξία, ή,** avarice.
- πλεύσας,** partcp. Aor. 1. from *πλεῖν*.
- πληγή, ή,** a blow, stroke, wound.
- πλῆθος, -ους, τό,** multitude, constitution (in a democracy).
- πλήν** (gen.), except.
- { **πλήρης, -εις,** full, satisfied with (gen.).
 { **πληροῦν** (= δ-ειν), to fill.
- πλησάζειν,** to approach, draw near.
- πλήττειν,** to strike; [Pf. *πέπληγα*, I have struck; Aor. Pass. *ἐπλήγην*: but in composition *ἐπλάγην*, e. g. *ἐξεπλάγην.*]
- πλόος** = **πλοῦς, δ,** voyage (*πλεῖν, to sail*).
- { **πλούσιος,** rich.
 { **πλουτίζειν,** to enrich.
 { **πλούτος, δ,** riches.
- πνεῖν** (= ἔ-ειν), to breathe, blow. *πνεύσομαι, &c. like πλεῖν.*
- πόδα,** herbage, grass.
- πόδεν;** whence?

- ποιεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to make, do, render : εὐ ποιεῖν τινα, to confer a benefit on any body.
 ποιεῖσθαι τι περὶ ἐλάττους ἦ, to think any thing of less importance than : περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, to attach great importance to, &c. See Vocab. 29.
 ποίημα, τό (= thing made), poem.
 ποίησις, -εως, ḡ, the making or composition. See ἔπος (ποιεῖν).
 ποιητής, -οῦ, ḍ, poet.
 ποικίλλειν, to variegate, decorate.
 ποικίλος, variegated.
 ποιμήν, -ένος, ḍ, shepherd.
 ποῖος ; of what kind ?
 πολεμῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to carry on (wage) war (dat.).
 πολεμικός, warlike.
 πολέμιος, hostile ; as subst., an enemy,
 πολεμος, ḍ, war.
 πολιορκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to besiege.
 πόλις, -εως, ḡ, city.
 πολιτεία, ḡ, constitution ; a commonwealth.
 πολιτεύειν, to govern the state ; Mid., to live as a citizen, to govern the state.
 πολίτης, -οῦ, ḍ, citizen.
 πολλάκις, often.
 πολύς, much ; πολλοί, many.
 πολυσχιδής, -ές, much divided, branching.
 πολυτελής, -ές, costly (τέλος, end, price).
 πολυφιλία, ḡ, multitude of friends (φίλος, friend).
 πολυχειρία, ḡ, multitude of hands, of workmen (χείρ, hand).
 πομπή (πέμπειν), procession.
- πονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to toil.
 πονηρός, wicked.
 πόνος, ḍ, toil.
 πορεύ-εσθαι, to set out (proficisci) ; to march (of an army).
 Ποσείδων, -ώνος, ḍ, Poseidon, Neptune.
 πόσις, -εως, ḡ, drinking (πο, root used to supply the tenses of πίνειν).
 πόσος ; how great ?
 ποταμός, ḍ, river.
 ποτέ, at any time, ever : in questions (= tandem), in the world ; ever.
 πότερος, which of two.
 ποτόν, τό, drink (πο, root used to supply the tenses of πίνειν).
 πούς, ποδός, ḍ, foot.
 πράγμα, -ατος, τό, an action, affair (πράττειν, to do).
 πρᾶξις, -εως, ḡ, an action.
 πράος, mild.
 πραότης (πραότη-ος), mildness : gentleness.
 πράττειν, to do, perform : εὐ πράττειν, to be doing well. (πράττεσθαι, to exact [money, &c., with two accusatives]).
 πρέπει, it is becoming (dat.). πρέπειν, to be becoming (decere).
 πρεσβεία, ḡ, embassy.
 πρέσβεις, οἱ, ambassadors.
 πρεσβευτής, -οῦ, ḍ, ambassador.
 πρέσβυς, -εια, -υ, old.
 πρεσβύτερος, elder, aged person.
 πρίασθαι, to buy.
 πρίν, before ; c. indic. or inf. : πρὶν ἄν, c. subj.
 πρίων, πρίον-ος, ḍ, saw (i).
 προ-άγειν, to move (or march) forward ; to advance.
 πρόβατον, τό, sheep (πρό, forward. βα, short root of βαίνειν, to go ; from the animal's going steadily forward to graze).

- { προ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to betray.
 { προ-δότης, -ου, δ, betrayer.
 προ-εἶπον (Aor.), I said before,
 ordered, proclaimed. vii.
 προ-έρχεσθαι, to go before. vii.
 { προθυμία, ἡ, willingness, eager-
 ness.
 { προθύμος 2, willing (θύμος,
 mind, *animus*).
 προθύμως, adv., willingly.
 πράνοια, ἡ, foresight (πρό. νοῦς,
 mind).
 προσ-βλέπειν, to look at.
 προσ-δοκᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to expect.
 πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-εῖναι, to be
 present. Pdm. 68.
 πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-ιέναι, to go
 to. Pdm. 68.
 προσ-έρχεσθαι, to come to. vii.
 προσ-έχειν τὸν νοῦν (*animum ap-*
 plicare ad —), to pay attention
 to; attend to.
 προσήκων, belonging to; becom-
 ing (πρός, to. ηκειν, to have
 come).
 πρόσθεν, before (gen.).
 προστίσγειν, to put in at, land at.
 προσ-τάττ-ειν (Fut. -ξω), to com-
 mand, enjoin.
 προσ-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to add.
 προ-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to put before,
 set out for show or sale.
 προφητεύειν, to prophesy (πρό,
 forth, before. φη, root of φημί).
 πρώτος, first.
 πτωχός, very poor.
 πύκτης, ου, δ, boxer, pugilist (πύξ,
 with the fist).
 πύλη, ἡ, gate.
 πυνθάνεσθαι, to ask, to inquire.
 Aor., to learn by inquiry; to be
 informed; to have heard, or to
 hear. iv.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 πώ (enclitic), yet.
 πωλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to sell.
 πώποτε, ever.
 πῶς; how?

P.

- Πάθιος, easy.
 δαδιουργεῖν (= ἔ-ειν) [to take
 it easily. ὥδιος, easy. ἔρ-
 γον, work], to be idle; to
 shirk work.
 φραδίως, adv., easily.
 φραζῦμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to be indo-
 lent, apathetic, lazy (μέωρ,
 more easy. θῦμός, mind).
 ρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to flow.
 ρήγνυμι, -νύναι, to tear, break. ix.
 ρήτωρ, -ορος, δ, orator (ρέω, obsol.
 in Pres.).
 ρίζα (not ρίζα), ἡ, root.
 ρίπτειν, to throw.
 ρίψι, ρίπος, bundle of reeds, rush-
 es, &c.
 ρόια, ἡ, pomegranate.
 ρόος (= ροῦς, δ, stream (ρεῖν, to
 flow)).
 Ρωμαῖος, Roman.
 ρώσνυμι, ρώσνύναι, to strengthen.

Σ.

- Σαλπιγξ, -ιγγος, ἡ, trumpet.
 σαλπίζειν, to blow a trumpet.
 Σάμιος, δ, Samian.
 Σαρδανάπαλος, δ, Sardanapalus.
 Σάρδεις, -εων, αἱ, Sardis.
 σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ, flesh.
 { σαφής, -ές, clear.
 { σαφῶς, clearly.
 σβέννυμι, σβεννύναι, to quench. x.
 σέβεσθαι, to honor.
 σελήνη, ἡ, the moon.
 { σημαίνειν, to give a sign.
 { σημείον, τό, sign.
 { σιγᾶν (= ἄ-ειν), to be silent.
 { Fut. σιγήσομαι.
 { σιγή, ἡ, silence.
 { σιδῆρος, -οῦς, of iron, iron
 (adj.); iron-hearted.
 { σιδηρέυς, δ, smith, blacksmith.
 σιδηρος, δ, iron.

σῖτος, δ., corn.

σιωπᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to be silent, to hold one's tongue. Fut. **σιωπήσομαι**.

σκεδάνυμι, **σκεδανύναι**, to scatter. x.

σκηνῆ, ḥ, tent.

σκῆπτρον, τό, sceptre.

σκληρός, dry.

σκοπεῖν, -εῖσθαι, to behold, consider.

σκύμνος, δ., young animal, cub, whelp. οἱ **σκύμνοι**, the young (ones).

σκώπτειν, to scoff, jeer (**τινά οτεῖς**, πρός **τινα**).

{ **σοφία**, ḥ, wisdom.

{ **σοφιστής**, -οῦ, δ., sophist.

{ **σοφός**, wise.

Σοφοκλῆς, -έους, δ., Sophocles.

{ **Σπάρτη**, ḥ, Sparta.

{ **Σπαριάτης**, -οῦ, δ., Spartan.

σπείρειν, to sow [Pf. **ἔσπορα**: Aor. Pass. **ἔσπαρη**].

σπεύδειν, to hasten; to exert oneself.

σπονδαί (prop. *libations*. **σπένδειν**), a truce, a treaty.

σποράδην (**σπείρειν**), dispersedly; in a scattered way, not in collected masses.

{ **σπουδάζειν**, to hasten, to be zealous, in a hurry.

σπουδαῖος, earnest, serious: in character = sterling, good.

σπουδαῖος, adv., zealously.

σπουδή, ḥ, zeal, earnestness (**σπεύδειν**, to exert oneself).

στάδιον, τό (pl. also οἱ **στάδιοι**), stadium.

{ **στασιάζειν**, to revolt, to be divided by factions, at variance.

{ **στάσις**, -εως, ḥ, faction (**στα-**, root of **ἴστημι**).

στέλλειν, to send.

στέργειν, with acc., to love; with dat. (and also acc.), to be contented with.

στερεῖν (= ἔ-ειν) **τινά τινος**, to deprive one of something (in Pass. also c. acc. **rei**).

στερεός, solid.

στέρεοςται, to be without (**τινός**).

στεφανος, ḥ, crown, garland.

στολή, ḥ, robe, dress (**στέλλειν**, to equip).

στόμα, -ατος, τό, mouth.

στοχάζεσθαι (gen.), to aim at.

{ **στρατεύειν**, to serve; to bear arms; to make an expedition.

στρατεύεσθαι, to serve, to march (of soldiers).

στράτευμα, -ατος, τό, army.

στρατηγός, δ., a general (**ἄρχειν**).

στρατία, ḥ, army.

στρατιώτης, -ον, δ., soldier.

στρατοπέδευσθαι, to encamp.

στρατόπεδον, τό, encampment, encamped army.

στρατός, δ., army.

στρέφειν, to turn, twist [Aor. Pass. **ἔστραφην**, **ἔστρεφθην**].

συγ-γιγνώσκειν (VI), to think with, agree with; σ. **ἐμαυτῷ**, to be conscious; σ. **τινὶ**, to pardon.

συγ-κόπτειν, to knock to pieces, batter.

συγ-κύκῆν (= ἀ-ειν), to confound.

{ **συκῆ**, ḥ, fig-tree.

συκοφάντης, ον, prop. common or vexatious informer. Sycophant; but not in our sense (said to be from **σύκον**, fig. **φάνειν**, to denounce, to inform against: = one who accused a man of exporting figs against the Attic law).

συκοφαντία, sycophancy, vexatious information (see **συκοφάντης**).

συλᾶν (= ἀ-ειν) **τινά τι**, to rob, pillage, rob one of something.

συλ-λαμβάνειν, to take with, seize: —to help. iv.

συλ-λέγειν, to collect.

<i>συμβουλεύεσθαι τινι</i> (Mid.), to consult with him.	<i>σωφροσύνη</i> (= ἐ-ειν), to be of sound mind.
<i>συμβουλεύειν</i> , to advise (dat.).	<i>σωφροσύνη</i> , ἡ, modesty ; temperance ; sobriety of mind ; self-restraint.
<i>συμβούλος</i> , ὁ, adviser.	<i>σώφρων</i> , wise, temperate. <i>μη</i> σώφρων, intemperate (<i>σῶς</i> , safe. <i>φρήν</i> , mind).
{ <i>συμμαχία</i> , ἡ, alliance, aid.	
{ <i>συμμάχος</i> , ὁ, ally (<i>σύν</i> , with. μάχη, battle).	
<i>συμπατεῖν</i> , all together, whole.	
<i>συμπονεῖν</i> (= ἐ-ειν), to work with.	
{ <i>συμφέρει</i> , it is expedient. <i>τὸν συμφέρον</i> = the expedient.	T.
{ <i>συμφέρειν</i> (lit. to bring with ; hence, to contribute =) to be profitable, useful, or expedient (c. dat.).	<i>Τάλαντον</i> , τό, talent (a weight).
<i>συμφορά</i> , ἡ, an event, calamity.	<i>τάλας</i> , -αινα, -αι, wretched.
<i>σύν-ειμι</i> , Inf. <i>συν-εῖναι</i> , to be with.	<i>Ταξιάρχος</i> , δ, a Taxiarch.
Pdm. 68.	{ <i>ταπεινός</i> , low, base.
<i>σύν-ειμι</i> , Inf. <i>συν-ένειναι</i> , to come or assemble with. Pdm. 68.	{ <i>ταπεινοῦ</i> (= δ-ειν), to bring low, to humble.
<i>σύν-εξ-ομοιοῦν</i> (= δ-ειν), to make equal or like (<i>ὅμοιος</i> , like).	<i>Τάρας</i> , -αντος, δ, Tarentum.
{ <i>σύνεσις</i> , -ειως, ἡ, understanding, intelligence (<i>σύν</i> , with, together. <i>ἐ-</i> , short root of <i>ἴειν</i> , to send, to put. <i>συνένειν</i> [to put together =] to understand).	<i>ταράττειν</i> , to throw into confusion.
<i>συνετός</i> , sensible.	<i>τάσσειν</i> or <i>τάττειν</i> , to arrange, appoint ; to order.
<i>συνεχῶς</i> (<i>σύν</i> . ἔχω), continually.	<i>ταῦρος</i> , δ, bull.
<i>συνθῆκη</i> , ἡ, treaty (<i>σύν</i> . τιθέναι,	<i>τάυτη</i> (dat. fem. of <i>οὗτος</i> , used adverbially), here.
Aor. ἔθηκ-α, to place).	<i>τάφος</i> , burial ; tomb.
<i>συν-ιστῆμι</i> , -ιστάναι, to put together.	<i>τάφρος</i> , ἡ, trench.
<i>σύν-ιδεῖναι</i> , to know with ; <i>σ. ἐμαυτῷ</i> , to be conscious. Pdm. 70.	{ <i>τάχα</i> , quickly, probably, perhaps.
<i>Σύρος</i> , δ, a Syrian.	{ <i>ταχεώς</i> , quickly.
<i>σύν-, σύνδ-</i> , δ, ἡ, boar, sow.	{ <i>ταχύ</i> , quickly, at once.
<i>σφαῖρα</i> , ἡ, ball.	<i>ταώς</i> , <i>ταώ</i> , δ, peacock.
{ <i>σφόδρα</i> , very, excessively.	<i>τέ-καί</i> , both—and.
{ <i>σφοδρός</i> , violent.	<i>τείνειν</i> , to stretch [Pf. <i>τέτακα</i>].
<i>σχεδόν τι</i> , almost.	{ <i>τειχίζειν</i> (<i>τεῖχος</i> , wall), to surround with a wall, to fortify.
<i>σώζειν</i> , to save [Perf. Mid. or Pass. <i>σέσωσμαι</i> : Aor. Pass. ἐσθίην].	{ <i>τεῖχος</i> , -ους, τό, wall.
<i>Σωκράτης</i> , -ους, δ, Socrates.	<i>τέκνον</i> , τό, child, young one (<i>τεκ</i> , root of <i>τίκτειν</i> [Aor. ἔ-τεκ-ον], <i>parēre</i>).
<i>σωτηρία</i> , ἡ, safety, preservation.	{ <i>τελεῖν</i> (= ἐ-ειν), to accomplish.

<i>τελευταῖος</i> , last.	{ <i>τελευτᾶν</i> (= ἀ-ειν), to end, to die.
<i>τελευτή</i> , ἡ, end, death.	<i>τέλος</i> , -ους, τό, end.
	<i>τέρας</i> , -ατος, τό, wonder, portentous monster.

- τέρπειν**, to delight.
- τετράποδος**, n. -πούν, gen. -ποδος, four-footed (**τέσσαρες**, **τέτταρες**, four. πούς, foot).
- τέχνη**, ḥ, art.
- Τηλέμαχος**, δ, Telemachus.
- τηλικούτος**, so large.
- Τίγρης**, Τίγρητος, δ, the Tigris.
- τίθημι**, τιθέναι, to place : νόμους θεῖναι (of the legislator), θέσαι (of the people : seld. of the legislator), to enact, pass, make laws.
- ἴκτειν**, to beget, bear [Fut. **τέξομαι**: Aor. **ἔτεκον**: Perf. **τέροκα**].
- τιμᾶν** (= ἀ-ειν), to honor.
- τιμάσθαι** (= τιμά-εσθαι) πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων, lit. to value above much money ; to give a great deal (if a thing were so).
- τιμῆ**, ḥ, honor.
- τιμωρεῖν** (= ἔ-ειν), to help.
- τιμωρεῖσθαι** (= ἔ-εσθαι), to punish, revenge oneself on.
- τιμωρία**, ḥ, punishment.
- τίνειν**, to expiate, pay.
- τιτρώσκειν**, to wound. v.l.
- { τοί, assuredly, indeed.
- { τοίνυν, hence, therefore.
- τοῖος**, of such a nature.
- τοιοῦτος**, such.
- τοῖχος**, δ (= *paries*), wall of a house (or room, or court).
- τολμᾶν** (= ἀ-ειν), to dare.
- τόπος**, δ, place.
- τοσοῦτος**, so great.
- τότε**, then.
- { **τράγος**, δ, goat.
- { **τραγῳδία**, ḥ, tragedy.
- τραῦμα**, **τραύματος**, τό, wound.
- τράχηλος**, δ, neck, throat.
- τρέπειν**, to turn ; Mid., to turn myself ; (2) for myself, i. e. to put to flight [Aor. **ἔτρεψα** : Mid. -άμην : Pass. **ἔτρεψην** : **ἔτραπον**, -όμην, **ἔτράπην** : Perf. Act. **τέτροφα** : Perf. Mid. or Pass. **τέτραμμαι**].
- τρέφειν**, to nourish [Fut. **ὢτρέψω** : Aor. **ὢτρεψα** : Perf. **τέτροφα** : Perf. Mid. or Pass. **τέτραμμαι** : Aor. Pass. **ἔτράφην** (seldom **ἔτρεφθην**)].
- { **τρίβειν**, to rub, pound.
- { **τρίβων**, -ωνος, δ, a worn cloak.
- τριηρῆς**, -όρους, ḥ, trireme.
- τρόπαιον**, τό, trophy.
- τρόπος**, δ, way, manner, character.
- { **τροφή**, nourishment, food (**τρέ-φειν**).
- { **τροφός**, ḥ, nurse.
- τρυγών**, τρυγόν-ος, the turtle-dove.
- Τρωϊκός**, Τροjan.
- τυγχάνειν** (τεύχομαι. **τετύχηκα**. ἔτυχον), to hit (a mark), obtain, attain to ; to chance c. partcp. **ἔτυχον παρών** = I chanced to be present : but often not to be translated **τυγχάνω ἄν** (I chance to be), having little more force than *I am*.
- τύμφος**, δ, tomb.
- τύπτειν**, to strike.
- τύραννος**, δ, tyrant, despot.
- { **τυφλοῦν** (= δ-ειν), to make blind, to blind.
- { **τυφλός**, blind.
- τύχη**, ḥ, fortune.

Υ.

- { 'Υβρίζειν, to be haughty towards one, to maltreat, insult. **εἴτε τίνα, πρός τινα** : also **τινά τι.** **ὕβρις**, -εως, ḥ, insolence, assault. **ὕβρεως νόμος** = the law of assaults.
- ὑδωρ**, τό, G. **ὑδατος**, water.
- ὖει**, it rains.
- { **νιδοῦς**, grandson.
- { **νιός**, δ, son.
- ὑπάρχειν**, to be at hand, to be ; to belong to.
- ὑπερβάλλειν**, to throw beyond, exceed.
- ὑπερήφανος** 2, haughty.

ὑπερορᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to look over, to despise.
 ὑπηρέμιος. ὑπηρέμιον ἄντη, a wind-egg (ὑπό = sub. ἄνεμος, wind).
 ὑπηρετεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to aid, serve (dat.).
 ὑπισχνεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), to promise.. ὑποσχήσομαι. ὑπέσχημαι.—Aor. ὑπεσχόμην.
 ὕπνος, ὁ, sleep.
 ὕποδέχεσθαι, to receive.
 ὕπόδημα, -ατος, τό, sandal, shoe (δεῖν, to bind).
 ὕπομένειν, to await, endure (acc.).
 ὕποφέρειν, to endure. VII.
 ὕσ, ὕσ (ὅ, ἥ), sus : οἱ ἄγρεις, wild boar.
 ὕστερας, following.
 ὕψηλος-φρων, high-minded.

Φ.

Φάγειν, see ἔσθίειν.
 φαίνειν, to show.
 φαίνεσθαι (*apparēre*), to be seen ; to be (c. partcp.) ; to appear.
 φανέρος, evident.
 φάρμακον, τό, drug, poison, remedy.
 φαῦλος, bad, evil, worthless.
 φείδεσθαι, Dep. Mid., to spare (gen.).
 φέρειν, to bear. VII.
 Φερεκύδης, -ους, δ, Pherecydes.
 φεύγειν, to flee ; also = to be an exile.
 φημί, φάναι, to say. Pdm. 69.
 φεύγεσθαι, to sound.
 φεύρειν, to destroy.
 φευνεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to envy (dat.).
 φεύνος, δ, envy.
 φιάλη, shallow cup; bowl (= *patera*).

φιλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to love.
φιλία, ἡ, friendship.
φιλο-κερδῆς, -ές, fond of gain.
φιλος (adj.), friendly, dear.
φίλος, δ, friend.
φιλο-σοφεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to philosophize.
φιλο-σοφία, ἡ, philosophy.
φιλότημος (φίλος. τιμή,) ambitious.
φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ, vein.
φονεῖν, to murder, slay.
φονεύς, -έως, δ, murderer.
φόνος, δ, murder.
φράζειν, to say, tell.
φοβεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to frighten ; Mid. to fear.
φόβος, δ, fear.
φρήν, φρενός, ἡ (φρένες), mind.
φρονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to think ; to be sensible, prudent, wise.
φροντίζειν, to care for (gen.).
φροντίς, -ίδος, ἡ, concern.
φένειν, to bring forth, put forth.
φυλακή, ἡ, guard, watch.
φυλάττειν, to guard ; Mid. c. acc., to guard against something. οἱ ποιεῖν τι, to anxiously avoid doing it.
φυσικός (<i>physicus</i>), a natural philosopher.
φύσις, -εως, ἡ, nature.
φυτεύειν, to plant.
φωνή, ἡ, voice.

X.

Χαῖρε, hail.
χαίρειν, to rejoice.
χαλεπός, troublesome.
χαλεπώς, adv., with difficulty.
χαλινός, δ, bridle.
χαλκεος, -οῦς, brazen.
χαλκός, δ, brass.
χαλκο-τύπος, brazier, copper-smith (<i>tύπτειν</i> , to beat).

<i>χαρίεις</i> , graceful.	
<i>χαριέντως</i> , gracefully.	
<i>χαρίζεσθαι</i> , to gratify (dat.).	
<i>χάρις</i> , - <i>tos</i> , <i>η</i> , favor. <i>χάριν</i> <i>ἀποδιδόναι</i> , <i>gratiam reddere</i> ; to repay or return a favor.	
<i>χάριν ἔχειν</i> , <i>gratiam habere</i> .	
<i>χειμών</i> , - <i>wos</i> , <i>δ</i> , winter; stormy weather.	
<i>χεῖν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to pour.	
<i>χείρ</i> , <i>χειρός</i> , <i>ἡ</i> (d. pl. <i>χερσὶ</i>), hand.	
<i>χειρούσθαι</i> (= <i>δ-εοῦσαι</i>), to subdue.	
<i>χελιδών</i> , - <i>nos</i> , <i>ἡ</i> , swallow.	
<i>χθές</i> , yesterday.	
<i>χθών</i> , <i>χθονός</i> , <i>ἡ</i> , the earth.	
<i>χιλιο</i> , a thousand.	
<i>χιών</i> , <i>χιόνος</i> , <i>ἡ</i> , snow.	
<i>χόλος</i> , <i>δ</i> , anger.	
<i>χόρτος</i> , <i>δ</i> , fodder.	
<i>χρῆσθαι</i> (= <i>ά-εοῦσαι</i>), to use.	
<i>χρη</i> , <i>oporet</i> ; one (we) ought to; it is necessary.	
<i>χρῆσιν</i> , to be in want (gen.).	
<i>χρῆμα</i> , <i>χρήματος</i> , <i>τό</i> , a thing, property. <i>Pl.</i> money.	
<i>χρηματίζεσθαι</i> , to enrich oneself by trade; to trade for profit (<i>χρήματα</i>).	
<i>χρόνος</i> , <i>δ</i> , time.	
<i>χρυσός</i> , <i>δ</i> , gold.	
<i>χρύσεος</i> (<i>οὐς</i>), - <i>ēā</i> (<i>η</i>), - <i>εον</i> (<i>οῦν</i>), golden, of gold.	
<i>χρῶμα</i> , <i>χρώματος</i> , <i>τό</i> , color (of the skin), plumage, &c.	

<i>χυμός</i> , juice, taste [<i>χεῖν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>)].
<i>χώρα</i> , <i>ἡ</i> , country, region.
<i>χωρίς</i> (gen.), separately, apart from, without.

Ψ.

<i>ψέγειν</i> , to blame.
<i>ψεύδειν</i> , to deceive; Mid. ε- <i>σθαι</i> , to be disappointed of it.
<i>ψευδής</i> , - <i>es</i> , false.
<i>ψεύστης</i> , - <i>ou</i> , <i>δ</i> , liar.
<i>ψῆφισμα</i> , - <i>atos</i> , <i>τό</i> , decree.
<i>ψυχή</i> , <i>ἡ</i> , the soul; the mind.

Ω.

<i>Ὥνειοῦσαι</i> (= <i>έ-εοῦσαι</i>), to buy.
<i>ώδον</i> (<i>ώδον</i> = <i>ovum</i>), egg.
<i>ώς</i> , as, when, how, because: <i>ώς τάχιστα</i> , as soon as possible; with indefinite numbers = about;—as final particle = that; in order that.
<i>ώρα</i> (<i>hora</i>), time.
<i>ώσπερ</i> , as, just as.
<i>ώστε</i> , so that.
<i>ώφελεια</i> . <i>ἡ</i> , advantage, profit, benefit.
<i>ώφελεῖν</i> (= <i>έ-ειν</i>), to benefit (acc.).
<i>ώφελιμος</i> 2, useful. -

INDEX II.

ENGLISH AND GREEK.

A.

Abide by, παραμένειν, ἐμμένειν (dat.).
 able, to be, δύνασθαι (δύναμαι) :
 ολός τέ εἰμι : ἔχω.
 abode, οἰκησις, εώς, ἡ.
 about, περί, ἀμφί.
 absence of government, anarchy,
 ἀναρχία, ἡ.
 absent, ἀπών, partcp. of ἀπεῖναι.
 abundant, ἀφθονος, ον.
 abusive, φιλολοιόδορος.
 accept, ἀποδέχεσθαι.
 accompany, ἑπεσθαι (dat.).
 accomplish, ἔξεργάζεσθαι : τελεῖν
 (= ἔ-ειν).
 according to, in accordance with,
 κατά (acc.).
 account of, on, διά (acc.), ἐνεκα
 (gen.).
 account, on this, διὰ τοῦτο.
 accurate, ἀκριβής, -έσ.
 accuse (of), κατηγορεῖν (= ἔ-ειν)
 (gen. of charge).
 accustom, ἐνίζειν.
 Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, δ.
 acquainted with, to be, οἶδα, εἰδέ-
 ναι. Pdm. 70. ἐπίστασθαι.
 acquit, ἀπολύειν.
 Acropolis, Ἀκρόπολις, -εως, ἡ.
 act, an, πρᾶξις, -εως, ἡ. πρᾶγμα,
 τό : = work, ἔργον, τό.
 action, see Act.
 act-unjustly, ἀδικεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 accuse (any body), ἔγκαλεῖν τινι :
 αἰτιάσθαι (= α-εσθαι), = to
 lay the blame on, c. acc.

adhere to (*a confession, &c.*), ἐμ-
 μένειν (dat.).
 admire, θαυμάζειν.
 admirer, ἐπαινέτης, ου (= lauda-
 tor : ἐπαινεῖν).
 adorn, κοσμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 advantage, ὁφέλεια, ἡ.
 advantage, an, ἀγαθόν, τό.
 advantageous, χρήσιμος 2 or 3,
 ῳδεῖμος 2.
 advise, βουλεύειν : συμβουλεύειν
 τινί.
 Eschines, Αἰσχίνης, -ου, δ.
 Etolia, Αἰτωλία, ἡ.
 affair, πρᾶγμα, τό.
 affirm, φημί, φάναι. Pdm. 69.
 afford, παρ-έχειν, παρ-έχεσθαι. VII.
 afraid, to be, φοβεῖσθαι (= ἔ-ε-
 σθαι).
 after, μετά (acc.).
 again, αὖτις, πάλιν.
 age, ἡλικία, ἡ.
 age, old, γῆρας, -ως, τό.
 aged person, πρεσβύτερος (= se-
 nior).
 agreeable, ἡδύς, -εῖα, ύ.
 aid, βοηθεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), dat., ὑπη-
 ρετεῖν (dat.).
 alas ! οἴμοι, φεῦ.
 Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, -ου, δ.
 alike, ὁμοίως.
 all, πᾶς, ἄπας.
 alliance, συμμαχία, ἡ.
 allot, νέμειν.
 allow, ἔ容ν (= ἀ-ειν). I am al-
 lowed to do any thing, ἔξεστί
 (= licet) μοι ποιεῖν τι. I was
 allowed to —, ἔξῆν μοι —.
 allowable, to be, ἔξεστι (dat.).

almost, σχεδόν (τι).	as long as, ὡς.
alone, μόνος : adv. μόνον.	as much, τοσοῦτος.
already, ήδη.	as soon as, ως τάχιστα.
also, καὶ.	as well — as, καὶ — καὶ.
altar, βωμός, δ.	ashamed to be, αἰδεῖσθαι (= ἐ-ε-σθαι), αἰσχύνεσθαι.
although, καν or καὶ εἴν (subj.).	Asia, Ἀσία, ἡ.
always, δέι.	ask, ἐρωτᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), [a question, ἐρεσθαι], αἰτεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), ask-for. I asked, ἤρομην.
am (to be), είμαι (εἰμί), ὑπάρχειν, εἶχειν (with adverbs).	asleep, to be, καθεύδειν.
ambassador, πρεσβευτής, -οῦ, δ.	ass, ὄνος.
ambassadors, πρέσβεις, οἱ.	assault, ὑβρις, -εως (prop. insolence).
amid, ἐν (dat.).	assert, φημί, φάναι. Pdm. 69.
among, ἐν, παρά.	assist, παραστῆναι (dat.).
ancient, παλαιός.	assistant, ὑπηρέτης, οὐ (= minister).
and, καὶ. τέ (enclit.).	Assyrian, Ἀσσύριος, δ.
Androgeus, Ἀνδρόγευς, δ.	Athēne (= Minerva), Ἀθηνᾶ, ἡ.
anger, δρυγή, ἡ.	Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, δ.
angry, to be, δρυγίζεσθαι, or χαλεπάνειν (c. dat.), ἐν δρυγῇ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι (acc.). ἀχλεύεσθαι (dat.).	Athens, Ἀθῆναι, αἱ.
animal, ζῶν, τό.	attack, to, ἐπιτίθεσθαι (dat.).
announce, ἀγγέλλειν.	attain-to, τυχεῖν (gen.), 2nd Aor. of τυγχάνειν.
anoint, ἀλείφειν, χρίειν.	attempt, to, πειρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι) : ἐπιχειρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), to take in hand (dat. ἐπιχείρῳ).
another, ἀλλος.	attend (= follow upon), ἐπ-εσθαι (dat.).
any one, τις (enclit.).	attend to, φροντίζειν, τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν.
any thing, τι (enclit.).	attendant, ὑπηρέτης, οὐ (= minister).
any where, πού (enclit.) : in a sentence with a negative, οὐδαμοῦ.	attention. To pay to, τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν (animatum applicare), dat. of thing.
appear, φαίνεσθαι.	Attica, Ἀττικὴ, ἡ.
appetite, δρεξίς, -εως, ἡ.	attire, στολὴ.
appoint, τάσσειν : fut. ξε = determine, &c. ; ἀπο-δείκνυμι, ἀποδεικνύναι = declare a man, e. g. general, &c.	avail, ισχύειν.
archer, τοξότης, -ου, δ.	avoid, φεύγειν.
argument, λόγος, δ.	awake, to be, ἐγρηγορέναι, Perf. 2. of ἐγείρειν.
Aristodemus, Ἀριστόδημος.	awaken, ἐγείρειν. ἀνίστημι, -ιστάμαι.
Aristotle, Ἀριστοτέλης, -ους, δ.	away, to lead, ἀπάγειν.
arms (weapons), σπλα, τά-	axe, πέλεκυς, -εως, δ.
army, στρατιά, ἡ. στρατός, δ.	
arrow (missile), βέλος, τό.	
art, τέχνη, ἡ.	
artfully, more, τεχνικώτερον.	
Artemis, Ἀρτεμίς, -όδος, ἡ.	
articulation of a joint, διάρθρωσις, ἡ.	
as, ως, ὡσπερ.	

B.

- Back, ὀπίσω.
 bad, κακός, πονηρός, φαιλός.
 bad, the (abstract), κακόν, τό.
 badness, φαιλότης, -άτητος, ἡ.
 ball, σφαῖρα, ἡ.
 bar, *v.*, ἐμφράττειν, -ξω.
 bar, *s.*, κλείσθρον.
 barbarian, a, Βάρβαρος, δ.
 base, ταπεινός, ἡ, ὁν.
 battle, μάχη, ἡ.
 be, to, είναι (εἰμι).
 be seen, φαίνεσθαι.
 be with, συνεῖναι (σύνειμι), dat.
 bear (carry), φέρειν. vii. To
 bear false witness, μαρτυρεῖν
 τὰ ψευδῆ (= testify the things
 that are false).
 beast (wild), θηρίον, τό.
 beautiful, μαλός.
 beautiful, the, καλόν, τό.
 beautifully, καλῶς.
 because, ὅτι.
 because of, διά (acc.).
 become, γίγνεσθαι (γενήσομαι, γε-
 γένημαι and γέγονα—έγενόμην).
 becomes, it, προσήκει, πρέπει.
 becoming, προσήκων.
 becoming, it is, προσήκει.
 before, πρό (gen.).
 begin, ἀρχεσθαι.
 beginning, ἀρχή, ἡ.
 beguile, ψεύδειν.
 behalf of, in, ὑπέρ (gen.).
 behave insolently, ὑθρίζειν.
 behold, θεάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).
 believe = trust, πείθεσθαι : =
 think, ἡγείσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι),
 νομίζειν.
 believed, to be, πιστεύεσθαι.
 belly, γαστήρ, γαστρός, ἡ.
 beloved, to be, see To love.
 benefactor, εὐεργέτης, -ου, δ.
 benefit, to, ὠφελεῖν (acc.).
 benefit, εὐεργέτημα, τό. εὐεργεσία,
 ἡ. To confer a —, εὐεργετεῖν
 (= ἔ-ειν), acc.
- besides, ἔτι.
 besiege, πολιορκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 best, ἄριστος.
 betray, προδιδόναι (προδίδωμι).
 better. See ἀγαθός in Note 9.—
 Adv. βέλτιον.
 between, μεταξύ (gen.).
 beware of, φυλάττεσθαι (acc.) :
 εὐλαβείσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι) τι.
 beyond, πρεπ., ὑπέρ.
 bid, κελεύειν (c. acc. and inf.).
 bind, δεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 bird, δρυς, -ίδος, δ, ἡ.
 bite, δάκνειν (List III).
 bitter, πικρός.
 black, μέλας : as κυπετή, τὸ μέλαν.
 blame, to, αἰτιᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι,
 acc.).
 blessing, a, ἀγαθόν, τό.
 blood, αἷμα, τό.
 blow, πληγή, ἡ.
 Boeotia, Βοιωτία, ἡ.
 boldly, ξαρέων. See Vocab. 23.
 bonassus, βόνασσος.
 bookseller, βιβλιοπώλης.
 born, to be, φύναι (πέφυκα = I
 am by nature, &c.c.).
 both, ἀμφω.
 both—and, καὶ—καί, τέ—καλ.
 bow, τόξον, τό.
 bowl, φύλη.
 boy, παῖς, δ. παιδίον, τό.
 branching (of horns), πολυσχιδής.
 brass, χαλκός, δ.
 brass (as adj.) : brazen, χάλκεος,
 -οῦς.
 brave, ἀνδρεῖος, γενναῖος.
 brave-dangers, κινδυνεύειν.
 bravely, ἀνδρείως, γενναίως.
 bravery, ἀνδρία, ἡ. ἀρετή, ἡ.
 bread, ἀρτός, δ.
 breadth, πλάτος, τό.
 break (a peace, &c.c.), λύειν : (a
 limb), κατάγνυμι, -γνύναι. List
 IX.
 brighten, λαμπρύνειν.
 brilliant, λαμπρός.
 bring, διγειν.

bring up (= educate), παιδεύειν.
 brother, ἀδελφός, δ.
 build, οἰρύειν, κτίζειν, οἰκοδομεῖν.
 bull, ταῦρος, δ.
 burn, καίειν (καίσθω, &c.). Att.
 Impf. ἔκανον. Aor. ἔκηρα.
 burn down, κατακαίειν (see the
 preceding word).
 bury, θάπτειν.
 business, ἔργον, τό. πρᾶγμα, τό.
 but, δέ, ἀλλά.
 but also, ἀλλὰ καὶ.
 built, to, κυρίττειν.
 buying a horse, ἵππωνεία, ἡ.
 by, ὑπό, παρά, πρός (gen.): in
 swearing, νῆ (yes, by), (οὐ)
 μά (no, by), acc.

C.

Call, to, καλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), ἀπαγο-
 ρεύειν, λέγειν. = name, ὄνομά
 ζειν.
 camel, κάμηλος, δ, ἡ.
 camp, στρατόπεδον.
 can (be able), δύνασθαι.
 care, to, to care for, take care for,
 ἐπιμέλεσθαι, φροντίζειν (gen.).
 carry, φέρειν. VII.
 carry on war, πολεμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν),
 dat.
 carry out (to sea), ἀποφέρειν (ἐξ
 τὸ πέλαγος): [to be carried out
 to sea, cf. Sea]. On φέρειν,
 see List VII.
 cart, ἀμάξα.
 Carthage, Καρχηδών, -όνος, ἡ.
 cast, to, ρίπτειν.
 cast away, ἀποβάλλειν.
 castle, ἄκρα, ἡ.
 catch, θηρεύειν, ἀγρεύειν.
 cavalry, οἱ ἵππεῖς (pl. of ἵππεύς)
 = equites. ἵππος, ἡ (collectively).
 cease, παύεσθαι, διαλείπειν. See
 Vocab. 23.
 censure any thing, μέμφεσθαι τι.
 Ceres, Δημήτηρ, ἡ.

chance, τύχη, ἡ.
 change, μετα-στρέφειν (= turn
 backwards): μετα-βάλλειν.
 character, Ἱὢς, -ους, τό.
 charge, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς (lit. to cast
 into).
 chariot, ἄρμα, τό.
 chastise, κολάζειν (Fut. -στρας
 or -σω).
 cheat, ψεύδειν.
 chest, λάρυναξ, -ακος, ἡ.
 child, παῖς, δ, ἡ. τέκνον, τό.
 choice, αἴρεσθαι, -εως, ἡ.
 choose, αἱρεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι):
 = will, βούλευεσθαι, ἔβελειν.
 chorus, χόρος, δ.
 circle, κυκλος, δ.
 citizen, πολίτης, δ.
 city, πόλις, ἡ. ἀστυ, τό.
 cleave, to, ἔχεσθαι (gen.).
 clerk, γραμματεύς, -εως, δ.
 clever, ἀγχίστος. See 136.
 cleverness, σοφία.
 cloud, νεφέλη.
 collect (in a heap), ἀπορίζειν (c. g.
 manure).
 colonize, οἰκίζειν.
 color, χρῶμα, -ατος, τό.
 combat, μάχη, ἡ.
 come, ἔρχεσθαι. VII. I am come,
 = am present, ἥκω.
 command (military), στρατηγία.
 command, to, κελεύειν, ἐπιτάπτειν,
 προστάττειν: (of generals),
 παραγγέλλειν.
 commander, στρατηγός.
 commend, ἐπαινεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 commit injustice, ἀδικεῖν (= ἔ-
 ειν).
 common, κοινός.
 companion, ἑταῖρος, δ.
 compel, ἀναγκάζειν.
 complete, διατελεῖν.
 compulsion, ἀνάγκη, ἡ.
 conceal, ἀποκρύπτειν, κατακρύ-
 πτειν, κεύθειν, καλύπτειν.
 concerns, it, μέλει (c. dat. pers.,
 gen. rei: sis nom. rei).

- condemn, κρίνειν : ω to death,
Σαράτου.
- conduct, ἄγειν.
- confer benefits, εὐ ποιεῖν (= é-ειν) τινα.
τινα, εὐεργετεῖν (= é-ειν) τινα.
- confession, ὁμολογία, ἡ.
- conquer, νικᾶν (= á-ειν), κρατεῖν
(= é-ειν), gen.
- consider, σκοπεῖν (= é-ειν), (=
reckon), νομίζειν.
- consult with, συμβουλεύεσθαι τινι.
- consume, ἀναλίσκειν. v.
- contemplate, θεωρεῖν (= é-ειν),
σκοπεῖν (= é-ειν).
- contest, μάχη, ἡ.
- continually, συνεχῶς.
- continue, διατελεῖν (= é-ειν), διά-
γειν.
- contradict, ἀντιλέγειν (τινί).
- converse with, διαλέγεσθαι τινι.
- convert - into - blood, ἐξ-αιματοῦν
(= ó-ειν).
- copper, χαλκός, δ.
- copy, ἀπεικάζειν.
- Corsyræans, Κερκυραῖοι.
- corpse, νεκρός, δ.
- correct, ἐπανορθῶν (= ó-ειν), lit.
to make straight again.
- count, ἀριθμεῖν (= é-ειν).
- country, χώρα, γῆ, ἡ : one's coun-
try, πατρίς, -ίδος, ἡ.
- courage, ἀρετή, ἡ. ἀνδρία, ἡ. Ζυ-
μός, δ.
- courageously, ἀνδρείως.
- court, θεραπεύειν (= pay court
to), acc.
- cover, καλύπτειν : (of snow, &c.),
ἀφανίζειν (i. e. cause to disap-
pear).
- cow, βοῦς, ἡ.
- cowardice, ἀνανδρία, ἡ.
- credit to, πείθεσθαι (dat.).
- Cretan, Κρήτη, -ητός.
- Crete, Κρήτη, ἡ.
- crown, a, στέφανος, δ.
- cuckoo, κόκκυξ, -ῦγος, δ.
- cultivate (= practise a habit),
ἀσκεῖν (= é-ειν) [exerceo].
- cup, κύπελλον, τό.
- custom, ἔθος : it is an established
custom, νόμος ἐστί.
- cutlass, μάχαιρα, ἡ.
- cut-off, ἀποκόπτειν : ἐκ-κόπτειν
(= cut-out, e. g. a vice, bad
custom, &c.).
- Cyrus, Κύρος, δ.
- D.
- Danger, κίνδυνος, δ : to incur —
κινδυνεύειν.
- dare, τολμᾶν (= á-ειν).
- Darius, Δαρεῖος, δ.
- daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ
- dawn, ἥως, ἡ (acc. ἦω).
- day, ἡμέρα, ἡ.
- daybreak, at, ἀμα ἕφ, ἀμα ἡμέρᾳ.
- dead, the, οἱ νεκροὶ : to be dead,
τεθηκέναι.
- dear, φίλος.
- death, Σάνατος, δ.
- deathless, ἀγήρως.
- deceive, ψεύθ-ειν, ἐξαπατᾶν (=
á-ειν).
- declare, ἀποφαίνεσθαι (e. g. one's
opinion, γνώμην).
- decree, a, ψήφισμα, τό.
- deed, ἔργον, τό.
- deem, νομίζειν : to be deemed
worthy, ἀξιοῦνται (= δ-εσθαι).
- deep, βαθύς.
- defend, φυλάττειν.
- define, ὄρίζειν (ὅρος, boundary,
limit) ; hence the horizon =
boundary line of earth and air.
- deliberate, θουλεύεσθαι : ω with
another, συμβουλεύεσθαι (dat.).
- delight in, χαίρειν (dat.), ἥδεσθαι,
τέρπεσθαι. ἀγάλλεσθαι.
- delightful, ἥδυς (sweet).
- deliverance (= safety), σωτηρία,
ἡ.
- Delphi, Δελφοί, -ῶν.
- demagogue, δημαγωγός, -οῦ.
- demand, to, (== ask), αἰτεῖν (=
é-ειν).

Demeter (Ceres), Δημήτηρ, - <i>τρος</i> ,	discreet, φρόνιμος.
<i>ἡ</i> .	discus, δίσκος, ὁ.
Demosthenes, Δημοσθένης, - <i>ους</i> , δ.	disease, νόσος, ἡ.
deny, ἀρνεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι).	disembark, ἀποβαίνειν. III.
depart, ἀπιέμαι (ἀπειμ), ἀπαλλάτ-	disgraceful, αἰσχρός.
τεῖσθαι, ἀπέρχεσθαι. VII.	disgracefully, αἰσχρῶς.
deplore, κλαίειν, κλαύσομαι.	disobey, ἀπειθεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), dat.
Pass. κέκλαυμα : seld. - <i>σματ</i> .	dispirited, to be, ἀθυμέειν (= ἔ-ειν).
deprive, στρέψειν (= ἔ-ειν), ἀφαι-	display (= show off), ἐπιδεικνύ-
ρεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι).	σθαι.
deserve, ἀξιον είναι.	disposed, kindly, εὔνοιας 2.
deserving, ἀξιος.	dissatisfied, μεμψήμοιρος.
desire, a, ἐπιθυμία, ἡ.	dissolve, λύειν.
desire, to, ἐπιθυμεῖν (= ἔ-ειν),	distinguish oneself ; be distin-
gen.	guished for, διαφέρειν.
desirous, to be (= wish), θελεῖν.	disturb, κινεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), τομοῦ-
despise, καταφρονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν),	ταράττειν, συγκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
gen.	divine, θεῖος.
destitute, ἐρῆμος, -η, -ον.	do, πράττειν, ποιεῖν (= ἔ-ειν),
destroy, φθείρειν, διαφθείρειν, κα-	δρᾶν (= ἄ-ειν).
ταλύειν, ἀπολλύμαι. IX.	do good to, εὖ ποιεῖν (= ἔ-ειν),
destroy (a form of government),	acc. ; εὐεργετεῖν (= ε-ειν),
λύ-ειν (= dissolvere).	acc.
determined, it is, δοκεῖ (c. dat.	dog, κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ.
pers.).	door, θύρα, ἡ.
device, ἐπίνοια, ἡ.	draw, ἀπεικάζειν (= take a like-
devise, μηχανᾶσθαι (= ἄ-εσθαι)	ness of).
= machinari.	drain away, ἀποσπᾶν.
die, s., κύθος, δ.	draw up (of an army), τάττειν.
die, to, θνήσκειν, ἀποθνήσκειν, v.	dream, ἐνυπνίαζειν.
τελευτᾶν (ά-ειν).	drink, to, πίνειν. VII.
differ (from), διαφέρειν (gen.).	drug, φάρμακον, τό.
dig down, κατασκάπτειν.	dwell, οἰκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
diligently, σπουδαῖος.	
din, κτύπος, δ.	
dine, δεῖπνειν (= ἔ-ειν).	E.
dinner, δεῖπνον, τό (= cena).	Each other, ἀλλήλων, -οις, -ους.
Diodorus, Διόδωρος, δ.	eagerness, σπουδή (σπεύδειν).
Diogenes, Διογένης, -ους, δ.	eagle, ἀετός, δ.
dip, βάπτ-ειν.	ear, οὖς, ωτός, τό. Note 9.
disaffected, δύσονος, -ους.	earnest, σπουδαῖος, a, ον.
disagree, διαφωνεῖν.	earth, the, γῆ, ἡ.
disappear, ἀφανίζεσθαι, c. Aor.	easily, ἥδιος.
Pass.	eat, ἔσθειν. VII.
disappoint, ψεύδειν (τινά τινος).	educate, παιδεύειν.
To be disappointed of —, ψεύ-	educated, πεπαιδευμένος.
δεῖσθαι (c. gen.).	education, παιδεία, ἡ.
disciple, μαθητής, -οῦ.	egg, ὠόν (ὠβόν = ovum).

Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ.
Egyptian, Αἴγυπτιος, δ.
either—or, ή—ή.
elbow, ἄγκών, δ.
elephant, ἀλέφας, -αυτος, δ.
employ, χρῆσθαι (= á-εσθαι),
dat.
empowered, I am, κύριός είμι (ποε-
ειν τι).
emulate, ζηλοῦν (= δ-ειν).
emulation, ζῆλος.
enact laws, τιθέναι (Αορ. θεῖναι)
νόμους.
encampment, στρατόπεδον, τό.
end, τέλος, -ους, τό.
endeavor, to, πειρᾶσθαι (= á-
εσθαι), Dep. Pass.
endure, ὑπομένειν.
enemy, πολέμος, ὁ (hostis). ἔχ-
θρος, δ.
enjoin upon, ἐντέλλειν.
enslave, δουλοῦν (= δ-ειν), κατα-
δουλοῦν (= δ-ειν). Mid. 'for
oneself or to oneself.'
enter, εἰσέναι (εἶμι, ibo).
entrance (of a port), εἰσπλος or
ἔσπλος, δ.
entreat, λεγεῖν.
entrust to, ἐπιχερέπειν.
envious, φθωνερός.
envy, φθόνος, δ.
envy, to, φθωνεῖν (= é-ειν), dat.
Eretria, Ἐρέτρια, ἡ.
err, διαρράκειν. III.
especially, μάλιστα.
esteem = value much, ποιεῖσθαι
(= é-εσθαι) περὶ πολλοῦ : =
consider, think, νομίζειν.
ether, αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, δ.
Euclea, Εὐκλής (-οῦς).
Europe, Εὐρώπη, ἡ.
even, of an even number, ἀρτιος,
ἀ, ον.
even, after or before *not*, οὐδέ (=
ne — quidem), the *not* to be
untranslated.
even if, even though (καὶ έάν ==)
καν (subj.).

ever (= always), δέι : not ever,
 οὐποτε, μήποτε, or οὐ—ποτέ,
 μὴ—ποτε (ποτέ, enclit.).

every, πᾶς : = quisque, ἕκαστος.
 every thing, πᾶν.
 every where, πανταχοῦ.
 evident, δῆλος.
 evidently. To be translated by
 δῆλός ἐστι (ἥν, &c.) with
 partcp. He evidently loves —,
 δῆλός ἐστι φιλῶν . . .
 evil, κακός. To speak evil of,
 κακῶς λέγειν (acc. personæ).
 evil, an, κακόν, τό. κακία, ἥ.
 evil-doer, κακούργος, ὁ.
 examine, ἔξετάζειν.
 examine-by-torture, βασανίζειν.
 example (= instance), παράδει-
 γμα, τό.
 excellence, ἀρετή, ἥ (virtus).
 excellent, ἄγαθός, καλλίστος.
 excellently, ἄριστα (neut. adj.
 used adverbially).
 exclude, εἰργειν.
 exercise, to, ἀσκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν) : =
 make trial of, πειρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-
 εσθαι).
 expect (= hope), ἐλπίζειν : =
 claim, ἀξιοῦν (= ὁ-ειν) : =
 look for, ὑποπτεύειν, προσδοκᾶν
 (= ἀ-ειν).
 expedition, to make an, στρατεύ-
 ειν.
 expensive, πολυτελής.
 experience, ἐμπειρία, ἥ.
 expunge, to, ἔξαλείφειν (blot-out).
 extend, ἔχαγειν.
 external, ὁ (ἥ, τό) ἔξω (adv.).
 extreme, ἔσχατος, ἡ, ον.
 eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὁ. ὅμμα, τό.

 F.

 Face, πρόσωπον.
 fair (= beautiful), καλός.
 faithful, πιστός.
 faithlessness, ἀπιστία.
 false, ψευδής.

falsely, to swear, ἐπιορκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).

fate, μοῖρα, ἡ.

father, πατήρ, πατρός, δ.

fear, φόβος, δ.

fear, to, φοβεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι).

δεδοκέναι (δέδοικα) or δεδιέναι.

Pdm. 66.

fearful, δεινός : to be —, φοβεῖ-
σθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι).

feel pain, ἀλγεῖν.

female, θῆλυς, -εῖα, ν.

few, δλίγος, -α, -α.

fight, to, μάχεσθαι. I.

fig-tree, συκῆ, ἡ.

find, εὑρίσκειν. ν.

fine (= beautiful), καλός.

fire, πῦρ, πυρός, τό.

first, πρώτος : adv. πρώτον. πρώ-
τα, τά.

fit, ἴκανός.

fix (= to make firm), πηγυνύναι
(List IX).

flatter, κολακεύειν (acc.).

flatterer, κόλαξ, κόλακος, δ.

flee, φεύγειν.

flee away from, ἀποφεύγειν (acc.).

fling, ρίπτειν. ω into, ἐμ-βάλλειν.

flute, αὐλός.

fly (= flee), φεύγειν.

fodder, χόρτος, δ.

follow, ἐπειδούσαι (dat.).

fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ἐς.

food, τροφή, ἡ.

foot, ποῦς (or better πούς), ποδός, δ.

foot-soldier, πεζός, δ.

force, military, δύναμις, -εως, ἡ.

force (violence), βία, ἡ.

foreign, ἀλλότριος.

form (= species), εἶδος, τό.

fortune, τύχη, ἡ.

fortune, good, εὐτυχία, ἡ.

fortunate, εὐδαίμων, -ονος. εὐτυ-

χής, -ες.

fortunate, to be, εὐτύχειν (= ἔ-
ειν), εὐδαιμονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).

found, to, κτίζειν, ιδρύειν.

foundation, ζεμέλιγν, τό.

fountain, πηγή, ἡ. κρήνη, ἡ.

fox, ἀλώπηξ. -εκος, ἡ.

free, ἐλεύθερος.

free, to, λύειν, ἐλευθεροῦν (= δ-ειν).

freedom, ἐλευθερία, ἡ.

friend, φίλος, δ.

friendship, φιλία, ἡ.

from, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά (gen.).

fruit, καρπός, δ.

full, μεστός, πλήρης, -ες (gen.),
ἐμπλεως.

future, τὸ μέλλον.

G.

Gain, κέρδος, -ους, τό. ὄψιμεια.

gain, to, κερδάνειν.

game, τὰ θηρία (= small wild
animals).

garden, κήπος, δ.

garland, στέφανος, δ.

garment, ἑσδής, ἑσδῆτ-ος, ἡ.

gate, πύλη, ἡ.

Geloni (the), Γελωνοί.

general, α, στρατηγός, δ.

geometer, γεωμέτρης, ον, δ.

geometry, γεωμετρία.

giant, γίγας, γίγαντ-ος.

gift, δῶρον, τό : = act of giving,
δόσις, εως, ἡ.

give, διδόναι (δίδωμι).

give back, ἀποδιδόναι.

give one a share of any thing,
μεταδίδοναι (μεταδίδωμι) τινὶ¹
τινος.

give over, λίγειν (c. partic.).

gladly, δσμενος (adj.).

glory, δόξα, ἡ.

go, ἔρχομαι* βαίνειν (III.), πορεύ-
εσθαι.

* εἰμι (= I will go) is more common than the fut. of ἔρχομαι; the moods of εἰμι, than the moods of the pres. of ἔρχομαι; and imperf. ξειν than ἔρχόμην.—Βαίνει is used of going on foot (gradior).

goal, *αἴξ*, *αἴγ-ός*, *ἡ*.
 go away, *ἀπιέναι* (*ἀπειμι*), *ἀπέρ-*
χεοῦται (vii.), *ἀπαλλάττεσθαι*
 (= get off, come off).
 go-on-an-expedition, *στρατεύ-*
εσθαι.
 goblet, *κύπελλον*, *τό*.
 God, a god, *Θεός*, *δ.*
 goddess, *Θεά*, *ἡ*.
 gold, *χρυσός*, *δ.* *χρυσίον*, *τό*.
 golden, gold (as adj.), *χρυσέος*,
-οῦς.
 good, *ἀγαθός*, *ἐσθλός*, *καλός*: *οἱ*
ἀγαθοί, the good: *τὸ ἀγαθόν*,
 the good (abstract) : = a good
 thing, *ἀγαθόν*. Very good,
ἄριστος, *βέλτιστος*, *κράτιστος*
 (Note 13).
 good for nothing, *οὐδενὸς ἄξιος*.
 good will, *εὐνοια*, *ἡ*.
 govern, *κρατεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*), gen.;
ἄρχειν (gen.).
 government, *κολιτεία*, *ἡ*.
 governor, *ἄρχων*, *ἄρχοντος* (pro-
 perly a partcp. *ruling*).
 gracious, *ληώει*.
 grant, to, *διδόναι* (*δίδωμι*).
 grass, *πτώα*, *ἡ*.
 gratitude, *χάρις*, *-τος*, *ἡ*.
 grave, *Σῆκη* (*τιβῆμι*).
 great, *μέγας*. Very so, *μέγιστος*.
 Grecian, *Ἐλληνικός*.
 Greece, *Ἐλλάς*, *Ἐλλάδος*, *ἡ*.
 Greek, a, "Ελλην", *Ἐλληνος*, *δ.*
 grief, *λύπη*, *ἡ*.
 grieve, *λύπεισθαι* (= *έ-εοῦται*).
 grow old, to, *γηράσκειν*.
 Gryllus, *Γρύλλος*.
 guard, to, *φυλάττειν*, *διαφυλάτ-*
τειν.
 guard: to be on one's guard
 against, *φυλάττεσθαι* (acc.).
 Gylippus, *Γύλιππος*.

H.

Halo, *ἅλως*, *ἡ*.
 hand, *χείρ*, *χειρός*, *ἡ* (d. pl. *χερσί*).
 hand-over, *εγχειρίζειν* (*τί τινι*).
 happiness, *εὐδαιμονία*, *ἡ*.
 happy, *εὐδαιμων*.
 hard (difficult), *χαλεπός*.
 hardship, *πόνος*, *δ.*
 hare, *λαγός*, *-ώ*, *δ.*
 harsh, *χαλεπός*.
 hatch (its) young; breed, *νεοττεύ-*
ειν (wh. see).
 hate, to, *μισεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).
 have, *ἔχειν*. vii.
 head, *κεφαλή*, *ἡ*.
 heal, *ἰάσθαι* (= *ά-εοῦται*).
 healthy, *ὑγίης*, *-έσ*.
 hear, *ἀκούειν*.
 heaven, *οὐρανός*, *δ.*
 Hellas, *Ἑλλάς*, *-άδος*, *ἡ*.
 Hellenes, *Ἑλληνες*, *οι*.
 Hera (Juno), *Ἥρα*, *ἡ*.
 herald, *κήρυξ*, *-υκος*, *δ.*
 Hercules, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *-έους*, *δ.*
 Hermes (Mercury), *Ἑρμῆς*, *-οῦ*, *δ.*
 hide, *κρύπτειν*, *ἀποκρύπτειν*.
 highly, to esteem more, *περὶ με-*
ζονος ποιεῖσθαι (= *έ-εοῦται*). To
 reverence or prize highly, *περὶ*
πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι (= *έ-εοῦται*).
 hinder, *κωλύειν*.
 him, *αὐτόν*.
 hireling, *μισθωτός*, *δ.*
 his,* *αὐτοῦ* (*εյτιος*).
 his own,* *ἑαυτοῦ* or *αὐτοῦ* (*ipstius*,
suis).
 hit, *τυχάνειν* (Aor. *τυχεῖν*), gen.
 hither, *δεῦρο*.
 hold-in-estimation, *τιμῆν* (*ά-ειν*).
 hold-office, *ἄρχειν*.
 hollow, *κοῖλος*.
 holy, *ἱερός*, *δσιος*.
 home, *οἶκος*, *δ.*

* His father (acc.), *τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ* or *αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα*. His own father, *τὸν δικτοῦ πατέρα* or *τὸν πατέρα τὸν δικτοῦ*.

honey, μέλι, -ιτος, τό.
 honorary-privilege, γέρας, τό.
 honor, τιμή, ἡ.
 honor, to, τιμᾶν (= á-ei).
 hoof, ὄπλη, ἡ.
 hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδ-ος, ἡ.
 hope, to, ἐλπίζειν.
 hoplite, ὄπλιτης.
 horn, κέρας, τό.
 horse, ἵππος, δ̄: = cavalry, ἵππος, ἡ.
 horseman, ἵππεύς, δ̄.
 host, ξένος, δ̄.
 hostile, πολέμιος, ἔχθρος.
 house, οἶκος, δ̄. οἰκία, ἡ. Small house, οἰκίδιον.
 how? πῶς; (in an indirect question), ὅπως (or πῶς); how much, δόσος.
 human, ἀνθρώπινος.
 hunger, λιμός, δ̄.
 hungry, to be, πεινῆν (= á-ei).
 hunt, to, θηρευειν.
 hurl, βίπτειν.
 hurtful, βλαβερός.
 husbandman, γεωργός (γῆ, ἔργον, work).

I.

I, ἑγώ. Pdm. 41.
 idleness, ράθυμια, ἡ (= sluggish indifference, laziness).
 idle-talk, λῆπρος, δ̄.
 if, εἰ.—έάν, ἢν, δ̄ν (subj.).
 ignoble, ἀγενής, -ές.
 ignorant, ἀμαθής, -ές.
 ill, to be, νοσεῖν (= á-ei), ἀσθεῦν (= á-ei).
 ill-affected, δύσνοος (o-ois).
 illness, νόσος, δ̄.
 imitate, μιμεῖσθαι (= á-eoñai).
 immediately, εὐθὺς, παραχρῆμα.
 immoveable, ἀκίνητος.
 implant, ἐμφυτεύειν.
 impossible, ἀδύνατος 2.
 in, ἐν.
 in order to, by Fut. Partcp., or a final conjunction, as ἵνα, ὅτι.

in the way of, ἐμποδών (dat.).
 indeed, μέν: indeed—but, μέν—δέ.
 indisposed, to be, κακῶς διαπεζῆν-ναι, &c.
 injure, βλάπτειν (acc.), ἀδικεῖν (= á-ei), acc.
 injurious, βλαβερός.
 injury, βλαβή, ἡ. ζημία, ἡ.
 innocence, ἀβλάβεια.
 insatiably-desirous, ἀπληστος (lit. not to be filled), c. gen.
 insect, ἔντομον.
 insolence, νήρις, -εως, ἡ.
 insolently, see To behave.
 inspector of boys (at Sparta), παιδούρμος, δ̄.
 instil, ἐντείνειν (éntéñni).
 instruct, παιδεύειν, διδάσκειν.
 instruction, παιδεία, ἡ. διδαχή.
 insult, νήριζειν (nérzis).
 intellect, νόησις, ἡ.
 intelligence, σύνεσις, -εως, ἡ.
 intemperate, ἀκρατής, ἀκόλαστος.
 intend to, μέλλειν: also by Fut. Partcp.
 interest (= gain to oneself) ἀφέλεια.
 interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς, δ̄.
 intimate (of friends), οικείος.
 into, εἰς.
 intoxication, μέθη, ἡ.
 invasion of a country, ἐσβολή (eis genn̄ tina).
 investigate, ζητεῖν (= á-ei), quæsitere.
 invite, καλεῖν (= á-ei), vocare (followed by ἐπί c. acc.).
 iron (of), σιδήρεος, -οῦς.

J.

Judge, a, κριτής, -οῦ, δ̄. δικαστής, -οῦ, δ̄.
 judge, to, κρίνειν.
 juggle, to, γοητεύ-ειν (γόης, jangler).
 juice, χυμός, δ̄.
 Juno, Ἡρα, ἡ.

Jupiter, Ζεύς. Note 9.

just, δίκαιος.

justice, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ (as habit).

δίκη, ἡ : court of —, δικαστήριον, τό.

justly, δικαίως.

K.

Keep, ζχειν (vii.) : τρέφειν (nurture, of keeping animals).

keep an oath, ἐμμένειν τῷ ὄρκῳ.

keep silence, κατασιωπᾶν (= á-eiv).

kick, λακτίζειν.

kill, ἀποκτείνειν : = murder, φονεῖν.

kind, s., γένος, τό.

kind of —, τὸς (enclit.), in agreement. A kind of disease, νόσος τὸς, &c. This kind of —, δὸς τοιοῦτος —. This kind of thing, τὸς τοιοῦτον.

kindly-disposed, εὐγονος, -ουν.

kindness, εὐεργεσία, ἡ : = favor, χάρις, -ίσις, ἡ.

king, βασιλεὺς, -έως, δ.

kite, ἱκρίνος, δ.

know, γιγνώσκειν (vi.), ἐπιστάσθαι, εἰδέναι (οἶδα).

know how, ἐπίστασθαι.

known, to make, δηλοῦν (= ó-eiv).

L.

Labor, πόνος, δ.

labor, to (= work), ἐργάζεσθαι : with toil, πονεῖν (= é-eiv).

laborer, ἐργάτης, -ου. (Paid) laborer, θῆται, θήτ-ος, δ.

Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνιος, δ.

land (opp. sea), γῆ.

land (region), γῆ (ἡ), χώρα, ἡ.

language, διάλεκτος, ἡ.

law, νόμος, δ : by law, κατὰ νόμον.

lawgiver, νομοθέτης, -ου, δ.

lay eggs, to, φέρειν.

laziness, ράθυμία, ἡ. To be lazy,

ράθυουργεῖν.

lead, to, ἤγειν.

lead away, ἀπάγειν.

leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος.

leap-down, καταπηδᾶν (= á-eiv).

learn, μανθάνειν. IV.

least, ἥκιστα.

leave, λείπειν.

leave behind, καταλείπειν.

leave off, παίνεσθαι.

legend, μῦθος, δ.

leisure, to be at, to have, σχολά-
ζειν.

less (adv.), ἥπτον.

lest, after a word denoting fear,
μή : = that not, by ἵνα (ὅπως,
or ὡς) μή.

let (permit), ἔτην (= á-eiv).

letters, γράμματα, τά.

liar, ψευστῆς, -ου, δ.

liberty, ἐλευθερία, ἡ.

lie, a, ψεύδος.

lie in wait for, ἐνεδρεύειν (acc.).

life, βίος, δ. ζωή, ἡ.

like, δομος, τίος, παραπλήσιος.

like, I am, ξοικα (perf.), with dat.

like. I should like to —, ηδέως
τὸν, with Optative (= I would
with-pleasure do it).

limb, μέλος, τό.

lion, λέων, λέοντος, δ.

little, διλύγος : adv. μικρόν : less,
μεῖον.

live, βιοῦν (= ó-eiv), ζῆν (= á-eiv).

live-in, to, ἐμβιοῦν (= ó-eiv).

long, μακρός : = much, πολύς.

look (at), βλέπειν, προσβλέπειν.

lose, to, ἀπολλύναι (ἀπόλλυμι). IX.

love, ἔρως, -ωτος, δ.

love, to, φιλεῖν (= é-eiv), ἀγαπᾶν
(= á-eiv), στέργειν : = ar-

dently, ἔραν (= á-eiv).

lover, ἔραστης, -ου, δ.

low-estate, ταπεινότης, ταπεινότητος, ἡ.

Lycurgus, Λυκοῦργος, δ.

M.

Mad, to be, *μαίνεσθαι*. Like a dog, *λυττᾶν* (= *ά-ειν*).

magistracy, *ἀρχή*.

maiden, *κόρη*, *ἡ*.

maintain (affirm), *φάναι*, *φημί*. Pdm. 69.

make, *ποιεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*) : make one something, *ἀποδεικνύναι* (= appoint) : place, *τεθέναι*.

make-fast, *δχνροῦν* (= *ό-ειν*).

make an expedition, *στρατεύειν*.

make use of, *χρῆσθαι* (= *ά-εσθαι*) *τιν.*

man, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ὁ*. *άνήρ*, *άνδρος*, *ὁ*.

mane, *χαίτη*.

manifest, *φανερός*, *δῆλος*.

mankind, *ἄνθρωποι* (*οἱ*).

manure (dung), *κόπρος*, *ὁ*.

many, *πολλοί*, *-αι*. *-ά*.

march, to, against (*ἐπि*), *στρατεύεσθαι*, *πορεύεσθαι*.

mark, *σκοπός*.

marrow, *μυελός*, *ὁ*.

marry, *γαμεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

mart, *ἐμπόριον*, *τό*.

master, *δεσπότης*, *-ου*, *ὁ* : = *teacher*, *διδάσκαλος*.

master of, to be, *δρχειν* (gen.).

measure, *μετρεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

meat (i. e. flesh-meat), pl. of *κρέας*, *τό*.

meet, to, *ἀπαντᾶν* (= *ά-ειν*) : = fall in with, *ἐντυγχάνειν* (dat.).

merciful, *λιεως*.

mere-nonsense, *λήρος*, *ὁ* (= idle talk).

messenger, *ἄγγελος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*.

Midas, *Μίδας*, gen. *ou.*

middle, middle of, *μέσος*.

mina, *μνᾶ*, *ἡ*.

mind, *νοῦς*. *ὁ*. *φρήν*, *-ειν*.

Minerva, *Ἀθηνᾶ*.

Minos, *Μίνως* (Gen. *Μίνωος* and *Μίνω*), *ὁ*.

misfortune, *α*, *συμφορά*, *ἡ*.

mode of examination (i. e. by torture, &c.), *Ἐλεγχος*, *ὁ*. **monarchy**, *μοναρχία* (*μόνος*, only. *άρχη*, government).

money, *χρήματα*, *τά*. *τὸ ἀργύριον* *νόμισμα*, *-ατος*, *τό*.

month, *μήν*, *μηνός*, *ὁ*.

monument, *μνημεῖον*, *τό*.

moon, *σελήνη*, *ἡ*.

morals, *ἠθη*, *τά*.

more, *πλεῖον*, *πλέον*, *plus*; *μᾶλλον*, *magis* (comp. much).

mortal, *Ὥνητος*.

most, *πλείστος*.

most [of all] (especially), *μᾶλλον* *στα*.

mother, *μήτηρ*, *μητρ-ός*, *ἡ*.

motion, to be in, *κινεῖσθαι* (= *έ-εσθαι*) w. Pass. Aor.

move, *κινεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

moved, to be, *κινεῖσθαι* (= *έ-εσθαι*).

much, *πολύς*.

multitude of hands, *πολυχειρία*.

Munychia, *Μουνυχία*.

music, *μουσική*, *ἡ*.

must, one, *δεῖ*, *χρή* (*oportet*).

N.

Name, *ὄνομα*, *τό*.

native land or country, *πατρίς*, *-όδος*, *ἡ*.

natural disposition, *φύσις*, *εως*, *ἡ*.

natural philosopher, *φυσικός*, *ὁ*.

nature, *φύσις*, *εως*, *ἡ*.

nearly, *σχεδόν τι*.

necessary, *ἀναγκαῖος*.

necessary, to be, *δεῖ*, *χρή* (w. acc. and inf.).

necessity, *ἀνάγκη*, *ἡ*.

neck, *αὐχήν*, *-ένος*, *ὁ*. *δέρη*, *ἡ*.

need, to, *δεῖσθαι* (= *έ-εσθαι*), *gen.* ; *χρῆσιν* (gen.).

neglect, to, *ἀμελεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*), *gen.*

neighbor, *ὁ πέλας* (= the near person. *πέλας*, adv.).

Neptune, *Ποσειδών*, *-ώνος*, *ὁ*.

- never, οὐδέποτε, οὐδέποτε, μήποτε, μηδέποτε (*mostly of fut.*)—οὐδεπώποτε, μηδεπώποτε (*only of past*).
 nevertheless, ὅμως.
 night, νύξ, νυκτός, ἥ.
 nightingale, ἀρδάν, -όνος, ἥ.
 Nile, Νεῖλος, ὁ.
 no, no one, none, οὐδείς, μηδείς : by no means, οὐδαιμῶς, ἡκιστα : no longer, οὐκέτι (μηκέτι).
 nobly, γενναίως.
 nobody, οὐδείς, μηδείς.
 north-wind, βορρᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ.
 not, οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ) : with the Imp., μή : not only, οὐ μόνον : not the less, οὐδὲν ἡττου : not even, οὐδέ (μηδέ).
 not one, οὐδείς.
 not yet, never yet, οὔπω, οὐδεπώποτε.
 nothing, οὐδέν (μηδέν).
 nourish, τρέφειν.
 now, νῦν.
 nurse, τρόφος, ἥ.
- O.
- O that, εἴθε w. opt.
 oath, ὄρκος, ὁ.
 obedient, εὐπειθής, κατήκοος 2, (gen.).
 obey, πειθεῖσαι (dat.), ὑπακούειν, πειθαρχεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), dat.
 obliged, to be (necessary), δεῖ w. acc. and inf., ἀναγκαῖος εἰμί.
 obscurity, ἀδοξία.
 observe (a law), see Vocab. 19.
 obtain, κτᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), λαμβάνειν (IV.), τυγχάνειν (IV.), gen. Κενοε, Οἰνόη, ἥ.
 offer (as a gift to a divinity). ἀνατίθενται : (= propose to give), pres. and imperf. of δίδωμι.
 offering, θύμα, τό.
 office (in the state), ἀρχή, ἥ.
 often, πολλάκις.
 oil, ἔλαιον, τό.
- old, never growing, ἄγηρως.
 old age, γῆρας, τό.
 old man, γέρων, γέροντος.
 oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχία, ἥ.
 once, ἅπαξ : at once (= at the same time), ἅμα.
 one, εἷς, μία, ἕν.
 one another (of), ἀλλήλων.
 only, μόνον : (adj.) μόνος.
 opinion, αν, γνώμη, ἥ.
 opponents, οἱ ἐναντίοι.
 opposite, ἐναντίος.
 orator, ρήτωρ, ρήτορ-ος, ὁ.
 oratory, ρήτορική, ἥ. See Vocab.
- 22.
- Orestes, Ὁρέστης, ου, ὁ.
 other, the (= alter), ἔτερος : = alius, ἀλλος.
 otherwise, ἀλλως.
 ought, δεῖ, χρή (uportei), προσήκεις = decet.
- P.
- Pain, ἀλγός, -ους, τό : = grief, λύπη, ἥ : severe ω, ὀδύνη, ἥ.
 painter, γραφεύς, -έως, ὁ.
 Palladium, Παλλάδιον, τό.
 panegyric, ἔπαινος, ου, ὁ (praise).
 pardon, to, συγγιγνώσκειν (dat.).
 VI.
- parent, γονεύς, -έως, ὁ.
 part, a, μέρος, -ους τό : take part in, μετέχειν (gen.).
 participation, participating, κοινωνία.
 passion, πάθος, τό : = angry passions, ὄργαι (pl.) : = evil desire. ἐπιθυμία, ἥ.
 path, ὁδός, ἥ.
 patience, καρτερία, ἥ.
 pay, μισθός, ὁ.
 pay attention (to), τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν (= animatum appetere) ; or προσέχειν only, τὸν νοῦν being understood.
 peace, εἰρήνη.
 peacock, ταύρος, -ώ, ὁ.

Peloponnesus, Πελοπόνησος, ἡ.	Poseidon (Neptune), Ποσειδών,
people, δῆμος, ὁ.	-ῶνος, ὁ.
perceive, κατανοέν.	possess, ἔχειν (vii.) Also Perf.
perform, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι.	κέκτημαι (= I have acquired).
perhaps, ἴσως.	possession, κτήμα, τό.
Pericles, Περικλῆς, -έους.	possible, δυνατός.
peril, κίνδυνος.	pound, τρίβειν (rub).
perish, ἀπόλλυσθαι. ἀπόλωλα =	power, δύναμις : to be in the —
periū.	of, γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι.
permit, ἔτην (= á-ein) : it is per-	power, it is in one's (possible),
mitted, ἔξεστι.	ἔχεστι.
Persian, Πέρσης, -ου, ὁ.	power, to have much, πολλὰ δύνα-
persuade, πεῖθειν (acc.).	σθαι (cf. <i>nullum valere</i> or <i>posse</i>).
persuasion, πεῖθώ, -οῦς, ἡ.	practise, to, μελετᾶν (= á-ein),
phalanx, φάλαγξ, -γγος, ἡ.	ἀσκεῖν (= é-ein).
Philip, Φίλιππος, ὁ.	praise, ἔπαινος, ὁ.
philosopher, φιλόσοφος, ὁ.	praise, to, ἔπαινειν (= é-ein).
philosophy, φιλοσοφία, ἡ.	pray, εὔχεσθαι : = entreat, ἵκε-
Phœnicians, Φοίνικες, οἱ.	τεύειν.
physician, ἰατρός, ὁ.	prayer, εὐχή, ἥ.
piety, εὐσεβία, ἥ.	prefer, αἰρεῖσθαι (= é-eisθai). vii.
pillage, συλλāν (= á-ein).	prepare, παρασκευάζειν.
pious, εὐσεβής, -ές.	prepare oneself, παρασκευάζεσθαι :
Piraeus, Πειραιεύς, -έως, ὁς.	for something, εἰς τι.
pitch, πίττα, ἥ.	present, παρών.
place, τόπος, ὁ.	present, δόσις, -εως (= act of giv-
place, to, τιθέναι (<i>τίθημι</i>). ὅτι be-	ing).
fore, προτιθέναι.	present, to be, παρεῖναι (<i>πάρειμι</i>).
plant, to, ἐμφυτεύειν.	Pdm. 68.
Platæa, Πλαταια, ἡ : or pl. Πλα-	preservation, σωτηρία.
ταιαι.	priest, ἱερέυς, -έως, ὁ.
Plato, Πλάτων, -ωνος, ὁ.	priestess, ἱερεία, ἥ.
pleasant, ἡδύς, -εῖα, -ύ.	prisoner (of war), αἰχμάλωτος, ἡ.
pleasantly, ἡδώς.	privilege, γέρας, τό.
please, ἀρέσκειν (dat.) : = choose,	profess, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι. διμολο-
βούλεσθαι.	γεῖν (= é-ein, to allow).
pleasure, ἡδονή, ἥ.	profit, ὕφελεια.
plot against, ἐνεδρεύειν (<i>insidiari</i> ,	profit, to, ὕφελεῖν (= é-ein), acc.
acc.).	prone (to), ὀξύρροπος, -ον.
poet, ποιητής, -οῦ, ὁ.	properly, ὁρῶς (<i>recte</i>).
poetry, epic, ποίησις ἐπών, τὰ ἔπη.	property, χρήματα, τά.
poison, φάρμακον (drug).	prophet, μάντις, δά.
pollute, μιαίνειν.	propitious, θεώς.
poor, πένης, -ητος. ἐνδεής, πτωχός.	proportion, λόγος, δ.
poor, to be, πένεσθαι.	propose, προτιθέναι (<i>προτίθημι</i>).
poorly (badly), κακῶς.	prosperity, εὐτυχία, ἥ.
portentous monster, τέρας, -ατος,	prosperous, to be, εὐτυχεῖν, εὖ
τό.	πράττειν.

- prove, ἀποδεικνύναι (*ἀποδείκνυμι*).
 prove (= test), δοκιμάζειν.
 provided that, εἰ, έάν.
 prudence, σωφροσύνη, ἡ.
 prudent, φρόνιμος.
 public, δημόσιος : in a public capacity, δημοσίᾳ.
 punish, κολάζειν, τιμωρεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι) (= revenge oneself or requite), acc. : ἀποτίνεσθαι : to punish (by a fine), ζημοῦν (= δ-ειν).
 punishment, τιμωρία, ἡ : (as a fine), ζημία, ἡ.
 pupil, μαθητής, -οῦ, δ.
 pursue, διώκειν.
 pursuing gain by base means, αλ-σχροκερδής, -έσ.
 put into the hands, ἔγχειρίζειν.
 put on, ἀμφιεννύναι (*ἀμφιεννυμι*).
 X.
 put to death, ἀποκτείνειν.
 put to flight, τρέπεσθαι.

Q.

- Queen, βασίλισσα, ἡ.
 quick, δέξις (= sharp in intellect).
 quietness, ήσυχία, ἡ.
 Quirinus, Κυρίνος.
 quoit, δίσκος, δ.

R.

- Race, γένος, -ους, τό : human —, ἀνθρώπων γένος.
 rail-at, λοιδορεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), dat.
 raised-in-price, to be, ἐπιτιμᾶσθαι (= ἄ-εσθαι).
 rather, μᾶλλον.
 raven, κόραξ, -ῆκος, δ.
 read, ἀναγιγνώσκειν. VI.
 ready, to be (willing), εὐθέλειν.
 readiness, προθυμία, ἡ.
 reality, in, ἀληθῶς.
 reap, θερίζειν.
 reason, λόγος, δ : with —, δικαίως.

- reasonable, ἐπιεικής, -έσ.
 receive, λαμβάνειν (III.), δέχεσθαι.
 reed, a, ρίψ, δ.
 reign over, βασιλεύειν (gen.).
 rejoice, χαίρειν (dat.), ηδεσθαι (dat.).
 relate, διηγείσθαι.
 relation, συγγενής, -έσ (σύν, with. γένος, race, family); prop. an adj.
 rely upon (trust), πιστεύειν.
 remain, μένειν, διαμένειν.
 remedy, φάρμακον.
 remember, μεμνήσθαι (perf. μέμνημα), gen.
 remove any body (from a command, magistracy, &c.), παύειν τινὰ (στρατηγίας, ἀρχῆς, &c.).
 render (= make), ποιεῖν.
 repay, ἀποδίδοναι (ἀποδίδωμι).
 repent, μεταμέλεσθαι : or impers. μεταμέλει τινί τινος.
 report, a, λόγος, δ.
 reproach, ὀνειδίζειν (ὄνειδος), acc. rei; dat. personæ (cf. exproubrare alicui ignaviam).
 request, to, αἰτεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), δεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι).
 requite a favor, ἀποδίδοναι χάριν.
 resident-foreigner, μέτοικος, δ.
 resolve, γιγνώσκειν (VI.), δοκεῖ τιν.
 respect, αἰδὼς : with — to, περί.
 rest, the, ἄλλος : = reliquus, λοιπός.
 restore, ἀποδιδόναι (ἀποδίδωμι).
 retail-trader, to be, καπηλεύειν.
 retentive memory, of a, μνήμων, -ονος.
 retreat, ἀναχώρησις, ἥ.
 return, ἀναχωρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 revenge oneself on or upon, τιμωρεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), acc., ἀμύνεσθαι (τινὰ ὑπέρ τινος).
 reverence, αἰδὼς, -οῦς, ἡ.
 revile, λοιδορεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), acc.
 revolt, to cause to, ἀφιστάναι (Aor. inf. ἀποστῆσαι). Mid., to revolt. So Aor. 2. act. ἀπέστη.

- reward, ἀλογον, τό. saw, α, τρίων, δ.
 rich, πλούσιος : be or become say, λέγειν, φάναι (Pdm. 69), εἰ-
 rich, πλούτειν (= ἔ-ειν). πεῖν (= ἔ-ειν). VII.
 riches, πλούτος. sceptre, σκῆπτρον, τό.
 right (ju:t), δίκαιος. scoff at, σκώπτειν.
 rightly, ὁρθῶς. scribe, γραμματεύς, δ.
 rise up, ἀνίστασθαι. Scythian, Σκύθης.
 river, ποταμός, δ. sea, θάλασσα, θάλαττα, ἥ : by sea,
 road, ὁδός, ἥ. κατὰ θάλατταν : to be carried
 rob, ἀρπάζειν : = deprive of, ἀ- out to sea, ἀποφέρεσθαι ἐς τὸ^{φαίρεισθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι) τινά τι :}
 συλλήν (= ἄ-ειν). πέλαγος (-ους).
 robber, λῃστής, -οῦ, δ. season, καιρός, δ. See Vocab. 24.
 rock, πέτρα, ἥ. secretly, κρύφα.
 root, ρίζα, ἥ. secure, ἀσφαλής, -ές : firm, βέ-
 Roman, Ρωμαῖος. βαιος.
 rose, ρόδον, τό. securely, ἀσφαλῶς.
 royal, βασιλεός. see, δράγ (= ἄ-ειν). VII.
 rub, τρίβειν. seek, seek for, ζητεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 rudder, πηδάλιον. seem, δοκεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), φαίνεσθαι.
 ruin, to, ἀπολλύναι. IX. seize, ἀρπάζ-ειν.
 ruined, ἀνάστατος, -ον. self, αὐτός.
 rule, rule over, to, ἄρχειν (gen.), self-government, αὐτονομία (αὐ-
 βασιλεύειν (gen.). τός, ipse, νόμος, lex).
 ruler, ἄρχων, -οντος, δ. sell, πωλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), ἀποδίδο-
 run, τρέχειν (VII.) : run to, προσ- σθαι.
 τρέχειν. send, πέμπειν, ἀποστέλλειν.
 run away, ἀποδιδράσκειν (acc.). send back, ἀποπέμπειν.
 VI. sensible, ἀνοια.
 rush, to, δρμᾶν (= ἄ-ειν). sensual pleasures, αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα
 ήδοναι.
 S. separate, to, διιστάναι (δίιστημι).
 Sacrifice, θυσία, ἥ. θύμα, τό. sepulchre, τάφος, δ.
 sacrifice, to, θύειν. serve (= be a slave), δουλεύειν.
 sadness, λύπη, ἥ. set-down, τιθέναι (= hold it to
 safe, ἀσφαλής, -ές. be).
 safely, ἀσφαλῶς. set off (on a journey), set out,
 safety, σωτηρία, ἥ. πορεύεσθαι.
 sail, πλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν). —πλεύσθομαι. set upon (place), ἐπιτιθέναι : =
 πέπλευκα. Αor. ἐπλευσα. attack, ἐπιτίθεσθαι.
 sail, ιστίον. shame, αἰδώς, -οῦς, ἥ.
 sail away, ἀποπλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν). shameful, αἰσχρός.
 sake of, for the, ἔνεκα, περὶ (gen.). shameless, ἀναιδής.
 same, the, δ αὐτός. sharpen, θύγ-ειν.
 Samian, Σάμιος, δ. sheep, πρόβατον, τό.
 satisfied, to be, ἀγαπᾶν (= ἄ-ειν). shepherd, ποιμήν, ποιμένος, δ.
 [lit. to love] with acc. or dat. shield, ἀσπίς, ασπίδος, ἥ.
 ship, ναῦς, νέως, ἥ.

S.

- Sacrifice, θυσία, ἥ. θύμα, τό.
 sacrifice, to, θύειν.
 sadness, λύπη, ἥ.
 safe, ἀσφαλής, -ές.
 safely, ἀσφαλῶς.
 safety, σωτηρία, ἥ.
 sail, πλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν). —πλεύσθομαι.
 πέπλευκα. Αor. ἐπλευσα.
 sail, ιστίον.
 sail away, ἀποπλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 sake of, for the, ἔνεκα, περὶ (gen.).
 same, the, δ αὐτός.
 Samian, Σάμιος, δ.
 satisfied, to be, ἀγαπᾶν (= ἄ-ειν)
 [lit. to love] with acc. or dat.

- shoot, ἀφίέναι, ἀφίημ (= let fly).
Pdm. 67.
- short, βραχύς, -εῖα, ύ.
- show, to, δεικνύναι (δείκνυμ), δη-λόειν.
- show-off, ἐπιδεικνύναι.
- shut, κλείειν (perf. pass. -σματ or -ματ) : οὐ in or up, κατακλείειν.
- Sicily, Σικελία, ἡ.
- sick, ἀσθενής, -έος.
- sick, to be, νοσεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), ἀ-σθενεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
- sight, ὄψις, ἡ.
- sign, σημεῖον, τό.
- silliness, ἡλιωτής (-ητος).
- silver, ἀργύρος, δ.
- silver (adj.), ἀργύρεος, -οῦς.
- sin, ἀμάρτημα, -οτος, τό.
- sin, to, ἀμαρτάνειν. III.
- since (because), ὅτε, ἐπει.
- sing, to, ᾠδεῖν.
- sister, ἀδελφή, ἡ.
- sit, to (of a bird), ἐπωάζειν.
- slaughter, φονεύ-ειν.
- slaughter, φόνος.
- slave, δουλος, δ. οἰκέτης (= fami-lus) : to be the slave of, δου-λεῖειν (c. dat.).
- slavery, δουλεία, ἡ.
- slay, φονεύειν.
- sleep, ὑπνος, δ.
- sleep, to, εῦδειν, καθεύδειν.
- slow, βραδύς (also of intellect).
- small, μικρός, ὀλίγος.
- smelling, ὅσφρησις, ἡ.
- snatch at, ἀρπάζ-ειν.
- snow, χιών, χιόνος, ἡ.
- so, οὕτως : = this, τοῦτο.
- so great, τοσοῦτος.
- so long (adj.), τοσοῦτος.
- so that, ὥστε.
- sober-minded, σώφρων, -ονος.
- sobriety of mind, σωφροσύνη.
- Socrates, Σωκράτης, -ους, δ.
- soldier, α, στρατιώτης, -ου, δ.
- solid, στερεός.
- some, ἕνιοι (often indef.), τινές.
- some—others, οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ.
- son, υἱός, δ.
- soon, τάχα.
- Sophocles, Σοφοκλῆς, -έους, δ.
- soul, ψυχή, ἡ.
- sound, φωνή (vox).
- sow, to, σπείρειν.
- spare, to, φείδεοςαι (gen.).
- Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ.
- Spartan, α, Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, δ.
- speak, λέγειν.
- speak ill of —, κακῶς λέγειν (c. acc. personæ).
- spear, δόρυ, τό. Note 9.
- spend (one's life), διάγειν (τὸν βίον).
- sphere, σφαῖρα.
- spirit, νοῦς, νοῦ, δ.
- spirit (= courage), high-minded-ness, courage, εὐψυχία (εὐ-ψυχή). Φρόνημα, τό.
- spring, ἔαρ, ἔαρ-ος, τό.
- stadium, στάδιον, τό.
- stag, ἐλάφος, δ, ἡ.
- star, ἀστρον, τό.
- state, α, πόλις, -εως, ἡ.
- statue, ἀνδριάς, -άντος, δ.
- stay, μένειν.
- steal, κλέπτειν : steal away, δρπά-ζειν.
- still (yet), ἔτι.
- stillness, ἡσυχία, ἡ.
- stir (move), to, κινεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
- stone, λίθος, δ.
- straight, ὁρθός, ἡ, ὀν.
- stranger, ἔνος, δ.
- strength, ἴσχυς, -ύος, ἡ.
- strike, τύπτειν : παίειν.
- strive (= endeavor), πειρᾶσσαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).
- strong, ἰσχύρος.
- study, α, μάθημα, τό.
- subjugate, χειροῦνται (= ὁ-ε-σθαι), δουλοῦν (= ὁ-ειν).
- such, τοιοῦτος or ὁ τοιοῦτος, the article when the particular class or kind is to be made prominent.
- such as, οἷος.

sudden, αλφνίδιος.
 suffering, to be, κάμψειν.
 sufficient, λεανός.
 sufficiently, λεανώς.
 summer, θέρος, -ους, τό.
 sun, ἥλιος. δ.
 superintendent, ἐπιμελητής, δ.
 supply, bestow, παρέχεσθαι.
 suppose, ἡγεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι),
 νομίζειν.
 supreme (of laws), κύριος.
 surpass, νικᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), τινά,
 διαφέρειν (gen.) = to be dis-
 tinguished from him.
 swallow, χελεδών, -όνος, ἥ.
 swear, δμνύναι (δμνῦμ). IX.
 sweat, ιδρωσ, -ώτος, δ.
 sweet, ἥδυς.
 sweetmeats, τραγήματα.
 swift, ταχύς.
 sword, ἔιφος, τό.
 sycophant, συκοφάντης, -ου.
 Syracuse, Συράκουσαι, αι.

T.

Tail, οὐρά, ἥ.
 take = capture, αλρεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 List VII.
 take care, ἐπιμέλεσθαι (gen.).
 take hold of, ἀπτεσθαι (gen.).
 take place (be done), γίγνεσθαι.
 taken, to be, ἀλίσκεσθαι. VIII.
 tale, λόγος, ου. μῦθος, δ.
 talk, to, λαλεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 talked-about, περιβότος, ον.
 talk nonsense, ληρεῖν.
 talon, δνυξ, -υχος, δ.
 taste, to, γενεσθαι (c. gen.).
 teach, διδάσκειν τινά τι. παιδεύειν
 (= educate).
 eacher, διδάσκαλος.
 tear, a, δάκρυον, τό.
 tell, λέγειν, φράζειν.
 temperate, ἔγχρατής, -ές.
 tempest-tossed, to be, χειμάζε-
 σθαι.
 temple, νεώς, -εώ, δ.

tell, λέγειν.
 terrible, δεινός.
 Thales, Θαλῆς, δ (G. Θάλεω, D. -ῆ,
 A. ἦν) : Thales and his school,
 οἱ ἄμφι Θαλῆν.
 than, ἢ: Gen. after a compara-
 tive,
 that, in order, ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως.
 Theban, Θηβαῖος, δ.
 Thebes, Θηβαι, αι.
 them, αὐτούς.
 Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς, -έους,
 δ.
 themselves. See Pdm. 45.
 then, τότε.
 there, ἐκεῖ. I was there, παρῆν
 (= I was present).
 therefore, οὖν.
 Thermopylæ, Θέρμοπύλαι, αι.
 Thessalian, Θετταλός, δ.
 thief, κλέπτης, -ου, δ.
 thigh, μηρός, δ.
 thing, πράγμα, τό.
 think, ἡγεῖσθαι (= ἔ-εσθαι), νομί-
 ζειν, οἶεσθαι.
 thirst, δίψος, -ους, τό.
 thirst, to, or be thirsty, διψήν (=
 ἄ-ειν).
 this, οὗτος. See Pdm. 47.
 this (emphatic, the accent being
 used to mark the emphasis),
 οὗτός γε (τοῦτό γε, &c.).
 thou, σύ. Pdm. 42.
 though, καν (= καὶ ἐάν).
 through, διά.
 throughout, αδν., διόλου.
 throw, βίπτειν.
 throw away, to, ἀπο-βάλλ-ειν.
 thus, οὕτω(s).
 time, χρόνος, δ: right —, καιρός, δ.
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, -ους,
 δ.
 together with, ἀμα (w. dat.).
 toil, to, κάμψειν.
 tongue, γλῶσσα (γλῶττα), ἥ.
 tooth, οδός, -όντος, δ.
 torture, βασανίζειν.
 touch, to, ἀπτεσθαι (gen.).

- town, πόλις, -εως, ἡ.
 train, to, παίδευειν : (to — any thing, πρὸς τι).
 travel, to, πορεύεσθαι.
 travelling-money, ἔφόδιον, τό.
 treason, προδοσία, ἡ.
 treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ. σπουδαῖ, al.
 tree, δένδρον, τό.
 trial : to make — of, πειρᾶσθαι
 (= ἀ-εσθαι), gen.
 Trojan, Τρωϊκός.
 trophy, τρόπαιον, τό.
 trouble, πόνος, δ.
 truce, σπουδαῖ (pl.), -ῶν (lit. libations).
 true, ἀληθές, -ές.
 truly (really), ἀληθώς.
 trunk (of an elephant), μυκτήρ,
 -ῆρος, δ.
 trust, to, πείθεοται, πιστεύειν
 (dat.).
 truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ.
 truth, to speak the, λέγειν τὰληθῆ
 (= τὰ ἀληθῆ).
 tunic (a small), χιτώνιον, τό.
 turn, to, στρέφειν (trans.) ; =
 devote oneself to, τρέπεσθαι.
 twice, δὶς.
 tyrant, τύραννος. See Vocab. 28.
 *
- U.
- Ulysses, Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, δ.
 unbearable, ἀφόρητος.
 under, ὑπό.
 understand, ἐπίστασθαι, εἰδέναι
 (οἶδα).
 understanding, νοῦς, δ. φρένες, al.
 undertaking, ἔργον, τό.
 undying, ἀγήρως.
 unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος [ἀ.
 προσδοκῶν (= ἀ-ειν)].
 unfortunate, to be, δυστυχεῖν (=
 ἔ-ειν). κακῶς πράττειν (= to be
 doing ill).
 ungrateful, ἀχάριστος 2.
 unjust, ἀδίκος 2.
 unseen, ἀόρατος, ον.
- unsparingly, ἀφειδῶς : most α.,
 ἀφειδέστατα.
 unsworn, ἀνώμοτος, δ, ἡ.
 unwritten, ἀγραφος, ον.
 up, ἀνά : lay up, κατατίθεναι.
 us, ἡμᾶς.
 use, to, χρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).
 use, to be of, συμφέρειν (dat.).
 useful, χρήσιμος 2, ὀφέλιμος 2.
 useful, to be, ὀφελεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 utter, to, λέγειν : (= emit as a sound), ἀφίεναι (ἀφίημι). Pdm.
 67.
 utterly-deceive, ἔξαπατᾶν (= ἀ-
 ειν).
- V.
- Variegate, ποικίλλειν.
 vegetables, λάχανα, τά.
 very, λίαν, σφόδρα, πάντι : also by
 the Sup. of the adjective.
 vexatious-information, συκοφα-
 τία, ἡ.
 victory, νίκη, ἡ.
 vine, ἄμπελος, ἡ.
 violence, βία, ἡ.
 violently, σφόδρα, λίαν.
 virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ.
 viviparous, ζωτόκος. See Vo-
 cab. 24.
 voice, φωνή.
 void, ἔρημος (gen.).
 vulture, γύψ, γυπ-ός, δ.
- W.
- Wagon, ἀμαξα.
 wait, μένειν.
 waking (of a waking person, &c.),
 ἐγρηγορικός.
 wall, τεῖχος (-ους).
 want, to, δεῖν (= ἔ-ειν).
 war, πόλεμος, δ.
 war, to carry on, πολεμεῖν (= ἔ-
 ειν).
 ward off, ἀμύνειν. See Vocab.
 29.

- warrior, στρατιώτης, -ου, δ. wife, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, ή.
 war-song, παιάν, παιάν-ος, δ. wild beast, Σηρίον, τό.
 wash, λουέιν.
 water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό. Note 9.
 wax, κηρός, δ.
 way (road, journey), ὁδός, ή : (= manner), τρόπος, δ.
 we, ήμεις.
 weak, ἀσθενής, -ές.
 weakness, ἀσθένεια, ή.
 wealth, πλούτος, δ. χρήματα, τά.
 weary, to be, κάμνειν.
 weave (a garland), πλέκ-ειν.
 weep, to, κλαίειν.
 well, καλῶς, εὖ : do well to, εὖ ποιεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), εὐεργετεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), acc. : to be well, εὖ ἔχειν : to be doing well, εὖ πράττειν.
 well - appointed, κεκοσμημένος (partcp. perf. pass. from κοσμεῖν [= ἔ-ειν], to adorn, arrange beautifully).
 well-disciplined, εὐπαιδής (= obedient).
 well-disposed, εὖνοος, -ους.
 well-ordered, τεταγμένος (perf. pass. partcp. from τάσσειν).
 what ? τίς ; τί ;
 what kind of, ποῖος. See Vocab.
 25.
 whatever, ὅστις, ὅσπερ.
 when, ὅτε, ἐπεί.
 whence, ἐξ οὗ.
 whenever, ὅταν (subj.).
 where, οὐδ, ὅπου : where ? πῇ ; wherever, ὅπου ἄν (subj.) —οὐδ, ὅπου (w. opt.).
 whet, ξῆγ-ειν.
 whether, πότερον.
 which ? (of two), πότερος.
 white, λευκός : as subst., τὸ λευκόν.
 whither ? πῇ ;
 who, which, ὃς : interrog. τίς ;
 whoever, ὅστις, ὅσπερ.
 whole, πᾶς, ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος.
 wicked, κακός, πονηρός.
- wife, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, ή.
 wild beast, Σηρίον, τό.
 willing, ἔκών, -ούσα, -όν.
 willing, to be, βούλεσθαι, ἔθέλειν.
 willingly, ἥδεις. Most —, ἔκών,
 see Willing.
 wind, ἄνεμος, δ.
 wine, οἶνος, δ.
 wing, πτερόν, τό. πτέρυξ, -γος, ή.
 wing (of an army), κέρας, τό.
 winter, χειμών.
 wisdom, σοφία.
 wise, σοφός : to be —, φρονεῖν (= ἔ-ειν), prudentem esse.
 wish, to, βούλεσθαι, ἔθέλειν.
 with, σύν (dat.), μετά (gen.).
 within, ἐντός (gen.).
 without, ἄνευ (gen.).
 woman, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, ή.
 woman, old, γραῦς, γράος, ή.
 wonder, to, to wonder at, Σαυμάζειν.
 wonderful, Σαυμαστός.
 wont, to be, ἔθιζειν.
 word, λόγος, δ.
 work, ἔργον, τό.
 write, γράφειν.
 worst, to, ἡττάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), κακίζειν.
 would that —, εἴθε.
 wound, τραῦμα, -ατος, τό.
 wrist, καρπός, δ.
 wrong, to do, ἀδίκειν (= ἔ-ειν).
 wrought, εἰργασμένος (ἔργάζεσθαι).

X.

Xenophon, Ξενοφών, -ῶντος, δ.
 Xerxes, Ξέρξης, -ου, δ.

Y.

Year, ἔτος, -ους, τό. ἐναυτός, δ.
 yesterday, χθές.
 yet, ἔτι, πώ.
 yield, είκειν.
 you, ὑμᾶς.

young, <i>νέος</i> .	young man, <i>νεανίας</i> , -ov.
young animal, <i>σκύμνος</i> , δ.	yourself, <i>αὐτός</i> , in nom. ; <i>στρατοῦ</i> (<i>στρατοῦ</i>) in oblique cases
young bird, <i>νεόττος</i> (<i>Atticè</i> for <i>νεοσσός</i>).	Pl. yourselves, <i>ὑμεῖς αὐτοί</i> .

THE END.



Greek and Latin.

ARNOLD'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

I.

A FIRST AND SECOND LATIN BOOK

AND PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. By THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M. Revised and carefully Corrected, by J. A. Spencer, A. M. One vol. 12mo., 75 cts.

II.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION:

A Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition. By THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M. Revised and Corrected by J. A. Spencer, A. M. 12mo., \$1.

III.

FIRST GREEK BOOK;

With Easy Exercises and Vocabulary. By THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M. Revised and Corrected by J. A. Spencer, A. M. 12mo., 63 cts.

IV.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION:

A Practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. By THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M. Revised and Corrected by J. A. Spencer, A. M. One vol. 12mo., 75 cts.

V.

GREEK READING BOOK,

For the Use of Schools; containing the substance of the Practical Introduction to Greek Construing, and a Treatise on the Greek Particles, by the Rev. THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M., and also a Copious Selection from Greek Authors, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Lexicon, by J. A. Spencer, A. M. 12mo., \$1 50

VI.

CORNELIUS NEPOS;

With Practical Questions and Answers, and an Imitative Exercise on each Chapter. By THOMAS K. ARNOLD, A. M. Revised, with Additional Notes, by Prof. Johnson, Professor of the Latin Language in the University of the City of New-York. 12mo. A new, enlarged edition, with Lexicon, Index, &c., \$1.

"ARNOLD'S GREEK AND LATIN SERIES.—The publication of this valuable collection of classical school books may be regarded as the presage of better things in respect to the mode of teaching and acquiring languages. Heretofore boys have been condemned to the drudgery of going over Latin and Greek Grammar without the remotest conception of the value of what they were learning, and every day becoming more and more disgusted with the dry and unmeaning task; but now, by Mr. Arnold's admirable method—substantially the same with that of Ollendorff—the moment they take up the study of Latin or Greek, they begin to learn sentences, to acquire ideas, to see how the Romans and Greeks expressed themselves, how their mode of expression differed from ours, and by degrees they lay up a stock of knowledge which is utterly astonishing to those who have dragged on month after month in the old-fashioned, dry, and tedious way of learning languages.

"Mr. Arnold, in fact, has had the good sense to adopt the system of nature. A child learns his own language by *imitating* what he hears, and constantly *repeating* it till it is fastened in the memory; in the same way Mr. A. puts the pupil immediately to work at Exercises in Latin and Greek, involving the elementary principles of the language—words are supplied—the mode of putting them together is told the pupil—he is shown how the ancients expressed their ideas; and then, by repeating these things again and again—*iterum iterumque*—the docile pupil has them indelibly impressed upon his memory and rooted in his understanding.

"The American Editor is a thorough classical scholar, and has been a practical teacher for years in this city. He has devoted the utmost care to a complete revision of Mr. Arnold's works, has corrected several errors of inadvertence or otherwise, has rearranged and improved various matters in the early volumes of the series, and has attended most diligently to the accurate printing and mechanical execution of the whole. We anticipate most confidently the speedy adoption of these works in our schools and colleges."

"Arnold's Series of Classical Works has attained a circulation almost unparalleled, being introduced into nearly all the Colleges and leading Educational Institutions in the United States

CICERO DE OFFICIIS. WITH ENGLISH NOTES.

Chiefly selected and translated from the editions of Zumpt and Bonnell.

BY THOMAS A. THACHER,
Assistant Professor of Latin in Yale College.

One volume 12mo. 90 cents.

This edition of *De Officiis* has the advantage over any other with which we are acquainted, of more copious notes, better arrangement, and a more beautiful typography. The text of Zumpt appears to have been closely followed, except in a very few instances, where it is varied on the authority of Beier, Orelli and Bonnell. Teachers and students will do well to examine this edition.

"Mr. Thacher very modestly disclaims for himself more than the credit of a compiler and translator in the editing of this work. Being ourselves unblessed with the works of Zumpt, Bonnell, and other German writers to whom Mr. T. credits most of his notes and comments, we cannot affirm that more credit is due him than he claims for his labors, but we may accord him the merit of an extremely judicious and careful compiler, if no more; for we have seen no remark without an important bearing, nor any point requiring elucidation which was passed unnoticed.

"This work of Cicero cannot but interest every one at all disposed to inquire into the views of the ancients on morals.

"This valuable philosophical treatise, emanating from the pen of the illustrious Roman, derives a peculiar interest from the fact of its being written with the object to instruct his son, of whom the author had heard unfavorable accounts, and whom the weight of his public duties had prevented him from visiting in person. It presents a great many wise maxims, apt and rich illustrations, and the results of the experience and reflections of an acute and powerful mind. It is well adapted to the use of the student by copious and elaborate notes, explanatory of the text, affording ample facilities to its entire comprehension. These have been gleaned with great judgment from the most learned and reliable authorities,—such as Zumpt, Bonnell, and others. Mr. Thacher has evinced a praiseworthy care and diligence in preparing the volume for the purposes for which it was designed."

EXERCISES IN GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

ADAPTED TO THE
FIRST BOOK OF XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

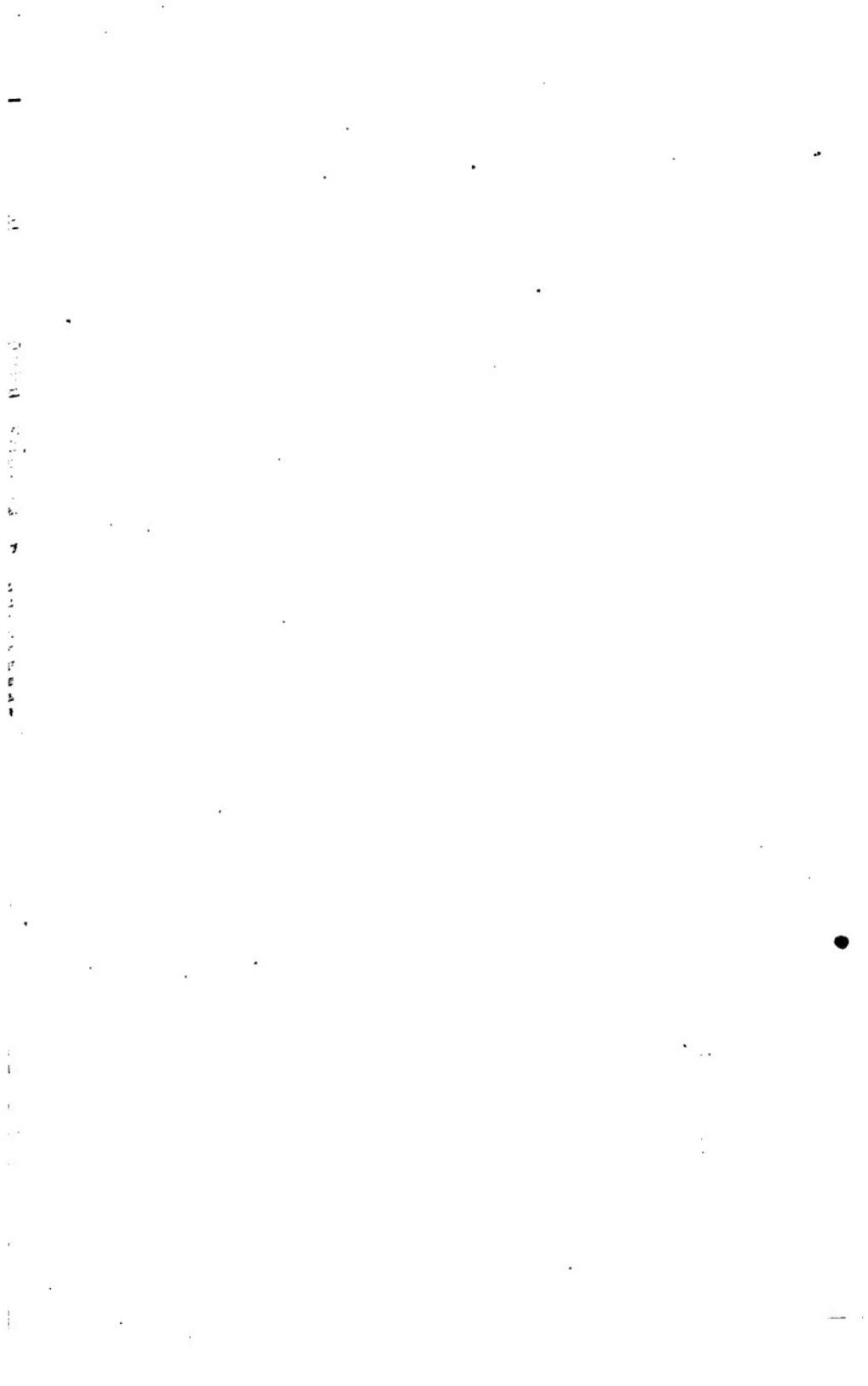
BY JAMES R. BOISE,
Professor in Brown University.

One volume, 12mo. Price seventy-five cents.

"For the convenience of the learner, an English-Greek Vocabulary, a Catalogue of the Irregular Verbs, and an Index to the principal Grammatical Notes have been appended.

"A school-book of the highest order, containing a carefully arranged series of exercises derived from the first book of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, (which is appended entire,) an English and Greek vocabulary and a list of the principal modifications of irregular verbs. We regard it as one peculiar excellence of this book, that it presupposes both the diligent scholar and the painstaking teacher, in either hands it would be not only useless, but *unusable*. We like it also, because, instead of aiming to give the pupil practice in a variety of styles, it places before him but a single model of Greek composition, and that the very author who combines in the greatest degree, purity of language and idiom, with a simplicity that both invites and rewards imitation."—*Christian Register.*

"Mr. Boise is Professor of Greek in Brown University, and has prepared these exercises as an accompaniment to the First Book of the *Anabasis* of Xenophon. We have examined the plan with some attention, and are struck with its utility. The exercises consist of short sentences, composed of the words used in the text of the *Anabasis*, and involving the same constructions; and the system, if faithfully pursued, must not only lead to familiarity with the author, and a natural adoption of his style, but also to great ease and faultless excellence in Greek composition."—*Protestant Churchman.*



n b f *s z - d ʒ*
k γ x
t ð s

with visible aspirate

o E u, *a ē ɛ*

leave off doing p. 87

on my h. go

TAS p. 61 & 2

perfect old set 2.200
each little.

111

115

116

